

INVESTIGATION OF NAZI PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES AND INVESTIGATION OF CER- TAIN OTHER PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES

(CONFIDENTIAL COMMITTEE PRINT)

EXECUTIVE HEARINGS

BEFORE

A SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN
ACTIVITIES

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEVENTY-THIRD CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

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CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

SEVENTY-THIRD CONGRESS

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(Committee office, 520 House Office Building.)

INVESTIGATION OF UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1934

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE
TO INVESTIGATE UN-AMERICAN PROPAGANDA,
New York, N.Y.

The subcommittee met in executive session in the supper room of the Bar Association Building, Forty-fourth Street, New York City, 2 p.m., Hon. John W. McCormack (chairman) presiding.
Present: Mr. McCormack; Mr. Dickstein; and Hon. Thomas W. Ardwick, counsel for the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will be in order.
The first witness we will hear is Mr. Walter.

TESTIMONY OF REINHOLD WALTER, 805 FAIRMOUTH PLACE,
BRONX, NEW YORK CITY

(The witness was duly sworn by the chairman.)

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What office do you hold, Mr. Walter, in the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. WALTER. I am the national leader.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who was the national leader before you?

Mr. WALTER. Fritz Gissibl.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How long had he been a national leader of the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. WALTER. I believe it was since September of last year.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And up to what date?

Mr. WALTER. Up to March 17, I believe.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And then you followed him as national leader?

Mr. WALTER. I was appointed by him.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. By Gissibl?

Mr. WALTER. By Gissibl, as his successor.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Are you a citizen of the United States?

Mr. WALTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How long have you been a citizen?

Mr. WALTER. Since May 1917.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And is Gissibl a citizen of the United States?

Mr. WALTER. No; I don't think so.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. He is an alien, is he not?

Mr. WALTER. That is right.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How long has Gissibl been in this country?

Mr. WALTER. I heard him say about 10 or 11 years.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Tell us in your own way the history of the Friends of New Germany.

Mr. WALTER. I am connected with the Friends of New Germany; I have been connected with them, I believe, since March 25, 1933. My attention was called to the organization through an article appearing in the New York Times, I believe it was on Thursday, March 23d. That is the first time I heard of them. They were attacked. Up to that time I did not know anything about the movement in Germany, as far as Hitler's philosophy was concerned, and so forth. Of course, through the newspaper articles, my attention was called to it and my curiosity aroused.

So, on the Saturday following the article in the Times, I went over to their meeting place.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Where was that?

Mr. WALTER. That was in Ninety-second Street; I do not know the exact number; East Ninety-second Street.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And who was there when you got there?

Mr. WALTER. It was on a Saturday afternoon. There were about five or six—probably three or four when I got there, but two or three others came afterward.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Can you give us their names?

Mr. WALTER. Well, one was Slotzenburg.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who else?

Mr. WALTER. I think Mr. Schwartz.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you got their addresses?

Mr. WALTER. No; I don't know them.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know where they live?

Mr. WALTER. No; I couldn't tell you.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you ever visit their homes?

Mr. WALTER. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did they ever visit you at your home?

Mr. WALTER. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you ever see them at any other meetings?

Mr. WALTER. Yes, I did; afterward.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You say you do not know where they live?

Mr. WALTER. No; I do not.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Until this day, you could not give us their addresses; you could not tell us where they live?

Mr. WALTER. No; I could not, offhand. I could find it out for you.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you find out and give us their addresses afterward?

Mr. WALTER. I will.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you meet with them again?

Mr. WALTER. At that time there was still what they called the N.S.D.A.P., which means the National Socialist Workers Party of Germany. I listened at the meeting, and that same night there was a meeting—I believe it was that night—yes—and that was my first contact with them.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who appointed Gissibl as the national leader of the Nazi Party here?

Mr. WALTER. It was when Spanknoebel left, or disappeared; after he left or disappeared.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And Spanknoebel was the one who appointed Gissibl?

Mr. WALTER. No; Gissibl appointed himself because the position, or whatever you call it, was vacant. Gissibl came from the West, from Chicago, I believe, and he announced himself as the leader.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Was not Gissibl Spanknoebel's assistant during all the time Spanknoebel was here?

Mr. WALTER. I could not tell you, because I knew very little about the organization then.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who appointed Spanknoebel; do you know that?

Mr. WALTER. That I do not know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Spanknoebel was the Nazi representative in the United States; that is true, is it not?

Mr. WALTER. Well, I would not say the Nazi representative; I know he was a member of the party.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. He was the Nazi leader, and so held himself out to all of the Nazi groups in the United States; is that correct?

Mr. WALTER. That is correct.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And you and other people recognized him as the spokesman for Germany; is that correct?

Mr. WALTER. Well, for the party.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. For the party?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And the party is part of the German group in Hamburg, is it not?

Mr. WALTER. Well——

Mr. DICKSTEIN. It is part of it?

Mr. WALTER. That is right.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Certainly, that is right.

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And when Spanknoebel came here, then he appointed Gissibl?

Mr. WALTER. No; he did not appoint Gissibl.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Gissibl appointed himself?

Mr. WALTER. That is right.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And then you were appointed through Gissibl; is that correct?

Mr. WALTER. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me interrupt to say that I have received word that there is a gentleman outside who says he is Mr. Walter's attorney.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I think we might as well settle that matter now and have the committee make a decision as to whether he be allowed here. I suggest we suspend with Mr. Walter's testimony at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask the witness a question. Do you want your attorney present?

Mr. WALTER. Yes. Well, I have no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have any objection, Senator?

Mr. HARDWICK. I see none, Mr. Chairman, except that I think we ought to notify him that he has no part in this proceeding. He may advise his client only as to his constitutional rights if, in his opinion, they are in any way infringed.

Mr. WALTER. As far as I am concerned, he does not need to be here.

Mr. HARDWICK. If you do not need him, just tell him so.

Mr. WALTER. Of course, if he wants to come here, I have no objection.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is up to you, Mr. Walter.

Mr. HARDWICK. If you want your counsel here, we will allow you to have him here.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What is the counsel's name?

Mr. WALTER. Alphonse G. Koelble.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you employ him, Mr. Walter?

Mr. WALTER. I do not know who employed him. He offered his services free. I met him yesterday.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know him?

Mr. WALTER. I know him; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you hire him?

Mr. WALTER. I did not hire him.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know how it is he came to you?

Mr. WALTER. I read a letter here this morning that he wrote. I met him yesterday. You have the letter there, I believe.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is he offering his services gratis?

Mr. WALTER. Yes. He offered himself gratis.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Does he represent any of the Nazi groups in this country?

Mr. WALTER. No; never did.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you ask him to come here?

Mr. WALTER. I did not ask him to come.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you show him the subpoena that you got?

Mr. WALTER. Yes; yesterday at lunch or supper, or whatever it was.

The CHAIRMAN. I have a letter here from Alphonse G. Koelbel, delivered to me just a few minutes ago, but I have not had a chance to read it.

Of course, if he is not your attorney, Mr. Walter——

Mr. WALTER. No; but he offered to represent us, give us advice.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you want him to represent you?

Mr. WALTER. I do not know whether I would make a mistake in expressing myself so. But I know what I have to tell, it is nothing but the truth, so I am not afraid of it. But he can be here.

Mr. HARDWICK. Do you feel that you want counsel present to advise you as to your rights, and whether or not to answer questions?

Mr. WALTER. I am not so familiar with legal questions; I would wish to have him here, of course.

Mr. HARDWICK. Mr. Chairman, of course the witness is entitled to that, if he wants counsel.

The CHAIRMAN. But the evidence thus far indicates that he is not his counsel.

Mr. HARDWICK. That is true; it is a shadowy case.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Of course, this man is not here as a defendant in a lawsuit. He is here as a witness.

Mr. HARDWICK. Of course, but still he is entitled to counsel to advise him on constitutional questions, if he wishes to have counsel here.

The CHAIRMAN. To advise him, yes; but it is apparently clear from his statement that this man is not his attorney.

Mr. HARDWICK. The witness is not making any application for counsel. I would suggest that we tell counsel that thus far we have

had no request from the witness for counsel. In any event, counsel, as such, could take no part in the proceedings. He could advise his client, that is all.

The CHAIRMAN. I will have the gentleman instructed that the committee has examined the witness and the witness has stated that this lawyer is not his attorney. The evidence is that he gratuitously offered his services yesterday. I will say that if any witness who appears states he is his attorney, the committee will then consider the question further.

Will you proceed with your examination, Mr. Dickstein?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you discussed your testimony with the leaders of the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. WALTER. Pardon me for just a word or two. I could not quite understand the question. Will you repeat it?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you discussed the testimony you are about to give before this committee with any of the leaders of the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. WALTER. No, I have not.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have they seen your subpoena?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. When did you show that to them?

Mr. WALTER. That was yesterday afternoon.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Whom did you speak to?

Mr. WALTER. Well we were sitting in Kreutzer Hall, in a restaurant——

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is that the headquarters of the Nazis here?

Mr. WALTER. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Whom did you talk to?

Mr. WALTER. It was handed out to two or three persons at this same place.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What are their names?

Mr. WALTER. I believe there was Gissibl, and then also Walter Kappe and Mr. McLaughlin.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. McLaughlin is the gentleman who is editor of the Deutsche Zeitung?

Mr. WALTER. For the German Outlook, the English edition.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. McLaughlin is the one who writes and published certain attacks upon certain people in the city of New York; is that right?

Mr. WALTER. Well——

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is true, is it not?

Mr. WALTER. That is his business.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You discussed this matter with him and the other two gentlemen whom you have named?

Mr. WALTER. We just——

Mr. DICKSTEIN. In a casual way?

Mr. WALTER. That is correct. The conversation was, "You have your pink slip?" "Did you get one?" "Did somebody else get one?" We said, "Yes"; that was all.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who are the Big Three? Who are known as the "Big Three" in the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. WALTER. Well, Gissibl——

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What is his address?

Mr. WALTER. He lives in Astoria. I could not tell you the exact address.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Long Island?

Mr. WALTER. Astoria, Long Island.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who else?

Mr. WALTER. Walter Kappe.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And who is the third one?

Mr. WALTER. Joseph Schuster.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Where does he live?

Mr. WALTER. In Brooklyn; I could not tell you the exact address.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is Schuster a citizen of the United States?

Mr. WALTER. I believe he has his first papers.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. But Schuster and Gissibl are both aliens: is that right?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And Mr. Kappe is also an alien?

Mr. WALTER. Also; yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. So that the three leaders of this movement are aliens, so far as you know?

Mr. WALTER. Well, I must correct this statement, if I may.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Surely.

Mr. WALTER. Gissibl is not a leader; neither is Kappe.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. They are called the "Big Three." All the newspapers call them the Big Three. The German papers call them the Big Three, is not that so? I am not trying to catch you; I am just trying to get the facts. Is that correct?

The CHAIRMAN. Is that right, that the German papers call them the Big Three?

Mr. WALTER. I have not read any such statement.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is Mr. Kappe; may I inquire?

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Kappe, I believe, is the editor of the German section of the Deutsche Zeitung.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. These three men whom you have named, in answer to my question, are at the present time running the show, as we would say in ordinary everyday language; is that correct?

Mr. WALTER. Well, I am the leader.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I appreciate that.

Mr. WALTER. And the last decision rests with me.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. But before it comes to you, they are the machinery that runs this movement?

Mr. WALTER. Well, I have no proof of it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I am merely asking you the question, if you know. If you do not know, you may say so. You are under oath.

Mr. WALTER. No; I do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they advise you?

Mr. WALTER. Occasionally Mr. Gissibl gives me advice.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the duties of a national leader?

Mr. WALTER. To tell you the truth, I do not know much about it; and again, in about a week, I will not be the national leader any more.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is going to relieve you?

Mr. WALTER. I do not know. That will be up to the convention which will take place on May 27 to 30, in New York.

The CHAIRMAN. Of what are you the national leader, Mr. Walter?

Mr. WALTER. Of the Friends of New Germany.

The CHAIRMAN. That is one organization?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What other organizations are there?

Mr. WALTER. There is no other that I know of.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that include every activity?

Mr. WALTER. Every activity; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the membership of the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. WALTER. I think it is close to 4,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What is evidence of membership? What do you mean when you say one is a member? What does one have to do to become a member?

Mr. WALTER. They apply for membership. They pay an admission fee of \$1 and then monthly dues of 75 cents. If they are unemployed, 25 cents, or even nothing. Then the organization carries the expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the qualifications for becoming a member?

Mr. WALTER. Anyone who applies may become a member, only he has to bring some document, like a passport or citizenship papers, or some other papers showing proof that he is the person who is applying for membership.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it necessary that he be of German blood?

Mr. WALTER. Well, not necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the purpose of this organization?

Mr. WALTER. Well, there is nothing to do but to bring the German element together, because they have in the last years not made a very good showing according to numbers. They represent, as I understand, almost 25 percent of the American population, and yet they have no representation and no voice anywhere.

The CHAIRMAN. When did this organization start, if you know?

Mr. WALTER. You asked me before to give in my way the history of the organization, and then I was asked some other questions and I broke off. At that time, when I joined, it was still the N.S.D.A.P., of which an American citizen could not become a member.

Then in summer last year, I think it was—how should I say—it was repudiated, or something; anyway, they formed the Friends of New Germany. I think it was in May of last year. Since then it has been the Friends of New Germany. So the old party, the N.S.D.A.P., was dissolved.

But in September of last year, only recently I found it out, the German Government has given instructions to the leaders that they are no longer to be active in the Friends of New Germany, and no party member is to be a member of the Friends of New Germany. It is not permitted of anyone who is a party member to speak for the Government or be politically active for the German Government. Otherwise he would be recalled to Germany, and in case he should return to Germany he would be punished.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that the reason you are getting out as party leader?

Mr. WALTER. I have nothing to do with the party.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean a national leader?

Mr. WALTER. No. I believe I will not be elected.

The CHAIRMAN. You were appointed by Gissibl?

Mr. WALTER. Yes. By Gissibl until the national convention will elect me or someone else. But I do not believe that I will be elected.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The election of the leader is by members of the Friends of New Germany from all sections of the country?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. They will have a convention in Chicago; is that so?

Mr. WALTER. No; the convention will be here in New York.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. In New York?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And there will be representatives here from 22 or 25 States of the United States; is that correct?

Mr. WALTER. It is about, I think, 18 groups.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who are organized in the United States?

Mr. WALTER. That is right.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And most of them are aliens, are they not?

Mr. WALTER. Well, as soon as I became leader I sent out instructions—and I want to explain to you, whatever the national leader says, that is the law. They have to obey it—that they should immediately step down from their position if they are not American citizens.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. But until that time they were all aliens, were they not?

Mr. WALTER. Not all; I would not say all.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The majority of them were aliens?

Mr. WALTER. Some of them were aliens, some of them had their first papers, others were citizens. But I gave the instructions, and if you took the files you will probably find a copy of them.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you a board of directors of your group?

Mr. WALTER. No. This is run according to the leadership principle. Only the national leader is elected in a parliamentary procedure. He appoints his own leaders for the various groups.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And the money that is collected, where does it go to?

Mr. WALTER. The groups are responsible for their own finances.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you not have any knowledge as to where that money that is collected goes, what you do with the money after it is collected?

Mr. WALTER. Every applicant pays a dollar application fee, of which 50 cents goes to the Bund or national headquarters.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And who are they? Is that Germany?

Mr. WALTER. No; here. Let me explain that. You have the national headquarters and then you have so many groups throughout the United States in the various districts. The groups work independently and each group has a leader, and a treasurer, and so forth. As soon as they take in a member, they send the application here and they send the card to headquarters and the card is issued at headquarters for each new member, and they have to pay the headquarters for each new member, one-half of the application fee, which would be 50 cents, and 25 cents each month for each member's dues.

With that money, so collected, national headquarters covers their expenses. If there is a large membership fee collection, they can

have more expenses, a larger office, if a larger office force is required. But the rest of the money remains with the individual groups, and whatever they do with it, that is none of our concern.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Referring to applications for membership, applications to join the Friends of New Germany, you do not accept anyone but Aryans? That is specifically provided in the application, is it not?

Mr. WALTER. I presume the question is in there.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You also ask for dues of \$1 a month?

Mr. WALTER. That must have been an old application blank.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You have cut down the dues?

Mr. WALTER. Yes; it is 75 cents now.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Then you got \$2 for a fighting fund?

Mr. WALTER. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How much did you collect for a fighting fund?

Mr. WALTER. That is voluntary. They may pay, if they wish to give, any amount.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. For a fighting fund?

Mr. WALTER. Yes. It is not called a fighting fund; it is what you call in German a "Werbefund", a fund to cover expenses to get new memberships.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is not that called the "kamp fund"?

Mr. WALTER. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. In the application that I saw, which is the general application used as recently as a month or two ago, you required \$1 dues; 50 cents for local taxes, and the balance of the dollar, or one-half, for a fighting fund.

Mr. WALTER. That must be a mistake somewhere.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Will you explain the stamps on these documents?

Mr. WALTER. Yes. They represent the fees that they pay. For instance, you have a \$1 application fee. There is a certain stamp for it with a certain color. Then you have the monthly fees. Originally—you were correct—they had a \$1 monthly fee, but that has since been reduced. There might be some members that still pay \$1, because they are perhaps financially better off.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Then in addition to that, you had \$2 for a fighting fund?

Mr. WALTER. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Well, what did you have, if anything?

Mr. WALTER. That was voluntary. If they wanted to support us in the expenses of the Werbefund, in trying to find new members—you have to print literature, and so forth, and postage, and write letters, and so on.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. When you talk about getting new members you are referring to propaganda, are you not? That is, you spread propaganda for the purpose of bringing in new members up to some kind of standard number?

Let me ask you, what is the significance of the red, green, and blue stamps?

Mr. WALTER. Perhaps the red is the \$1 stamp, I do not know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And the blue?

Mr. WALTER. Or the green is the \$1 stamp. One is the 75 cent stamp, or the 25 cent or the 50 cent stamp. In fact, there are more colors. There are also yellow stamps.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Give us the colors.

Mr. WALTER. I do not know them offhand. That is all the treasurer's business. I never bother with those details.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What do you do with the money collected from the sale of these stamps, the red, the green, and the yellow stamps?

Mr. WALTER. With that money we cover our office expenses and small salaries are paid.

The CHAIRMAN. It is clear now between you and myself that the persons who may join the Friends of New Germany must be pure Aryans?

Mr. WALTER. The question is probably in the application.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You know that as well as I do, do you not?

Mr. WALTER. I assure you—it may not seem reasonable to you—but with all of those details I am not familiar, because I do not know anything about it. When I got into it, I tumbled into it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Let me see if I can refresh your memory. You read English, do you not?

Mr. WALTER. Yes; surely.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I show you a membership application for the Friends of New Germany [handing paper to witness].

Mr. WALTER (examining paper). That must be a very old blank. I have never seen it. Can you tell me how old it is?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is about 2 months old.

Mr. WALTER. You may have received it 2 months ago, but it is not a new blank.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You say that is an old application blank?

Mr. WALTER. Because, you see, it says here "Initiation fee, \$1."

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is \$1 a month, is it not?

Mr. WALTER. And the monthly dues are now 75 cents.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You have cut that down since then, have you?

Mr. WALTER. That is more than 2 months old. That is—well, I am sure it is almost 6 months old.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I will take your answer, that it is 6 months old.

Mr. WALTER. "Subscription fighting fund"—that is not in our application blank now. I have never seen such an application blank.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You never saw one like that?

Mr. WALTER. None of those; no.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got an application blank with you?

Mr. WALTER. I can get you one.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you get one for us?

Mr. WALTER. Surely.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. When you become a member, do you take an oath of allegiance?

Mr. WALTER. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Then anybody can submit an application?

Mr. WALTER. That is correct, if he has a document to prove that he is the person applying for membership. Then he is accepted.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you take any vote on applicants, do you do anything of that kind?

Mr. WALTER. Any what?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you vote on them?

Mr. WALTER. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Does the applicant appear before the board of directors of the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. WALTER. No, because if he does not behave, if he should be a disgrace to the organization in some way, then he is simply expelled. Then he comes before some sort of an honor court.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The man who is going to take your place comes from Connecticut, does he not?

Mr. WALTER. I do not know where he is just now. I believe he is in New Haven.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know Schnuch?

Mr. WALTER. Schnuch; yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Where is he?

Mr. WALTER. I understand he was in Chicago before. The first time I ever saw him or what he looks like was in the article in Today, the picture where they have a group.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is he a citizen of the United States?

Mr. WALTER. I believe he is.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Where is he now; do you know?

Mr. WALTER. I believe he is in—yes; it is Yale, or some institution of learning.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Where do you keep the records of the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. WALTER. Where we keep them? In the office.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What does Mr. Schnuch do at Yale? You say that this man Schnuch is at Yale.

Mr. WALTER. I would not say he is at Yale, but he is at some institution of learning.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. He is a professor?

Mr. WALTER. I do not know what he is, but I heard he is preparing himself for some career.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Where are your records; where do you keep them?

Mr. WALTER. In the office.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who is in charge of these records; what is the person's name?

Mr. WALTER. I am in charge of the office.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Are you in charge of the records?

Mr. WALTER. No. They are open in the file, open to everybody.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You say they are open to everybody?

Mr. WALTER. Yes. There is a file there, and they are open to everybody that is in the office.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Where are the bank books? Where are the bank books and the ledger of the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. WALTER. Our treasurer has them.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What is his name?

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Lenz. He is also subpoenaed for tomorrow.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. He is going to be here tomorrow, then. Do you know anything about songbooks that came in here for distribution at the meeting of February 6? Do you know anything about them?

Mr. WALTER. We have songbooks. I understand they cost 25 cents apiece.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I did not ask you that. Do you know anything about these songbooks?

Mr. WALTER. You say something about songbooks, but there are several ones. I would like you to make clear which ones you refer to.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Tell us about all of them.

Mr. WALTER. There is one songbook I understand costs 25 cents apiece. Last winter we had so many unemployed, I figured that 25 cents was too much for the people to pay for a songbook. By the way, there are so many songs in there that nobody sings and nobody knows, there are actually only about a dozen of them that are known.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. In German?

Mr. WALTER. In German.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. They are all in German.

Mr. WALTER. That is correct.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And they are brought here from Germany?

Mr. WALTER. I presume so.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You know that, do you not?

Mr. WALTER. That is not in my hands.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you not know, as a matter of fact, that these song books are brought in from Germany?

Mr. WALTER. They are imported, perhaps, just like any other literature.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. On the Hamburg-American Line?

Mr. WALTER. They are imported in the regular way; they pass through the customs.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who imports them?

Mr. WALTER. That is in the hands of Mr. Mittermeyer.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know what his address is, where he lives?

Mr. WALTER. I do not know offhand where he lives.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Does he visit the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is he a member?

Mr. WALTER. He sells the books at every meeting.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is he a member of the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. WALTER. Not that I know of.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you got his address on your book of membership?

Mr. WALTER. I could not tell you; if he is a party member, he is not on our books.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you got any marching songs?

Mr. WALTER. Oh, yes. There are some in there.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What are they? What do you call them? What would you call them?

Mr. WALTER. They are just like any soldier's songs; songs that a soldier sings.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How many have you got?

Mr. WALTER. I know only probably two or three of them. That is besides "Deutschland uber Alles", those that we learned in school in Germany.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. They are brought in from Germany?

Mr. WALTER. The books?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes, the books.

Mr. WALTER. As I said, they are imported just like any other bunch of literature.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you read them yourself?

Mr. WALTER. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. If I told you that some of them contained such statements as "Death to the Jews", would you recognize them?

Mr. WALTER. Not that I know of.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You do not know anything about that?

Mr. WALTER. No sir; I assure you, while some of the answers I may make to your questions may seem—

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I am asking you a very important question.

Mr. WALTER. I believe it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. It is just as important to you as it is to the committee.

Mr. WALTER. Yes. But I stumbled into this organization, so to say.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Let me ask you this question. If these books contain statements like "Death to the Jews" and material like that, would you have sold these books? Would you have urged the sale of them?

Mr. WALTER. I do not know. That is in the hands of the man, some other man. It is out of my hands. I have nothing to say on those books.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you think that is proper material for a song book?

Mr. WALTER. I do not believe that is in the books.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Well I saw it.

Mr. WALTER. You did?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And I can show you one. Do you think that is proper propaganda for the United States of America?

Mr. WALTER. I don't know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you not know, as a matter of fact, that all of these books that are brought in are brought in for the purpose of disseminating such statements as I have indicated they contain?

Mr. WALTER. I have not seen the books; that is, I have not read the books.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Will you make a note to read them?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. If what I have said is in those books, do you subscribe to those statements? As an American, do you subscribe to those statements?

Mr. WALTER. Well, I would not subscribe to it. You asked me about this book at this meeting of February 6. May I continue with my answer?

We had so many unemployed and we wanted to help them. So I conceived the idea of having a small book printed which contains about 10 or 12 songs—I am not sure.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Where was that printed?

Mr. WALTER. You said something about February 6. I presume you refer to that particular book.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Where was that printed? Tell us where it was printed.

Mr. WALTER. Here in New York.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What is the name of the printer?

Mr. WALTER. Hackel Press, East Eighty-third Street.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you read those books yourself before you printed them?

Mr. WALTER. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did those books contain the language that I have indicated?

Mr. WALTER. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The same as the ones which were brought in from Germany?

Mr. WALTER. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who paid for the printing of them?

Mr. WALTER. We paid for the printing of it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you pay for it by check or by cash?

Mr. WALTER. By cash. I want to tell you I have not read the other books.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You have not?

Mr. WALTER. Those you just mentioned. I did not read the other books.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You did not read the ones that came in from Germany?

Mr. WALTER. That is correct.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You did not read the ones referred to in my previous question?

Mr. WALTER. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. If I told you that these books contain propaganda such as "Death to the Jews", and also "Death to the French" and to other races or persons in the United States, would you subscribe to that form of propaganda?

Mr. WALTER. No; I would not.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. But your organization subscribes to it, does it not?

Mr. WALTER. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. If it is in there?

Mr. WALTER. I do not think so.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. But if it is in there?

Mr. WALTER. There are all kinds of persons; there are various books from Germany, but I can assure you I have not read one. There was a gentleman who was in my house yesterday with a pile of newspapers and magazines, but I never get a chance to read them, and finally my wife bundles them up and throws them out.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not think, as an American citizen and a national leader that you ought to know what this literature is that is coming in from Germany and that is being distributed by your organization?

Mr. WALTER. I should, but it is impossible to read every book. Some of them are 500 and 600 pages.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you anybody in the employ of the Friends of New Germany who examines these documents, who examines this propaganda that is brought in on German ships, for your organization?

Mr. WALTER. There is no propaganda brought into our organization in any way.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The books that I have referred to contain statements like "Death to the Jews" and to the French and other American citizens in the United States—you saw them, did you not?

Mr. WALTER. I saw books.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Certainly; but you say you did not read them.

Mr. WALTER. I saw books, but whether those are the books, and what they contain, I do not know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What connection does the Hamburg-American Line and the North German Lloyd have with the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. WALTER. None.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How do you pass on applications for membership in the Friends of New Germany? I believe you have explained that they just sign the application.

Mr. WALTER. That is right.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you allow Catholics to become members?

Mr. WALTER. Yes. We do not ask them.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Jews?

Mr. WALTER. We do not ask their relationship. I am sure we have some Jews in our organization.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Does not the application say that none but Aryans may apply for membership?

Mr. WALTER. That is right, but if the application does not say he is a Jew, we do not ask him whether he is a Jew.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you not ask for a reference in Germany?

Mr. WALTER. Yes, a reference in Germany and one in America.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What?

Mr. WALTER. One reference in Germany and one reference in America.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. In America?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And Jews and Masons are barred from membership in your organization?

Mr. WALTER. Well, it says in the application that Masons are barred, but we have quite a number of Masons in the organization.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And how about Jews, Mr. Walter?

Mr. WALTER. Well, I assure you, we have some Jews in our organization. The application is printed and we do not ask him whether he is a Jew.

The CHAIRMAN. I think he said that the application recited that only Aryans could apply. I think that covers it.

Mr. WALTER. I do not know the exact words, but I think it is "Americans of Aryan stock", something like that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. You will get an application for us, will you?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What salary do you get as national leader?

Mr. WALTER. I have received nothing.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you any other business?

Mr. WALTER. I was in the export business until Thanksgiving Day last year. Then I went over there, and I was made group leader of the group of New York. But I could not do anything for them. That is what I told them, and last September or October—I am not sure which—I was asked whether I would take over the group of New York.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who asked you that?

Mr. WALTER. That was Mr. Wiegand, who went back to Germany.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What was his first name, Erich?

Mr. WALTER. Possibly.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. He is an alien?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How many times has he been back and forth between this country and Germany?

Mr. WALTER. He left at that time and he has been in Germany since then.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How long was he in the country before he left?

Mr. WALTER. That I could not tell you.

The CHAIRMAN. While he was here, was he active in the organization?

Mr. WALTER. Yes. He was the leader of the New York group and he was also party member, because at that time it was still a party organization.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Will you tell us what the Uechla is?

Mr. WALTER. It is an abbreviation of Untersuchungs und Schlachtungsausschuss.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What does it mean in English?

Mr. WALTER. Investigation and Settlement Committee.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And what does that mean?

Mr. WALTER. That means that in case anyone does something wrong within the organization, something that would be against the honor of the organization——

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Or the honor of Germany?

Mr. WALTER. No. Within the organization. For instance, to have a scrap between two members; one accuses the other or insults the other, or something happens like that. Then they are called before a committee which is called the Uechla.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have they not that same system in Germany?

Mr. WALTER. I understand they have.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And that system has been inaugurated since the Friends of New Germany were organized in the United States?

Mr. WALTER. That is right.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That system has been brought over from Germany?

Mr. WALTER. It is the old system, that is right.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You are using the old system as a sort of espionage system or secret police in this country to put people on trial; is that right?

Mr. WALTER. I would not say that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Let me finish my question.

Mr. WALTER. Go ahead.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. For the purpose of meting out punishment to those who refuse to subscribe to the principles of the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. WALTER. No; not in that sense.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Well, will you give us your interpretation of it?

Mr. WALTER. I had probably two or three cases since I have been in there and it was nothing but cases like these. One owed so much money to certain people. He was one of the speakers. As long as he does not settle his debts, he should not be allowed to speak. We investigated it, because we do not want to have anything of that kind there, we do not want to have anyone who has a bad reputation.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Let us suppose that an alien, a Nazi, a member of your organization, gave me information as to certain foreign activities in the United States. He would be taken before this group for trial, would he not, if you found out about it?

Mr. WALTER. If he were accused.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. If he gave some information concerning his organization to people outside of the organization; for instance, as to the propaganda being conducted by the organization in this country. He would be put on trial, would he not?

Mr. WALTER. No. He can give whatever information he wants, because there is nothing to give.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is a matter that we will determine. I am merely asking you the question, would he be put on trial?

Mr. WALTER. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You would not bother him?

Mr. WALTER. No. I can only speak so far as my activities are concerned, the organization today, not what it was a year ago.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you read the magazine Today?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you see the membership card as it was carried in that magazine?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That was given to the newspapers, was it not?

Mr. WALTER. I do not know how it got into the magazine.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You saw it in the magazine Today, did you not?

Mr. WALTER. Yes; I saw it in other newspapers as well.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you call that person down?

Mr. WALTER. We asked that person how that card came into the papers.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who brought that person down? Did you not bring him down before the Uechla?

Mr. WALTER. No. There was no Uechla proceeding.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You brought him down to inquire as to what happened?

Mr. WALTER. We just inquired of him. In fact, I wrote the letter that he should come at a certain time, I think it was on a Saturday afternoon, because I presume he works; and that he should give some explanation.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who was present at that time?

Mr. WALTER. I do not know who was present.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. There were others besides yourself?

Mr. WALTER. I was not present.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Was he tried?

Mr. WALTER. No; he was not tried.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. If you were not present, how do you know?

Mr. WALTER. Because I wrote the letter, the invitation to come down.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You wrote him and he came down?

Mr. WALTER. I do not know. I went to Washington. I was invited to some occasion; cherry blossoms, or something, came up, and a friend of mine invited me on an automobile trip to Washington; so I was not there.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You were not present when he came down before the Uechla?

Mr. WALTER. That is correct.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. So that you cannot tell us anything further about it?

Mr. WALTER. No; but I can tell you what the reason was, what I was told.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I do not care what you were told.

Now, anyone else committing any other offenses, in any of the groups in the United States, he would be put on trial before the Uechla?

Mr. WALTER. Each group has their own Uechla.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And that procedure has been going on since the Friends of New Germany have been a force in the United States?

Mr. WALTER. That is right.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did they have that same system, this Uechla proceeding or trial, prior to the time the Friends of New Germany came into power, in the United States?

Mr. WALTER. Here?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes.

Mr. WALTER. You mean the old party?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes.

Mr. WALTER. I presume so, because they practically inherited that system from them.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Let us proceed to something else. Who is D.A.W.A.?

Mr. WALTER. That is the United German Societies.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What does that stand for—"D.A.W.A."?

Mr. WALTER. German-American Economic League, or something like that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What is their object; what is their purpose in this country?

Mr. WALTER. It has nothing to do with me nor with our organization.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I am merely asking you for information.

Mr. WALTER. I can only tell you what I know from them. This is not my own experience.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What do you think is the purpose of this organization?

Mr. WALTER. What I was told is that it was to strengthen the German element here in New York—Greater New York—particularly the business houses.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who are at the head of it?

Mr. WALTER. The United German Societies.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is that the same group that goes out and sells window cards to business people?

Mr. WALTER. They are not sold, so far as I know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. They give them away, is that it?

Mr. WALTER. I understand they have to become a member and they pay \$5 a year and then they get the card.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And they put that card in the window.

Mr. WALTER. That is right.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And that is to notify the people that they may buy there?

Mr. WALTER. No. It means that they are a member of D.A.W.A.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Of these German societies?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You do not give these cards to anyone who wants them?

Mr. WALTER. I do not know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What do you know about a Mr. Wendel de Monteroco?

Mr. WALTER. He was a member of the organization.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is he a citizen?

Mr. WALTER. I do not think so.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. He is an alien?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What are his activities here?

Mr. WALTER. None at all.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. He has been connected with this organization?

Mr. WALTER. Yes; but he was expelled.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Why was he expelled?

Mr. WALTER. Because he stole money from the organization. That was an Uchla proceeding.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. They had him on trial?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What is that organization, what do they do, what is their business?

Mr. WALTER. Which organization?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The organization that he was connected with. Was that the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. WALTER. Yes. He was a member of the Friends of New Germany.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Monteroco had an apartment at One Hundred and Third Street and Broadway, did he not?

Mr. WALTER. I do not know where he had an apartment.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you ever visit his apartment?

Mr. WALTER. No; never.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know anything about it?

Mr. WALTER. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know who were in that apartment?

Mr. WALTER. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know the conferences that were had there?

Mr. WALTER. I know nothing of it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you announce at the meeting of March 15, 1934, that there were places open for men to act as bodyguards, for officials, for speakers, at the United German Societies?

Mr. WALTER. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You never made that announcement to anybody?

Mr. WALTER. No. I would not know for what purpose.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. When you were trying to get jobs for Nazis in the United States, was not that announcement made?

Mr. WALTER. I am not quite clear, because I never could have made that statement. I would not know for what purpose.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Your answer is "no"?

Mr. WALTER. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who are the Nazis from the steamships who are allowed to speak at these meetings?

Mr. WALTER. Sometimes there is a guest here from a steamer at our meeting. He asks me whether he can say a few words.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And what would be his name?

Mr. WALTER. I do not know. That has happened probably twice.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Can you tell us the names?

Mr. WALTER. I do not know today who they were.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. When you invite somebody to speak—

Mr. WALTER. No; they are not invited.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. They just come up?

Mr. WALTER. Do not forget that probably they are in port and they just happen to come to our meeting and during the intermission or before or whenever they have an occasion to meet me, they ask whether they can say a few words.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is your organization an American organization?

Mr. WALTER. Always was. That is the way I understood.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What is the percentage of Americans in your organization?

Mr. WALTER. I do not know offhand, but it must be between 40 and 60 percent.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Of citizens?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And the rest of them are aliens?

Mr. WALTER. Aliens, or those who have first papers, and so on?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Alien Germans?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you give us a list of the membership?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you give us such a list?

Mr. WALTER. You will have the Treasurer Lenz, here. He has it.

The CHAIRMAN. Where does your organization bank, Mr. Walter?

Mr. WALTER. We are in the Corn Exchange Bank, on Eighty-sixth Street.

The CHAIRMAN. You have a checking account?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Am I to understand that the only money on deposit is the money that you receive as dues?

Mr. WALTER. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no question about that?

Mr. WALTER. At every meeting there are some collections. They go around and collect money.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean from the membership.

Mr. WALTER. That is all.

The CHAIRMAN. No outside contributions?

Mr. WALTER. No outside contributions.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. At your meetings you have storm troopers, do you not?

Mr. WALTER. I do not know whether they deserve the name "storm troopers". These are not storm troopers.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you have any men in uniform?

Mr. WALTER. If you call that a uniform. They are simply there as ushers.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What do they wear?

Mr. WALTER. Lately they have been wearing boots and those breeches.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Brown breeches?

Mr. WALTER. No; black.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Black breeches and a brown shirt?

Mr. WALTER. No brown shirt.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. White shirt?

Mr. WALTER. White shirts; plain white shirts.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. When did they stop wearing these particular uniforms?

Mr. WALTER. When did they stop?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Well, tell us when they started doing it.

Mr. WALTER. They do it, although I gave strict orders that they are not allowed to wear them, only black pants, straight pants and a white shirt and a black tie and an arm band to recognize them.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What is the significance of the arm band? Does it have the Nazi insignia, the swastika?

Mr. WALTER. No. It is black, white, and red. That is the German colors. They have that as an arm band.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You have the swastika emblem on the arm band, do you not?

Mr. WALTER. It is possible.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You know that, do you not?

Mr. WALTER. They have it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You saw it, did you not?

Mr. WALTER. That is right; they have it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And that is the emblem of the Nazi Party of Germany?

Mr. WALTER. It is not.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is, the Hitler Party?

Mr. WALTER. It is not.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Well, what is it?

Mr. WALTER. Well, the emblem of the Hitler Party is red with a round, white field in it and the swastika black; and what they have is black, white, and red, and I believe the swastika is shown over it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The swastika is over the arm band?

Mr. WALTER. Over black, white, and red.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And that is the Hitler band, is it not?

Mr. WALTER. It is not.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. It is the German band?

Mr. WALTER. The German colors.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The German colors?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Are they not the Hitler colors?

Mr. WALTER. No; they are not the Hitler colors.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What are the Hitler colors?

Mr. WALTER. There are no Hitler colors.

The CHAIRMAN. Let us see if we can clarify this. Are you referring to the German colors?

Mr. WALTER. The official German colors are black, white, and red, and then what you call "the swastika" flag. That is the German official colors, and one without the other does not go.

The CHAIRMAN. I think what the witness means is to differentiate between the name "Hitler" and the word "German." Is that what you meant?

Mr. WALTER. Yes. It is only German.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You say that they did not discontinue wearing these here; that they are still wearing them?

Mr. WALTER. Yes; they are still wearing them.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that uniform part of your organization?

Mr. WALTER. What?

The CHAIRMAN. Does your organization authorize the use of those uniforms?

Mr. WALTER. No. I have forbidden it in a circular letter that went out to all the groups. But one of the other started it again, and they feel a little important when they are wearing what you call "a uniform." I would not say that it is a uniform.

The CHAIRMAN. Who started it?

Mr. WALTER. One fellow starts it, and another man is jealous and wants to wear it. I felt, as long as I will no longer be leader, that I did not have to insist on them discarding what you call "the uniform."

Mr. DICKSTEIN. When did they stop wearing the uniform that is shown in the pictures, in the magazine Today?

Mr. WALTER. That I could not tell you, because I am not long enough in the organization.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Your organization voluntarily gave some documents to the committee?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And you got a receipt for them?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. There was a certain gun found in the closet of that room, was there not?

Mr. WALTER. That is right; yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Was that in the room?

Mr. WALTER. It was in a closet in the room; yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Whom does it belong to?

Mr. WALTER. That I do not know. I am told that it was found there when they moved in. Don't forget that they moved in there before I got there.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You have been there for how many months?

Mr. WALTER. Since—I think it was December or January.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you see it when you moved in there?

Mr. WALTER. No; not when I moved in there. But I saw it laying in the closet.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you ever notify the police department?

Mr. WALTER. No; not on account of that gun. I joked about it. I said, "What is that toy gun here for?" It is an air rifle or popgun or something like that. I believe some one said, "We found it here when we moved in." Probably some kid left it here.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I did not ask you that. It was in your possession from the time you moved in there, you say.

Mr. WALTER. It was in there.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And no one knew about it?

Mr. WALTER. I do not know whether anybody knew about it. I saw it.

The CHAIRMAN. What kind of a gun is this, so that the record may be clear on it?

Mr. WALTER. I believe you have it here. In my opinion, it is a child's toy gun—an air rifle.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who is Miss Grunewald?

Mr. WALTER. I know her only as a member. I believe she is a member.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. A member of the Nazi party?

Mr. WALTER. No; no.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is she a member of the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. WALTER. I could not tell you that. I would have to show you the record.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know her personally?

Mr. WALTER. I know her personally.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How long have you known her?

Mr. WALTER. I could not tell you exactly; but when we have a meeting I meet a new member, or he is introduced to me.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What is her business?

Mr. WALTER. I could not tell you. I do not know anything about her.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is she a citizen, if you know?

Mr. WALTER. I could not tell you.

The CHAIRMAN. What is meant by a party member?

Mr. WALTER. When I refer to a party member, I refer to a member of the German N.S.D.A.P., the National Socialist Workers Party.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that mean a member of the party over in Germany?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Has your organization at any time collected dues from persons who are over there, who are members of the party in Germany?

Mr. WALTER. Not that I know of; I do not believe it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. In that connection, if a Nazi in this country is going to Germany——

The CHAIRMAN. By a Nazi you mean a member of the National Party?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. A member of the National Party, yes; you give him a letter of introduction, do you not?

Mr. WALTER. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I show you these papers and ask you whether they were taken from your files [showing papers to witness].

Mr. WALTER. This is dated the 27th of September. That is before my time.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know anything about it?

Mr. WALTER. I do not know anything about it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who would know anything about it?

Mr. WALTER. Here is Fritz Gissibl's name signed on one.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. To whom is that addressed?

Mr. WALTER. That is addressed to the N.S.D.A.P., the group in Dortmund, Germany.

The CHAIRMAN. Then at the bottom thereof there are the words "Hail Hitler."

Mr. WALTER. Yes; that is right.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And these letters are sent from the Friends of New Germany to persons over there?

Mr. WALTER. I do not know whether that was written on the Friends of New Germany letterhead, because it does not say so here.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is a copy taken from your files?

Mr. WALTER. That is correct, maybe.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you ever see these [referring to papers]?

Mr. WALTER. As I tell you, it was before my time.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Look at the next one.

Mr. WALTER. That is also dated the 27th of September, and that is also addressed to a group in Germany.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Was that during your time?

Mr. WALTER. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Take the next one.

Mr. WALTER. That is the same date. I do not know any of the dates in there.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you issued any letters in there?

Mr. WALTER. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you not issue them any more?

Mr. WALTER. We do not give any letters of recommendation to anyone in Germany. We have no contract whatsoever.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. But it has been done, you say, up to the time you got there?

Mr. WALTER. Possibly. The copies are there. It must be. Although I will say this, because I want to tell you, that Engelbert Roell, who was a party member, was our treasurer up to—I do not know what time. As soon as I became national leader, I sent everything connected with the party out. It was an American organization. He had to leave. Possibly he wrote that letter himself, or the one that is signed Gissibl. I do not know who signed the other two—in that he left those things there.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I show you another letter and ask you whether you ever saw that, together with a copy of a telegram, April of 1934.

Mr. WALTER. I believe I saw that; yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What is that? Is not that dealing with uniforms?

Mr. WALTER. Here is a man whom I do not know. He wrote us this letter, and then he sent this telegram. I did not know what to make of it, and that is my reply here, and it is in English.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That comes from your records, does it not?

Mr. WALTER. That is right. I wrote that letter.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is dealing with uniforms, is it not?

Mr. WALTER. It is dealing with uniforms, but I do not know what that man refers to, and my letter says so. My letter, I think, explains plainly what my attitude is, and our attitude of the bund.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did your organization ever send cables to Germany?

Mr. WALTER. No, not that I know of. I never did personally.

The CHAIRMAN. What is this N.S.D.A.P.?

Mr. WALTER. That means N.S.D.A.P., the Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei. That is the party in Germany, for short.

The CHAIRMAN. They have an organization over here, have they?

Mr. WALTER. No, not that I know of. They used to have one.

The CHAIRMAN. But there are individual members over here?

Mr. WALTER. Individual members are here, that is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know where they pay their dues?

Mr. WALTER. I understand they pay there, and there is also a man here, Engelbert Roell. I understand, I was told that he is to wind up the affairs with the members here.

The CHAIRMAN. What is his name?

Mr. WALTER. Engelbert Roell.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is he now?

Mr. WALTER. He is here in New York.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not know his address?

Mr. WALTER. Four hundred twelve East Eighty-eighth Street.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Can you explain the letter of September 14, 1933? Was that during your time?

Mr. WALTER. That was before my time.

The CHAIRMAN. Before your time?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. I show you the letter of September 14, 1933, and will ask you to explain that.

Mr. WALTER. There is a letter here, evidently from the steamer *Bremen*, addressed to Spanknoebel. According to that letter, there was supposed to be a copy of another letter attached.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And was not that letter which was sent to your organization, the Friends of New Germany, from the *Bremen*, regarding a certain Schmidt A. Schallmeyer notifying you that he has been expelled from some of the group organizations?

Mr. WALTER. I have to read the other one, then.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Well, just read it.

Mr. WALTER. According to this letter, Schallmeyer was expelled.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. If you had nothing to do with the National Socialist Party or the Nazis of Germany, why was it necessary for the steamship company to communicate with your organization in the United States?

Mr. WALTER. I cannot explain that. That is the letter addressed to Spanknoebel, and when Spanknoebel left or disappeared, or whatever happened with him, he left his files there, and that must be—

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Walter, this letter with enclosure was sent to you from the Hamburg-American Line?

Mr. WALTER. No; I do not think—let me have it once more.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Addressed from the steamer *Bremen*, and the Hamburg-American sent it over to you, the Friends of New Germany in New York, of which you are the leader. You say they do not have anything to do with the American Friends of New Germany. Why was it necessary to refer that correspondence to your organization?

Mr. WALTER. I beg your pardon. I said we have nothing to do with the party, and I insist on that. What has happened before I am not responsible for, and that is a letter before my time.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. All right. Was that in Gissibl's time?

Mr. WALTER. I couldn't tell you. Yes, evidently. Naturally I couldn't tell you exactly whether it was. The dates are so close that the letter may have arrived after Spanknoebel disappeared.

The CHAIRMAN. When did you become national leader?

Mr. WALTER. National leader? March 17, this year.

The CHAIRMAN. 1934?

Mr. WALTER. That is only a month or 6 weeks ago.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is there anything else you want to say?

Mr. WALTER. I never looked through the files, what is in the files on the bund up there, because I considered it as an American organization, and have conducted it in that manner.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You were the national leader on April 18, 1934, were you not?

Mr. WALTER. Yes, April 18, right; yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I show you this letter. Explain that.

Mr. WALTER. Oh, I remember. Dr. Griebel, who is the writer of that letter, met Haubner in some cafe.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Haubner?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who is Haubner?

Mr. WALTER. He is one of our members. I believe he is a member. I am not sure, because I don't know all the members.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. All right.

Mr. WALTER. And they had an argument in the restaurant or cafe, whatever it was. Then Haubner was supposed to have said something which was not very friendly towards me, and I came back to Haubner and I took him to account, and he said it was not so, it was something else; and that Mr. Griebel—probably Haubner asked him, "What did you say to Walter?" and so on, and Griebel considered it necessary to explain the situation and write me the letter. That is exactly what he does in there.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Doesn't this letter refer to Mr. Schnuck, the man who is to be the new president of the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. WALTER. Yes; here you are. Griebel told me that I will probably not be elected at the next national convention; that Haubner, with his 50 men of the ushers, or what you call the Storm Troopers, stand behind Schnuck; that they are in favor of Schnuck.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Schnuck, you say, is in New Haven, and connected with some——

Mr. WALTER. I have explained that.

The CHAIRMAN. He has explained that.

Mr. WALTER. Yes. So I took Haubner to account. I said, "What is that? You are intriguing against me", something like that. I don't know the exact words. And Haubner got excited and he ran to Griebel, and Griebel wrote that letter.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know anything about this letter of May 7, 1934, and May 7—three letters of May 7?

Mr. WALTER. Here is a letter from St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church. I don't need to read it. But there was an organization called the Friends of Germany, and I understand Colonel Emerson was the head of that organization; and that organization has been dissolved.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Emerson is the man that had his office with the German consul in New York?

Mr. WALTER. I don't know whether it was with the consul, but it was down in that building; yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And Emerson, you say, was the head of that organization?

Mr. WALTER. I presume so. I am not sure of the offices.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And what else?

Mr. WALTER. And that organization was dissolved. As far as I know, a letter was written to the members of that organization, if

they wished to continue they should join the Friends of New Germany. That is probably one of the replies.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That was during your time? That was during your administration?

Mr. WALTER. Yes; that was.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. All right, and what is the next one?

The CHAIRMAN. What is the date of that first letter?

Mr. WALTER. That is May 4.

The CHAIRMAN. And who is that from?

Mr. WALTER. St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church, North Plainfield, N.J.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. What is the next letter?

Mr. WALTER. The next letter has no date, but we received it on May 7. Well, here you have the same; confirms what I just said. A member of the Friends of Germany, now dissolved, "I wish to become a member of the Friends of New Germany."

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And what is the next letter?

Mr. WALTER. That is from Boston University, dated May 7. Well, it is the same. He says, "I have received a communication from Emerson, formerly chairman of the Friends of Germany", and he would like to apply for membership in our organization.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What kind of an organization is that?

Mr. WALTER. Which one?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The one that you are reading now?

The CHAIRMAN. That is from an individual?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. An individual, is it?

The CHAIRMAN. From whom is that?

Mr. WALTER. That is Marshall L. Perrin, of Boston.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who was Douglas Brinkley?

Mr. WALTER. I understand he is an American speaker, journalist, and radio speaker.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Whom does he speak for?

Mr. WALTER. He was employed by WOR and some other radio stations here in this country.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What does he speak on, do you know?

Mr. WALTER. He was in Germany, I believe; I don't know—about 14 months or something. When he came back, he spoke on the impressions he had in Germany.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who paid the expenses for Brinkley?

Mr. WALTER. We paid the expenses for Brinkley.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The Friends of New Germany?

Mr. WALTER. Correct.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Paid the expenses for Brinkley?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And were not his speeches in the form of propaganda?

Mr. WALTER. No; we are always out for new speakers, because we have to supply speakers to the various groups.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What do they speak on?

Mr. WALTER. They have weekly meetings.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What do they speak on? What was their topic?

Mr. WALTER. All depends; sometimes it may be a newspaper article of—

The CHAIRMAN. Did you pay him any compensation for himself?

Mr. WALTER. No.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean to say——

Mr. WALTER. He was ready to place his time at our disposal.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you pay him for the radio time by check or cash?

Mr. WALTER. I couldn't tell you that. The treasurer did that.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you make a lot of payments through cash?

Mr. WALTER. Yes; some were made through cash.

The CHAIRMAN. Why did you do that?

Mr. WALTER. I don't know that. That is left entirely to the treasurer. I was the first one who opened a checking account, and I insisted on having everything paid by check.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know what was paid for these radio broadcasts?

Mr. WALTER. There were no radio broadcasts.

The CHAIRMAN. This gentleman here did not talk?

Mr. WALTER. He is the radio broadcaster, I mean, radio speaker, whatever you call it.

The CHAIRMAN. He did not speak over the radio?

Mr. WALTER. No, he did not.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You had a meeting in Chicago, did you not?

Mr. WALTER. The Chicago group has weekly meetings.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That was in February of 1934?

Mr. WALTER. Possibly. They have one every week.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You say you have nothing to do with the Chicago office?

Mr. WALTER. Well, it is one of our several organizations; it is one of our groups.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Are all of these organizations a suborganization of your main body here?

Mr. WALTER. That is right.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. So that when you testified at the beginning that they are all independent of each other——

Mr. WALTER. Correct, correct——

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You were not giving us the correct statement, were you?

Mr. WALTER. Oh, yes, it is correct. We have been speaking of the finances of the organization.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Let's say the Chicago group had broadcasted this speech here, and there was a loss. Does the Chicago group pay it?

Mr. WALTER. Yes, they have to pay for it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I show you a document and ask you——

Mr. WALTER. In fact, the groups are charged with the expenses of the speakers proportionately.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I show you a document and ask you whether or not this document was taken from your files, of the Friends of New Germany, in New York.

Mr. WALTER. That is correct.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Of a speech that was made in Chicago.

Mr. WALTER. Yes; that is correct.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That was a deficit there, was it not?

Mr. WALTER. That is right.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did the Friends of New Germany pay for it here?

Mr. WALTER. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How did you get that bill in your possession?

Mr. WALTER. I was supposed to send a statement of the meetings; in fact, I was supposed to send statements every month, because we are to charge them for the expenses if we send a speaker out.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you send a speaker out in Chicago?

Mr. WALTER. If it was regarding Brinkley, we sent him out to Chicago.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How many places did you send Brinkley to?

Mr. WALTER. I do not know offhand. It was two or three.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is it not true that you sent him down to a dozen or more?

Mr. WALTER. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Give us the three places that you sent him to.

Mr. WALTER. I don't know offhand.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You have previously said that you did not engage in propaganda work.

Mr. WALTER. Well, I don't know the——

The CHAIRMAN. Your organization.

Mr. WALTER. I don't know what you consider propaganda.

The CHAIRMAN. You had previously answered that, as I remember it. I remember that the only propaganda, the only activity, was to get new members.

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. There is an item there, "propaganda" and a word in German. What is that word?

Mr. WALTER. What, "propaganda"? That is probably literature, invitations to the meeting. You see, it is a very, very low amount, \$20, with loud speaker, automobile, and so forth. That is expenses. It is probably not the proper word. But they have to print leaflets to invite the public to the meeting, and so forth. That is what it is. The next is advertisements in the Daily Tribune, and in some other papers.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Walter, go on and finish, if you want to say anything else.

Mr. WALTER. No; there is nothing. They have rent for the hall, and——

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You still insist that outside of getting members, you were doing nothing at all so far as propaganda in this country is concerned—German propaganda?

Mr. WALTER. We have our meetings, and we have to have speakers for the meetings.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You told this committee a moment ago that all you had was 3 meetings, 3 speeches, that you know of.

Mr. WALTER. That I know of; yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is your memory good?

Mr. WALTER. It is very good.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Very good?

Mr. WALTER. Very good.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. There is no doubt in your mind that what you stated a moment ago is the truth?

Mr. WALTER. No doubt about that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Before we go to the next question, let's find out who is paying for this speaker.

Mr. WALTER. Nobody is paying.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Does he do it for nothing?

Mr. WALTER. For nothing.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Where is his address?

Mr. WALTER. Whose address?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. This speaker, this fellow Brinkley.

Mr. WALTER. Brinkley? I believe he lives at Seventy-ninth Street, East Seventy-ninth.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And he goes to all places where the Friends of New Germany, your organization, would send him?

Mr. WALTER. No. We asked him whether he would speak for us, and the first time he spoke, I think in Central Opera House, some time in this spring; I don't know when it was.

The CHAIRMAN. How many times has he spoken for you?

Mr. WALTER. Here in New York?

The CHAIRMAN. Anywhere.

Mr. WALTER. I think he has spoken twice.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How many places did he speak in other parts of the country?

Mr. WALTER. What is the date of the papers you referred to?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I am asking you, you said that all he spoke was two or three times.

Mr. WALTER. That is right.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I have asked you again——

Mr. WALTER. That is right.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Are you sure about that?

Mr. WALTER. You handed me a letter which referred to some speeches in Chicago.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes.

Mr. WALTER. As far as I know, he spoke only at two or three places.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. All right.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that include Chicago?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, all you know of, he spoke two or three times throughout the country for the organization?

Mr. WALTER. You refer to that letter you handed me?

The CHAIRMAN. I mean your entire recollection, so far as you know, he has spoken only two or three times?

Mr. WALTER. That was in February.

The CHAIRMAN. I beg your pardon?

Mr. WALTER. That was in February, I believe.

The CHAIRMAN. In February?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Has he spoken since?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How many times altogether, that you know of, without regard to any month?

Mr. WALTER. He made two trips. I answered on that trip, because that was the letter you showed me, and we were speaking about that trip.

The CHAIRMAN. How many times has he spoken altogether?

Mr. WALTER. He made two trips.

The CHAIRMAN. How many times has he spoken?

Mr. WALTER. One, I believe, in February, and he spoke in two or three places; I am not sure.

The CHAIRMAN. When did the other trip take place?

Mr. WALTER. The other was later.

The CHAIRMAN. In April?

Mr. WALTER. Possibly in April.

The CHAIRMAN. How many times did he speak then?

Mr. WALTER. At that time he spoke—it was five or six places; I am not sure.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. So that he spoke more than three times?

Mr. WALTER. That is right.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. All right.

Mr. WALTER. On one trip two or three times, and on another trip about five or six. I am not sure. You have the letter in there.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Altogether you say that he spoke three or four or five times?

Mr. WALTER. Now?

The CHAIRMAN. He says now about eight or nine times.

Mr. WALTER. That is right, about that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who paid for that?

Mr. WALTER. We paid the expenses; that is, we financed it, but the groups individually were charged with the expenses. They had to pay it back to us.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I did not ask that. You financed this speaking tour?

Mr. WALTER. Correct.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Of this person?

Mr. WALTER. Correct.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you the checks that you paid him?

Mr. WALTER. That you have to ask the Treasurer; I don't know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Will you make a note of that and see that that gets here?

Mr. WALTER. He will bring them tomorrow. I understand he has been ordered to bring them here.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Let me ask you, you remember him speaking in Philadelphia?

Mr. WALTER. Yes, he spoke in Philadelphia.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you remember him speaking in Cincinnati?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you remember him speaking in Connecticut?

Mr. WALTER. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Or St. Louis?

Mr. WALTER. I believe he spoke there.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Chicago; you said that.

Mr. WALTER. That is correct.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How about Milwaukee?

Mr. WALTER. Also.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes. Madison, Wis.?

Mr. WALTER. I don't think so.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You have no members in Madison, Wis., have you?

Mr. WALTER. No; we have no group there.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How about Detroit?

Mr. WALTER. Possibly he spoke there.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Don't you know whether he did?

Mr. WALTER. I don't know exactly, because that was arranged; he was supposed to speak, but whether he did or not, I don't know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How about Buffalo? You are not sure of that?

Mr. WALTER. Yes, in Buffalo he spoke.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Rochester, N.Y.

Mr. WALTER. I believe he spoke there, too.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And your organization paid all of the expenses of all of these trips?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And what was his speech, what did it contain, what was his speech, asking for members?

Mr. WALTER. No; his speech was—he was lecturing on his impression in Germany. I think his topic was "Germany as I have seen it", or something like that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What station did he speak over, do you know?

Mr. WALTER. No stations, as far as I know.

The CHAIRMAN. In any event, your organization sponsored whatever trip he made and whatever speeches he made?

Mr. WALTER. We just financed the expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. Sponsored whatever speeches he made; he was a paid——

Mr. DICKSTEIN. A paid propagandist.

The CHAIRMAN. Some kind of an agreement was made between your organization and him, as a result of which he made these trips and speeches; that is true, is it not?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. There was no money ever paid directly to him?

Mr. WALTER. No.

The CHAIRMAN. From any source?

Mr. WALTER. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Directly or indirectly?

Mr. WALTER. No.

The CHAIRMAN. That you know of?

Mr. WALTER. That I know of; at least, I don't know whether any was paid, but I don't know anything of it. We did not pay him anything.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You testified before this committee that you are a separate group, an American group.

Mr. WALTER. Separate group of what?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Of the Friends of New Germany. You have nothing to do with Germany?

Mr. WALTER. No, no; nothing whatsoever.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Nothing whatsoever?

Mr. WALTER. Nothing whatsoever. I beg your pardon; I speak only from the time that I am the leader. I don't know anything about——

Mr. DICKSTEIN. From the time that you are the leader?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. At the same time you have paid persons, or paid their expenses to go out and lecture through the country on what is happening in Germany?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And you are an American group?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you ever communicate with the ambassador of Germany?

Mr. WALTER. I have written one letter to the ambassador, about a film.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What kind of a film was that?

Mr. WALTER. I found a letter in the file when I came about some concern in Germany—you have the letter there—informing us that they sent us, I think, three or four films, and that we should apply to the consul and to the ambassador for the films.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That was the only occasion you wrote to the ambassador?

Mr. WALTER. That was the only occasion. I inquired what became of the films, because that letter, I found out, was dated October last year.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you see the films displayed at any time?

Mr. WALTER. No; not yet.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Were they displayed to your people?

Mr. WALTER. Not yet.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Are the films that we took, that you gave us yesterday, the films that were brought in?

Mr. WALTER. No. That is a separate set of films, not those about which we corresponded with the ambassador.

The CHAIRMAN. Where did this set come from?

Mr. WALTER. That came through the consul.

The CHAIRMAN. Through what consul?

Mr. WALTER. Why, the German consul.

The CHAIRMAN. In New York?

Mr. WALTER. Yes; you have the documents, the customs papers and everything, there. These films were addressed to the German consul in New York; I believe so.

The CHAIRMAN. From whom, from Germany?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And sent to the German consul. It is from the existing German leadership, the German government?

Mr. WALTER. No, that is from—I presume it is a private concern that makes films, or something, because—

The CHAIRMAN. It was sent to the German consul?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Your organization obtained those films, whatever they are, from the German consul in New York?

Mr. WALTER. No, no.

The CHAIRMAN. How did you get them?

Mr. WALTER. They were sent to us, but evidently they did not know us or did not know our responsibility, and they probably sent them to the consul, and the consul turned them over to the customs broker immediately.

The CHAIRMAN. They were invoiced to your organization?

Mr. WALTER. They were not invoiced. They are returnable. We are to return them. They are only loaned to us.

The CHAIRMAN. How were they sent to you?

Mr. WALTER. I don't know how they were sent. We got them through some broker. You have the document there—through some broker down town.

The CHAIRMAN. How did the German consul come into this picture?

Mr. WALTER. As far as I know, they were sent to the German consul. In the letter they said they are sending to us through the German consul. In the letter you can read that there.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, they were sent to the German consul, and through him to you?

Mr. WALTER. I don't know how that was arranged. We got them through a broker.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What is the name of the broker?

Mr. WALTER. You have the documents there. I don't know off-hand. You have the expense bill there, and everything.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you read that letter, please; translate it in English?

Mr. WALTER. "We enclose herewith bill for the expenses of the films that arrived by the *Europa*. The films are ready for delivery at the consulate general." I think in the second paragraph they referred to a telephone conversation they had with some gentleman about the paying of the duty, which we paid. They said they are sending to us—

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Your organization paid the duty?

Mr. WALTER. We paid the duty; yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. What happened was this, I think; I will get it from the witness, if I can: They were sent to you in care of the German consul here in New York?

Mr. WALTER. I don't know. We are not responsible for that. The people on the other side seem to have sent them that way.

Mr. HARDWICK. They were sent to your concern, care of the German consul here, were they not?

Mr. WALTER. I presume it was because they did not know our responsibility.

Mr. HARDWICK. I am not asking you why, but they did do that?

Mr. WALTER. They did do that; yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. That is all I want.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did the German Government or foreign propaganda bureau—you know something about that, do you not?

Mr. WALTER. I read about it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You know a good deal about it?

Mr. WALTER. I read about it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You read about it?

Mr. WALTER. Yes; and the newspapers are full of it at times.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I am drawing a direct question: So far as you know, did you or your organization keep contact with the foreign propaganda bureau of the Hitler government?

Mr. WALTER. No, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You are sure about that?

Mr. WALTER. Absolutely.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you, how do you account for the fact that that was sent from Germany to your organization through the German consul?

Mr. WALTER. I cannot tell you, because you will find here a letter dated the 25th of October 1933. Don't forget I only got in in March.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand you came in in March.

Mr. WALTER. And I found that letter there and I asked someone around there; I said, "What about this letter; has this been attended to? What is being done with it?" I think finally I inquired at the consul. There is a copy of someone else who wrote that letter. That is not my initials. And I traced those films. It took months before we got them.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Where are the films now?

Mr. WALTER. You have got them.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. These are the films?

Mr. WALTER. Yes; those are the films.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What kind of films are they; do you know?

Mr. WALTER. Two are news reels; about news.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What kind of news?

Mr. WALTER. One is, I think, the day at Potsdam, and the other is the 1st of May.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Military news?

Mr. WALTER. Oh, no.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Uniforms?

Mr. WALTER. Oh, yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Parades, uniforms?

Mr. WALTER. Oh, of course.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Young and old in line, with the Nazi salutes, and so forth?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you show those films?

Mr. WALTER. We showed two of them.

The CHAIRMAN. Where?

Mr. WALTER. The one meeting; and they were passed through the censor.

The CHAIRMAN. How many times were they shown?

Mr. WALTER. Twice—three times, I think. Only those two. The third one, the long film, has not been shown yet.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You do not know what is in there?

Mr. WALTER. No; I don't know what is in there.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is that part of your constitution or part of your regulation in your Friends of New Germany, American Friends of New Germany in the United States, to bring in these films and show them to your meetings?

Mr. WALTER. No, sir; no, sir. They were sent to us, and we were mighty glad to have them, to show our people something.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Were you trying to educate the American members?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What was the purpose of it, then?

Mr. WALTER. The films were sent to us, and once we had them we wanted to show them, because first of all, those pictures are—I don't think they see them anywheres, as least—

Mr. DICKSTEIN. After the pictures are shown in your organization, your meeting place, they are sent through the whole country

to everybody, every meeting place where there is a branch of the Friends of New Germany in a certain State of the Union, and they are to see these pictures, too?

Mr. WALTER. We would have done that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You would have done that?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You have done that in other films, have you not?

Mr. WALTER. No; that is the first time we got any films.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I am going to ask you the same questions over again: Did you or your organization communicate directly with the foreign-propaganda bureau in Hamburg—with the official Nazi Party over there?

Mr. WALTER. No, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You are sure about that?

Mr. WALTER. I am sure about that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is as true as everything else you are telling us?

Mr. WALTER. To my knowledge.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. All right. I show you an exhibit and ask you to read to the committee the top. What does that mean? "National"—what is this?

Mr. WALTER. That is Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter Partei.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What does that mean?

Mr. WALTER. Presse und Propagandadienst.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That means foreign propaganda?

Mr. WALTER. No, that is foreign department.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is the official stationery from Germany, is it not?

Mr. WALTER. I presume so.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You know it.

Mr. WALTER. I don't know it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you ever see it before?

Mr. WALTER. I saw the letter before.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is official, is it?

Mr. WALTER. I presume so.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Read this. What is this? That is, "Propaganda Bureau?"

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Whom is it addressed to?

Mr. WALTER. To the Friends of New Germany; but look here, what is here?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Wait a minute. What date is that?

Mr. WALTER. April 9.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Will you please read the letter?

(The witness read in German.)

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Will you be good enough to read that in English, if you can, so as to save us the trouble of calling in somebody else?

Mr. WALTER (reading): I acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 7. The newspaper clippings are without question interesting and valuable to judge on the conditions. To my regret, I have to admit that we are overworked in the foreign department, and we cannot make immediate use of those clippings which you have collected at so much pain.

And so forth.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Those clippings are the activities of the Friends of New Germany in the United States?

Mr. WALTER. It is not.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What clippings were they?

Mr. WALTER. Newspaper clippings.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What kind, what did they say?

Mr. WALTER. Anything they write about us or Germany.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And you were interested enough to get all these clippings and send them on to the foreign propaganda bureau?

Mr. WALTER. I don't know where they were sent, but I cut it out, I stopped it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That was during your administration?

Mr. WALTER. Correct. Yes; I think this was in reply to an inquiry I sent out.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I will give you the benefit of every question.

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You prepared under your direction or under your organization and you sent these clippings out from the United States to the propaganda bureau in Hamburg. That is correct?

Mr. WALTER. I never did.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who sent it?

Mr. WALTER. When I heard of it I stopped it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I do not care what you stopped; did you send those clippings and all the statements referring to the activities of the Friends of New Germany in the United States?

Mr. WALTER. I never did.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The answer is yes or no.

Mr. WALTER. I never did.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who did?

Mr. WALTER. I don't know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You are sure about that, now?

Mr. WALTER. I am sure about that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Before I proceed to the next question, was that typewritten? That came from Germany?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is that the real German seal?

Mr. WALTER. That is it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is the official German seal?

Mr. WALTER. Of the party.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Of the party; there is no question about that?

Mr. WALTER. Correct.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. There is no question it is addressed to the Friends of New Germany, 308 East Eighth-sixth Street?

Mr. WALTER. Correct.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is your organization?

Mr. WALTER. Correct.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I show you this letter dated April 23.

Mr. WALTER. Correct.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who answered that letter?

Mr. WALTER. I don't know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Didn't you answer this letter?

Mr. WALTER. I couldn't say.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. To the foreign propaganda bureau in Germany?

Mr. WALTER. I couldn't say.

The CHAIRMAN. What does that letter say?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Read that.

Mr. WALTER (reading):

We acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 23, and we take note of your desire that the newspaper clippings should be sent in the future to Berlin, not via Hamburg.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I show you a letter dated March 6.

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who wrote that letter?

Mr. WALTER. That is my letter.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Just read that into the record.

Mr. WALTER. Now, here, this is the letter—this is the answer to that letter.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Whom do you address the letter to, in the first place?

Mr. WALTER. To the Presse Zentrale. That means Press Department, the foreign department of N.S.D.A.P.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Meaning the foreign propaganda?

Mr. WALTER. Well, I don't know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Does it not mean that?

Mr. WALTER. Well, I don't know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Does it not mean that?

Mr. WALTER. Oh, no.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is it not spelled that way?

Mr. WALTER. No; it is not propaganda.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What do you call it?

Mr. WALTER. The foreign department, the N.S.D.A.P., have members throughout the world, just like they have some members here in the United States. They are accountable to that department in Germany.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. In Germany?

Mr. WALTER. In Germany; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What do they have members in the United States for—that department?

Mr. WALTER. I don't know. I have nothing to do with the party. I am not a party member; in fact, I don't know anything about it.

The CHAIRMAN. I was wondering why should an official department of the German Government, particularly the connection with the propaganda, have men throughout the United States or other countries. I am curious to find out why they should have men.

Mr. WALTER. Just like, for instance, the American Republican Party should have a member living in Germany or in France or England, or the Democratic Party of the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. But the Democratic Party and the Republican Party are not official organs of the Government, you understand.

Mr. WALTER. That is the way I look at it. I don't know what the organization is.

The CHAIRMAN. This comes from an official of the German Government, does it not?

Mr. WALTER. Well, I don't know whether you call it official; I am not so familiar with those over there.

The CHAIRMAN. I will not press that. You have answered it to my satisfaction. Why should you send a letter over there as an American citizen? I am curious to know that.

Mr. WALTER. They collected, so far as I know, newspaper clippings.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is "they"?

Mr. WALTER. The organization, let's call it that, Friends of New Germany, to save the expense of purchasing clippings from a clipping bureau. You can buy the clippings. There are clipping bureaus. In fact, we have had offers to have the clippings collected for us. And they sent them over.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean "they"—was it they or you that sent them?

Mr. WALTER. I never sent any. I stopped it. Here is the letter which I wrote voluntarily on my own accord, that I did not want to do that any more.

The CHAIRMAN. You wrote this letter here?

Mr. WALTER. This one here? Yes; I wrote that letter.

The CHAIRMAN. When was that letter dated?

Mr. WALTER. March 6.

The CHAIRMAN. What did that letter say?

Mr. WALTER (reading):

We have heard that all the newspaper clippings which our members have collected are not being used, but that they are laying in your cellars unused. Something like that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Don't say "something like that." You read German. Just tell us what it says.

Mr. WALTER. It is like that. I will read it to you in German, if you understand it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I understand it, but I want you to read it. Translate it into English.

Mr. WALTER (reading):

We have heard that for all the newspaper clippings which have been collected from our members through our press bureau, clipping bureau, and have been sent to the press bureau in Germany, and through them again to other places in Germany, you have absolutely no use for them; in fact, that those clippings are laying unused in your cellars.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. In signing your letter you "Heil Hitler."

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is Hitler part of this country?

Mr. WALTER. No, it is not, but that was the routine in the letters.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Your organization, you said, was doing nothing to spread any propaganda or contact any propaganda from Germany. Why would you have to sign, as an American citizen, "Heil Hitler"?

Mr. WALTER. I say, "Heil Hitler" when I meet one of these.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You signed your name to that.

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. All your correspondence with the German Government or the German organization was signed "Heil Hitler" by you?

Mr. WALTER. I tell you, in fact, every letter that comes from Germany or goes to Germany closes with "Heil Hitler."

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I do not care what they do, I am talking now about you. You are on the witness stand. You answered that letter in answer to the letter of April 9 from the foreign propaganda bureau, and in answering that, you "Heil Hitler."

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You are an American citizen?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you a constitution?

Mr. WALTER. We have some sort of purposes and aims of the organization.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Could you produce your constitution, and does your constitution provide that you cooperate with foreign propaganda, or Germany, as it stands today?

Mr. WALTER. No, we have no constitution, but I can assure you that there is nothing of the kind as it stands today.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is the Friends of New Germany incorporated?

Mr. WALTER. No, they are not incorporated.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who are the directors?

Mr. WALTER. Well, the directors are the national leader, and then the subleaders, the leaders of the various groups.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Chairman, I do not know whether we should offer them as Government exhibits.

The CHAIRMAN. Offer what?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. This last exhibit showing the direct contact.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean the last evidence?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The last evidence. I think it is important.

The CHAIRMAN. Those things ought to go in the record.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I offer as a Government exhibit, marking it as one exhibit, "Exhibit 1."

(The documents were marked "Exhibit 1.")

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I show you a certain number of documents that you delivered to this committee. What are these?

Mr. WALTER. Those must be old remnants that have been laying there.

Mr. PRINCE. Look at the date.

The CHAIRMAN. Wait a minute. Were they old remnants, you say? Go ahead.

Mr. WALTER. I don't know. Just a minute. I don't know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What date is that?

Mr. WALTER. April 5, 1934.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You call that old remnants?

Mr. WALTER. Because I saw this, I thought it must be old. Now I see—I am surprised, really, because I don't know their existence. I have never seen it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What are they doing in your office, the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. WALTER. I don't know how they got there.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How did you get them?

Mr. WALTER. I told you, I assure you it is a surprise to me.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You don't know how you got them?

Mr. WALTER. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You do not know how you got them?

Mr. WALTER. They may have come to Mr. Gissibl or somebody else that is in the party.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You did not get them?

Mr. WALTER. No, I did not get them.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You have seen them around the place?

Mr. WALTER. They may have come through the mails.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. They were not printed in the United States?

Mr. WALTER. I do not know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You did not print them?

Mr. WALTER. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Your organization did not print them?

Mr. WALTER. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How did they come to your place?

Mr. WALTER. I do not know. I tell you, it is a surprise. I do not even know what is in them, what is the text of them.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. We will call them "exhibit 2" for the purpose of identification, as one exhibit. Is it not a fact these were exhibits brought in from Germany?

Mr. WALTER. I could not tell you that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. On the German boats?

Mr. WALTER. I could not tell you that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Smuggled in?

Mr. WALTER. I cannot tell you that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And that your duty was to spread it through your membership?

Mr. WALTER. No, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And the membership through people in the country?

Mr. WALTER. No, sir. I do not know what the purpose of those circulars is.

The CHAIRMAN. In any event, those were found in the rooms of the organization?

Mr. WALTER. Yes, it is a surprise to me, I assure you.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the stenographer mark that "Exhibit 2", please?

(THE DOCUMENTS WERE MARKED "EXHIBIT 2.")

Mr. WALTER. It is a surprise to me. I do not know how they got into the office. Are there more than one of those there? Are they all of the same kind? Could I take a set? I would like to inquire how they got in there.

The CHAIRMAN. They are different ones, I think, Mr. Walter.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You tell this committee under oath that Mr. Gissibl is no longer a member of the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. WALTER. Right

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You are positive about that?

Mr. WALTER. Positive.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Gissibl, you say, left the Friends of New Germany when?

Mr. WALTER. When I was appointed leader.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That was what?

Mr. WALTER. March 17, I think.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I show you a document that you gave us from your files. What is this letter?

Mr. WALTER. I don't know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That was taken from your files April 18, 1934, way after Gissibl.

Mr. WALTER. I tell you that Gissibl is still busy with us. He in fact is——

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Well, then, Gissibl is not out of the Friends of New Germany.

Mr. WALTER. He is not a member any more.

The CHAIRMAN. How is he busy with you, in what way? If he is not a member, how is he busy with you?

Mr. WALTER. That is one of the reasons why I will no longer be a leader, because I am a leader only in—a straw man.

The CHAIRMAN. You tell us what is the story now on Gissibl.

Mr. WALTER. On Gissibl? I wanted to make a clean cut of the organization and have it a clean American straight organization, and clean it of everything connected with the party. Once I even wanted to call the police and have them removed from the office. I could not get rid of them.

The CHAIRMAN. Rid of whom, Gissibl?

Mr. WALTER. Gissibl; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What did Gissibl say, and what did he do?

Mr. WALTER. He simply would not do, that is all.

The CHAIRMAN. What did he say, what was it that led up to this determination of yours which prompted you to want to bring the police in?

Mr. WALTER. He is a party member.

The CHAIRMAN. He is a party member?

Mr. WALTER. So far as I know.

The CHAIRMAN. Gissibl wants to run the organization now, does he not?

Mr. WALTER. Possibly.

The CHAIRMAN. He does, does he not? Is that why you are getting out?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You are an American citizen?

Mr. WALTER. I am.

The CHAIRMAN. And you love this country?

Mr. WALTER. I surely do.

The CHAIRMAN. Gissibl is not an American citizen?

Mr. WALTER. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Gissibl wants to use this organization which you want to have wholly American for other purposes?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, frankly, let's——

Mr. WALTER. Yes. I tell you, the way I see it, and you may believe my word, it has nothing to do——

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You are under oath.

The CHAIRMAN. You need not think I disbelieve anything you may say, except I feel you may be constrained to withhold some matters.

Mr. WALTER. Absolutely not.

The CHAIRMAN. Give us the straight "dope" on Gissibl and you.

Mr. WALTER. It has nothing to do with Germany, I can assure you. I was surprised those circulars got in.

The CHAIRMAN. Never mind the circulars, come back to Gissibl now.

Mr. WALTER. Gissibl? What holds him there, I could not tell you.

The CHAIRMAN. There is some power?

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Schmuck, who I believe will be my successor—all the members there have men to find out if they want to put someone else in front of my nose, that they start a revolt. But I believe I spoke to Mr. Rollins yesterday and told him the same story. I don't know what prompted him to bring that man in, a man that is preparing himself for a career. Why does that man, why is he so anxious to become national leader? I do not see anything in it.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, on Gissibl.

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Gissibl has been very active, has he not?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Active along lines that you do not like?

Mr. WALTER. Well, I would not say that. I do not know anything—

The CHAIRMAN. Gissibl wants to use this organization to create hatred among American citizens.

Mr. WALTER. I would not make that statement, what his aims are. I don't know.

The CHAIRMAN. You are not anti-Jewish, are you?

Mr. WALTER. Absolutely not.

The CHAIRMAN. Gissibl is, is he not?

Mr. WALTER. I don't know.

The CHAIRMAN. Frankly, now, you are under oath.

Mr. WALTER. No, I don't know. I don't know whether he is.

The CHAIRMAN. You could not say he is not?

Mr. WALTER. They are kicking all the time about the Jews because there was so much suffering from Jews amongst the Germans here that have been discharged, and lots of things which I do not know individually.

The CHAIRMAN. But this fellow Gissibl is out of the organization, and still he is a power in the organization?

Mr. WALTER. Yes; that I must admit.

The CHAIRMAN. How is he kept in the organization?

Mr. WALTER. He holds tight to it, and would not let go.

The CHAIRMAN. How is it he can hold on to it, unless there is some force keeping him there?

Mr. WALTER. I don't know what the forces are. It is a puzzle to me.

The CHAIRMAN. In any event, you cannot get rid of him?

Mr. WALTER. We cannot get rid of him.

The CHAIRMAN. And being unable to do that and being an American, you are just simply—

Mr. WALTER. Letting things run as they are.

The CHAIRMAN. Easing out of the picture?

Mr. WALTER. That is it, that is it.

The CHAIRMAN. There are certain things that Gissibl stands for that you do not stand for?

Mr. WALTER. Well, I would not make that statement.

The CHAIRMAN. And Kappe and Roell are in the same position as Gissibl, are they not?

Mr. WALTER. Roell is not a member, because he is a party member, and cannot be a member of the organization.

The CHAIRMAN. But he is an influence in the organization?

Mr. WALTER. No; not now, any more.

The CHAIRMAN. He is one of the "Big Three" so-called?

Mr. WALTER. Well, they are thick friends, Gissibl and Roell and Kappe and Schuster. They are close friends. They are more friendly than they are to me.

The CHAIRMAN. Those three, particularly Gissibl, seem to be the disturbing factor. That is true, is it not?

Mr. WALTER. I would not say that it is Gissibl, exactly.

The CHAIRMAN. He is at least a sufficiently disturbing factor to arouse your state of mind that you do not want to continue with him, Gissibl, having this unseen influence that he has?

Mr. WALTER. Gissibl is a very nice chap.

The CHAIRMAN. I am not discussing his niceness. I am discussing other things. Gissibl stands for things that you do not stand for.

Mr. WALTER. Well, I would not say that.

The CHAIRMAN. In any event, because of Gissibl's influence in the organization, of which he is not a member—

Mr. WALTER. Yes; he is not supposed to have any influence at all.

The CHAIRMAN. Yet he has tremendous influence?

Mr. WALTER. Yes; he has.

The CHAIRMAN. And these letters that I now show you, dated April 18, 1934, and April 19, 1934, are addressed to whom?

Mr. WALTER. To Heinz Bollert.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is he?

Mr. WALTER. Berliner-Steglitz.

The CHAIRMAN. That is in Germany?

Mr. WALTER. Germany; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. He talks about the Friends of New Germany and what they are doing in the United States for the German Government.

Mr. WALTER. I don't know about that.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that not what it purports to say, by Gissibl; and that is written on the stationery of the Friends of New Germany, and "Heil Hitler" at the conclusion of it?

Mr. WALTER. Well, all that is closed that way.

(DOCUMENTS WERE MARKED "EXHIBIT 3.")

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. WALTER. I will tell you the way I see it. What he proposes is holding a grip on the bund. If I am permitted to say that, that is simply my idea. I have no proof of it.

The CHAIRMAN. We would like to get evidence, Mr. Walter. Of course, what you or I think is not necessarily evidence.

Mr. WALTER. I mean, you can strike it from the record if you think it is not of value.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, go ahead and tell us.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know Mr. Reinhold?

Mr. WALTER. I met him once in my life, and in a very funny way.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Was that the only time you met Reinhold?

Mr. WALTER. No, twice.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you speak to him?

Mr. WALTER. Once I spoke to him, probably not more than a dozen words.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What was the second time?

Mr. WALTER. The second time I just saw him, but I pretended not to see him. I know he was there.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I show you a letter dated April 26, addressed to you.

Mr. WALTER. Right.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Will you tell us what it is?

Mr. WALTER. It is a long story.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Just give it to us in brief.

Mr. WALTER. That letter was not sent to me through the mails.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is right.

Mr. WALTER. At one of our meetings someone rushed up to me—I am quite busy at those meetings—and handed me a letter. And while the first speaker speaks, I sit and I read the letter. I presume in that letter it says somewhere that he wants me to answer openly, give him an answer to this letter openly, because he is present. And I answered, I said, "W. R., I have a letter. I read it. But that letter requires"—

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What does the letter say? What did the letter say in brief, as brief as you can make it? You remember it?

Mr. WALTER. In my opinion, it is a petty——

Mr. DICKSTEIN. To us it is not petty.

Mr. WALTER. "Your initials are R. W. and mine are W. R."

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is a code, is it?

Mr. WALTER. No; it is not. Mine are R. W. and his the other. In other words, it is a reason for closely working together. "This is going on without worry quite some time. But the open I cannot stand." Well, he has to do it—in other words, I say the opposite. He has to do it in the dark, quietly, something like that, "because I cannot stand the open. But as again some,"—he has an expression that means a fool—"are again occupied with slander about my person. Take for instance Today, publicity in Today. I do not see why I should always allow others to tramp on my honor by elements who have the least right to raise themselves as a judge of myself."

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Can you not give us the substance of what he wanted from you and what you answered him in brief? We will have it translated ourselves.

Mr. WALTER. He wanted to approach me. I don't know what he wanted, because when he approached me in the intermission, during intermission, he just opened a word, he said, "I am Mr. Reinhold." I did not like his looks, he had such a silly look.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is he a citizen?

Mr. WALTER. I could not tell you anything about him.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. He asked you to destroy this letter.

Mr. WALTER. I know, but I didn't.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What was the reason why he wanted you to destroy it?

Mr. WALTER. I do not know. That is the first communication he sent to me, the first time he made contact with me, and I met the man.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Where is his address?

Mr. WALTER. I don't know.

Mr. HARDWICK. What is his name?

Mr. WALTER. Reinhold.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. R-e-i-n-h-o-l-d.

Mr. WALTER. That is right, exactly like my first name. I assure you that what I heard of him, I do not want to have anything to do with that man.

Mr. HARDWICK. What about this publicity that he speaks of?

Mr. WALTER. I don't know. If you read German, you will understand that man must be a little off. There is something wrong with him.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know anything about the Ku-Klux Klan?

Mr. WALTER. I heard of it; yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Were you ever in contact with them?

Mr. WALTER. Not I.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did your friends of New Germany come in contact with them?

Mr. WALTER. I don't know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Before proceeding with the Klan letter, did you, the Friends of New Germany, ever have elections for officers before this present event that is going to take place at the end of May?

Mr. WALTER. Well, I only heard about one. I think it was in July 1933, or June, or something.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Where was that convention in 1933?

Mr. WALTER. I think it was in Chicago.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Wasn't that Mr. Spanknoebel that just designated certain people as officers?

Mr. WALTER. That is right.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What you call a convention?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. But this convention that is going to take place in New York is for persons who are going to represent certain Nazi leaders of the country that will come here and cast their vote?

Mr. WALTER. I would not say Nazi leaders.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Certain group organizations.

Mr. WALTER. Because there is what you call Nazi—I presume you refer to the National Socialist Party over there.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is right.

Mr. WALTER. And there is not a member in the organization at present.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. This will be one of the first conventions in which they are going to try to get a ballot?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And aliens will participate in the election, as well as some citizens in the United States?

Mr. WALTER. It will be all citizens.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you a list of those who are going to appear at that convention?

Mr. WALTER. Not yet, because they have not reported yet.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How do you know they will be all citizens?

Mr. WALTER. Because only the group leaders are permitted to come to the convention, and as far as I know, they are all citizens.

The CHAIRMAN. Who appoints the group leaders?

Mr. WALTER. Of the various groups like Rochester and Buffalo?

The CHAIRMAN. The various groups comprise both citizens and noncitizens, do they not?

Mr. WALTER. So far as I know, they are all citizens.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean the various groups.

Mr. WALTER. They have the same membership as here.

The CHAIRMAN. They are comprised of both citizens and non-citizens?

Mr. WALTER. The membership, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. So they elect delegates?

Mr. WALTER. No; not the members, only the group leaders come to the convention.

The CHAIRMAN. Who elects the group leaders?

Mr. WALTER. Their own members.

The CHAIRMAN. Their own units?

Mr. WALTER. Their own units; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. So that the units are comprised of citizens and noncitizens, the units, the members in the unit?

Mr. WALTER. Yes, the membership, citizens, and aliens; yes. That is right.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I asked you about the Klan. What do you know about the Klan, so far as the Friends of New Germany are concerned?

Mr. WALTER. Only what I read about 20 or 25 years ago in the newspaper.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You never read about it before?

Mr. WALTER. I have been here 28 years.

The CHAIRMAN. Ask him directly.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Your organization received a letter from the Klan?

Mr. WALTER. Not that I know of.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I show you a letter addressed to the Friends of New Germany.

Mr. WALTER. You see, this is also and that is also to the old address. I had nothing to do with it at that time.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That was in September of 1933?

Mr. WALTER. That is right.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You did not know anything about that?

Mr. WALTER. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Was that question of the Grand Dragon, Mr. Harry W. Garing, ever discussed in any of your meetings during that time?

Mr. WALTER. No. That is "H. S. P." That is Spanknoebel's signature, I presume, and that was done by him. That letter probably remained in the files all the time. We had no contact—

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know George Sylvester Viereck?

The CHAIRMAN. Do you offer that as an exhibit?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I offer that as an exhibit.

The CHAIRMAN. Exhibit 4.

(The document was marked "Exhibit 4.")

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know George Sylvester Viereck?

Mr. WALTER. I met him once.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have the Friends of New Germany engaged him to write and make speeches?

Mr. WALTER. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. In various meetings?

Mr. WALTER. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did he do it with your knowledge or consent?

Mr. WALTER. He has not spoken at any of our meetings yet.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. He is a German, is he?

Mr. WALTER. I do not know whether he is a German or American. I could not tell you that.

The CHAIRMAN. The national headquarters, what does that consist of? That is you and who else?

Mr. WALTER. Yes; I am—then the office staff—I mean the treasurer.

The CHAIRMAN. I think you have group leaders throughout the country?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How many group leaders are there?

Mr. WALTER. Oh, I cannot tell you offhand. It is about 18, around that.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you get us a list of those group leaders?

Mr. WALTER. Well, I can tell you offhand. Oh, the leaders? I could get you the list. In fact, I think you have some letters there where the new appointed leaders—after my instructions went out that they have to be American citizens, I asked them to send me a list of the new leaders, and state behind the name what they are, whether they are citizens or whether they are alien, or what.

The CHAIRMAN. Does not Mr. Gissibl object to your taking the position they should be American citizens?

Mr. WALTER. No, no.

The CHAIRMAN. Does he object to the fact that you try to make it, as you say, a distinctively American organization?

Mr. WALTER. No; I would not say that exactly.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I show you a package containing a number of letters. Is that from your files?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What are they?

Mr. WALTER. Those are receipts.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. For what?

Mr. WALTER. Receipts probably for money paid, or something.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Receipts from whom? Do you recognize these people?

Mr. WALTER. This is paid to Haubner, \$150.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who is Haubner?

Mr. WALTER. That is one of the members.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What did you pay him that money for?

Mr. WALTER. Settlement of deposit above some cars.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. He is a citizen, is he, Haubner?

Mr. WALTER. No; he is not.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. An alien. Take the next one, another Haubner?

Mr. WALTER. Yes. Pardon me, what is the date of this?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. In March.

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who is this person?

Mr. WALTER. That is also Haubner. He got \$100.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. For what?

Mr. WALTER. For deposit.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who signed these receipts?

Mr. WALTER. Engelbert Roell. He was treasurer at that time.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who was this person, what is his name?

Mr. WALTER. The young girls' group.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you a young girls' group in the United States, too?

Mr. WALTER. We have them here, too; yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Are they under your jurisdiction?

Mr. WALTER. They are independent.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Are they a branch of the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. WALTER. No. The young girls just got together, and they wanted to make a club of their own.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What do they call themselves?

Mr. WALTER. They call themselves "Junges Maedchen"—young girls.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Junges Maedchen of what?

Mr. WALTER. Of nothing.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Junges Maedchen of what, of America or Germany?

Mr. WALTER. They are not organized, so far as I know. There is a little group together.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is this your seal?

Mr. WALTER. Yes; that is the seal of the——

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Of what?

Mr. WALTER. Of the Friends of New Germany, of the treasurer.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. In New York?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That seal is put on all of the documents?

Mr. WALTER. It used to be. We haven't that any more.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who gave you the authority to put the American flag in the swastika?

Mr. WALTER. It is not being used. It is cut out.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Since when has it been cut out?

Mr. WALTER. As soon as I read in the newspapers that there is a possibility of violation of the flag law, I instructed immediately the groups to remove the seal and everything pertaining to it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is it not a fact that you used the same seal, with the American flag imbedded in the swastika, in April and May?

Mr. WALTER. You see, here you are, it is cut out, the 26th of April. Here also it is removed.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Here we have one away back in April.

Mr. WALTER. Thirteenth of April.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Thirteenth of April. You have that in there.

Mr. WALTER. Yes; that is right.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Here is one.

Mr. WALTER. Tenth of March.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Of March. You have that there, too, have you not?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. As a matter of fact, outside of one document here, everything contains the American flag.

Mr. WALTER. I have instructed them. Whether they all did it immediately, I don't know, because I cannot be attending to every detail. It would be too much.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What are these names here on this exhibit?

Mr. WALTER. Those are probably—those are new members as they have been taken in. I think that is on the 17th of April they started that list. They usually fill it up. Those are new members and what they paid. I see new members and what they paid, their dues, weekly or so. Some pay every month, some pay every 2 or 3 months, and so forth, because I see various stamps here.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What is "bemerkung"? That means attention?

Mr. WALTER. That means "remarks."

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What are these things?

Mr. WALTER. W. B. means "Werbe-Beitrag." As I told you, the Werbe-Beitrag, the voluntary payment that they pay once when they become new members. Either they pay or they don't. So this party probably made application and paid; 75 cents is paid, \$1, \$1.50.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The others anything?

Mr. WALTER. Those did not pay anything. That is what it means.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. These are an accurate list of the members of the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. WALTER. Yes; they are all members, either new members, as they have been taken in, or they are old members when they paid their dues as they fell due.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. In examining this list, which are the Americans; can you tell us that?

Mr. WALTER. Oh, I could not tell you that; I could not tell you that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is it not a fact all the names you have on these sheets, no. 96, no. 95, no. 94, no. 93, no. 92, and along the line, they are aliens?

Mr. WALTER. I would not say that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Would you say they are?

Mr. WALTER. There may be some, and there are some citizens.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How few citizens are there in the group?

Mr. WALTER. I could not tell you; I could not tell you.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I show you a letter of March 6. These letters, do you know anything about them?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Where did they come from?

Mr. WALTER. That is what I consider a crank. In fact, I have two letters. You may have the other one.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes; I have them.

Mr. WALTER. I got those letters—two men approached me. They are not members—and they kicked and told me, "What is Gissibl doing here? He is not a member." And they made some proposition how I could get rid of him, and so forth. I say, "What is the worry about that?" I said, "In 2 or 3 weeks I will not be leader any more. Let the thing run the way it wants." Then they wrote me a letter confirming the conversation, and I put them aside. I didn't bother. I considered them cranks, just like the other.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. In answer to my question about the gun, you said it was a little toy pistol, a little boy's pistol. I show you this little gun.

Mr. WALTER. That is not the pistol I have seen. No, no, that is not the pistol.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You say that is not the pistol you have seen?

Mr. WALTER. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did not your organization get a receipt for this pistol yesterday?

Mr. WALTER. That is possible; that is possible.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Was that not in your closet.

Mr. WALTER. I do not know whether that is the one.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What gun did you have in your place?

Mr. WALTER. That was a little pop gun, a toy gun, which I have seen 2 or 3 months ago, I think, in——

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You say you have not seen this one?

Mr. WALTER. No; I do not remember seeing that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. This is not a toy pistol, is it?

Mr. WALTER. Well, I don't know; I don't know anything about pistols or guns.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is this a German gun?

Mr. WALTER. No. I saw a crooked little thing. I laughed when I heard you found a pistol.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. This does not look so very crooked.

Mr. WALTER. No. I thought that was the one, you see. When I asked about it, they said they found it in the closet, when they moved in.

Mr. HARDWICK. Is that a magazine gun?

Mr. WALTER. I don't know.

Mr. HARDWICK. You don't know anything about it?

Mr. WALTER. No.

Mr. HARDWICK. You never saw that there?

Mr. WALTER. No.

Mr. HARDWICK. Anywhere about your headquarters?

Mr. WALTER. No.

Mr. HARDWICK. All right; it was found there and you do not know where it came from?

Mr. WALTER. No.

Mr. HARDWICK. Now, I understand it that there was another German society here, a society of citizens of German birth, a prior organization to the Friends of New Germany, was there not?

Mr. WALTER. I presume, so far as I know. There are about a thousand.

Mr. HARDWICK. You mentioned one that went out of existence.

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. The German Alliance.

Mr. WALTER. No; Friends of Germany.

Mr. HARDWICK. Friends of Germany?

Mr. WALTER. That is right.

Mr. HARDWICK. The one you have now succeeded it and changed the name to Friends of New Germany?

Mr. WALTER. No; we did not succeed it. I think they existed before the Friends of New Germany were created or organized, or whatever you call it.

Mr. HARDWICK. The Friends of New Germany; was their organization created before or after Hitler came to power in Germany?

Mr. WALTER. That was after.

Mr. HARDWICK. In other words, after Hitler came into power?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. Then you organized?

Mr. WALTER. You speak of the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is right.

Mr. HARDWICK. Yes; that is right.

Mr. WALTER. Yes; that is right. They were organized, I think, in May of last year.

Mr. HARDWICK. After Hitler came to power in Germany?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. You say that originally a man had been permitted to be a member of this organization, the Friends of New Germany, even if he was an alien, and even if he was a member of the Hitler party, whatever its official name is in Germany?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. But then you got instructions from the German Government that you must cease that membership?

Mr. WALTER. Yes. Originally——

Mr. HARDWICK. Just answer that question; is that right?

Mr. WALTER. Yes; they had instructions that——

Mr. HARDWICK. They had them or the organization?

Mr. WALTER. They got them. They get the instructions that they should withdraw from the Friends of New Germany.

Mr. HARDWICK. They got them, each one of these men who was a member of the party over here?

Mr. WALTER. I presume. I don't know about that, whether individually.

Mr. HARDWICK. You know some of them did?

Mr. WALTER. Yes; they received the instructions to withdraw.

Mr. HARDWICK. And they came up and withdrew?

Mr. WALTER. Some of them did.

Mr. HARDWICK. And stated that they were doing it because the German Government, or the party, had instructed them to do it?

Mr. WALTER. I cannot tell you whether they did or not, but they said that they are not allowed to be members in the Friends of New Germany, and they withdrew.

Mr. HARDWICK. Did you not say that they got instructions from the government to do that?

Mr. WALTER. That is what I heard; that is what I heard—not from the government, from the party.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is what you said.

Mr. HARDWICK. You said they got instructions from the German Government to withdraw.

Mr. WALTER. I don't know from what direction they got them, but from their party.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is the German Government, is it not?

Mr. WALTER. Well, I don't know. I am not so familiar with the——

Mr. HARDWICK. It does not matter anyway. They got instructions from Germany, either from the political party in power or from——

Mr. WALTER. From some authority they got instructions to withdraw from the Friends of New Germany; correct.

Mr. HARDWICK. When the articles in Professor Moley's magazine, 'Today,' were published, in one or the other of those numbers, I think it was the second, they published a card of membership in your organization, the Friends of New Germany, did they not?

Mr. WALTER. It is possible; I do not remember.

Mr. HARDWICK. You do not remember? You have testified to that.

Mr. WALTER. There were so many illustrations; if you say so, then it is possible it was in there.

Mr. HARDWICK. I am not saying anything. You are testifying, not me.

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. I understood you to say that you wrote a letter to a man wanting him to come here and explain how his card got published in these articles.

Mr. WALTER. Oh, yes, yes; that is right. Oh, you refer to the membership card?

Mr. HARDWICK. Yes.

Mr. WALTER. Oh, I thought a card, because I——

Mr. HARDWICK. No; I mean the membership card in your organization.

Mr. WALTER. Oh, yes; that is right.

Mr. HARDWICK. There was such an occurrence as that?

Mr. WALTER. Yes; that is right.

Mr. HARDWICK. And in one of these articles a membership card of your organization was printed, a facsimile or photostatic copy of it was printed?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. You said you wrote a letter yourself inviting this man to come down and explain?

Mr. WALTER. No. I did not tell him for what purpose, but I just asked him to come. I am sure you have a copy in there—to come in.

Mr. HARDWICK. The letter will show for itself.

Mr. WALTER. That is right. You have it there.

Mr. HARDWICK. But you wrote for him to come down?

Mr. WALTER. We wanted to see him.

Mr. HARDWICK. And your purpose in wanting to see him was to find out what his card was doing printed in a magazine article?

Mr. WALTER. Yes; how that card got into the magazine.

Mr. HARDWICK. If this is a perfectly clean American organization, what objection is there to having your card published in a newspaper or magazine, or anything else? Why was that such an offense he had to be hauled up?

Mr. WALTER. Perhaps it was curiosity to know how it got in the paper.

Mr. HARDWICK. You would not have done that for idle curiosity, would you? Was there any rule against letting anybody see such a card?

Mr. WALTER. There is no such rule.

Mr. HARDWICK. None in your organization?

Mr. WALTER. No; there is no such rule.

Mr. HARDWICK. Why did you have him up, or send for him to come down and explain?

Mr. WALTER. Simply that we wanted to know out of curiosity, as far as I am concerned.

Mr. HARDWICK. Just idle curiosity?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. You talk about films that were sent over here.

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. These films that came over here were evidently sent to you in response to some previous communication from this organization?

Mr. WALTER. That I could not tell you, because that letter is dated October. I found it in the file, unattended.

Mr. HARDWICK. You found the file saying, "We have sent you the films care of the German consul"?

Mr. WALTER. I found that letter; yes, sir.

Mr. HARDWICK. And finding that in the file and knowing nothing about it except that, you proceeded to investigate?

Mr. WALTER. That is correct.

Mr. HARDWICK. As to where these films were, and what they were?

Mr. WALTER. That is right.

Mr. HARDWICK. When you went down there, and got them, how did they appear? Did the name of the person, concern, or organization that sent them appear anywhere?

Mr. WALTER. Yes. We have letters there, the whole correspondence clipped together.

Mr. HARDWICK. From whom did they come?

Mr. WALTER. From some concern in Stuttgart?

Mr. HARDWICK. Stuttgart is in Germany?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. Was that a private or public concern?

Mr. WALTER. I think that was a private concern.

Mr. HARDWICK. You mean some film concern?

Mr. WALTER. In fact, I do not know what it is. I could not make a statement on it. It is in there.

Mr. HARDWICK. They were sent to you in care of the German consul in New York.

Mr. WALTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. HARDWICK. I am very much interested in what you said a little while ago on just one subject. I am going to ask you two or three questions only. I understood you to say—you may correct me as we go along—that you would not stay with this organization and were glad to get out of it because you were an American citizen and you love this country.

Mr. WALTER. That is right.

Mr. HARDWICK. And you wanted to keep it a clean, American organization, is that what you said?

Mr. WALTER. That is what I said.

Mr. HARDWICK. I just want to get you right.

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. All right.—You have not been able to do that?

Mr. WALTER. Well, I could have—I could have resigned or thrown—

Mr. HARDWICK. I mean, you have not been able to keep it exactly as you wanted in that respect?

Mr. WALTER. To keep it?

Mr. HARDWICK. Yes.

Mr. WALTER. Well, it all depends on the convention.

Mr. HARDWICK. In other words, if you are opposed at all, it is because you have adopted that policy, is it?

Mr. WALTER. Oh, no, no. In fact, I wanted to step out when I had that clash with Gissibl and with someone else, some other gentleman.

Mr. HARDWICK. Who was that?

Mr. WALTER. Roell. When I insisted that every member of the organization who is at the same time a member of the party in Germany has to leave the bund, the Friends of New Germany——

Mr. HARDWICK. They told them that over in Germany; you were to back that in America?

Mr. WALTER. Correct.

The CHAIRMAN. I did not get the name of the other party.

Mr. HARDWICK. Who was the other party?

Mr. WALTER. That clash with Gissibl?

Mr. HARDWICK. Yes.

Mr. WALTER. That was Gissibl and Englebert Roell.

Mr. HARDWICK. As I understood it, you said you were going to get out of this thing because you have so much trouble in keeping it the kind of organization you wanted.

Mr. WALTER. No; because they are not fulfilling the instructions they received.

Mr. HARDWICK. In other words, they are still maintaining that foreign connection?

Mr. WALTER. I cannot maintain my position, that is all there is to it.

Mr. HARDWICK. Why, because you want to keep it free from foreign influences?

Mr. WALTER. No. If I can illustrate it, if you are a leader of a troop of soldiers, you are the officer commanding, and the soldiers would simply say, "No."

Mr. HARDWICK. Would not obey your orders?

Mr. WALTER. "We won't obey your orders."

Mr. HARDWICK. And the officers in question are people who are members of the party in Germany, maintained their citizenship there; they should not belong to the party?

Mr. WALTER. Yes; that is right. I knew they had the orders, and I wanted to clean it up.

Mr. HARDWICK. And the opposition to you grew out of that proposition?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. That was the clash you had with Gissibl and Roell?

Mr. WALTER. Gissibl and Roell; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. They took the contrary view to you?

Mr. WALTER. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that the receptacle in which the films came in?

Mr. WALTER. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. What does that show? Who is that addressed to?

Mr. WALTER. To the German consul general, New York.

The CHAIRMAN. That is from whom?

Mr. WALTER. That means "Moving Picture Association" or something, "German Moving Picture Association."

The CHAIRMAN. That is sent from Germany, is it not?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And is addressed——

Mr. WALTER. To the German consul.

The CHAIRMAN. To the German consul general in New York?

Mr. WALTER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It was not addressed to anybody else? It was not addressed to your organization care of the consul?

Mr. WALTER. No.

The CHAIRMAN. That was a part of the receptacle in which the films were contained?

Mr. WALTER. Well, it was pasted on. I presume it belongs to it.

The CHAIRMAN. What does that say down there? That is the same as this?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. In other words, they sent that not to your organization in care of the German consul, but just to the German consul at New York?

Mr. WALTER. Yes; but we got two letters.

Mr. HARDWICK. And they sent letters to the German consul at New York?

Mr. WALTER. Yes; but we got two letters.

Mr. HARDWICK. And they sent letters to the German consul saying——

The CHAIRMAN. The German consul sent it to you?

Mr. WALTER. No. How it started is, we received a letter. I found an old dated letter in the file from a concern, from that concern—I presume it is the same concern—in Germany, that they are sending us in care of the consul some films.

The CHAIRMAN. But they did not send it to you in care of the consul, they sent it direct to the consul?

Mr. WALTER. That is what the letter said, at least they said they are for us, they are sending for us some films to the consul.

Mr. HARDWICK. Then later a package intended for your concern was addressed, so far as the public could see on the outside, the customs officers could see, to the consul general only.

The CHAIRMAN. That is right, is it not?

Mr. WALTER. I have not seen the wrapping. I do not know how it was addressed.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. He just showed it to you.

Mr. WALTER. It may have been in a box. I do not know whether it was addressed that way. It may have been in paper. I don't know, because those appear on the box——

Mr. HARDWICK. Did you see it when the box was brought in there? It has not been so long ago.

Mr. WALTER. The box came in that container, and all ruffled up with cord, string around. It could have never been shipped that way.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The question asked you is whether that poster that you see there was on it.

Mr. HARDWICK. Did you receive the box that way?

Mr. WALTER. That is the box the way I got it, just like it is.

Mr. HARDWICK. With all that paper pasted on it?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, Mr. Walter. Thank you very much. You will be subject to further call by the committee.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT LEYENDECKER, OF NEW YORK CITY

Mr. LEYENDECKER. May I ask you if I am entitled to bring my attorney in here?

The CHAIRMAN. He is your personal attorney?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. He is my personal attorney.

The CHAIRMAN. We are not recognizing the attorney of any association.

Mr. HARDWICK. For what purpose?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. For no purpose, except I would like to have him here, that is all.

Mr. HARDWICK. If you need an attorney because you assert any right to immunity from answering questions, we will let you have him. Outside of that, you do not need him.

The CHAIRMAN. We have received a letter from this gentleman outside, purporting to represent the Friends of New Germany.

Mr. LEYENDECKER. It is a different man.

The CHAIRMAN. Is he your personal attorney?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. No; he is not.

The CHAIRMAN. Somebody that just offered his services?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. A friend of mine who is my regular attorney, you know. When he heard about me being subpoenaed here, he said, "I would like to go along."

The CHAIRMAN. Do you want him in here?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. Not necessarily, but—

The CHAIRMAN. All right, then; it is up to you.

Mr. HARDWICK. If we get to the point where you think you need legal advice about whether or not you shall answer a question, we shall let you have him; otherwise this is an executive session.

The CHAIRMAN. You say "not necessarily." If you want your attorney in here, we will be very glad, if you say he is your attorney.

Mr. LEYENDECKER. He is my personal attorney.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you want him present?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. I would like to, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. We would be only too glad.

(Mr. Gustav W. M. Wieboldt was called into the hearing room.)

Mr. HARDWICK. In all committee inquiries of this nature, we do not have representation by counsel except for one purpose. You have no right to ask questions, or anything else, but if your client at any time claims that any of the questions that we ask him might tend to incriminate him under the penal laws of the United States, then you can advise him.

The CHAIRMAN. He is not on trial, you understand?

Mr. WIEBOLDT. Yes, I understand that.

Mr. HARDWICK. If he asserts a constitutional right, you may advise him. You may remain here, but you cannot ask him questions.

Mr. WIEBOLDT. I do not expect to.

Mr. HARDWICK. If your client gets in a place where he wants legal advice—

Mr. WIEBOLDT. Then he just turns to me. Yes. I am acquainted with those practices.

Mr. HARDWICK. All right. There will be no trouble, then.

The CHAIRMAN. As a matter of fact, we do not even have to extend that courtesy, but we are.

Mr. WIEBOLDT. I realize that it is a courtesy on the part of the committee to have my presence here.

The CHAIRMAN. Whatever takes place, without saying, but for the record, you are to construe as completely confidential.

Mr. WIEBOLDT. Naturally, anything my client says. I know.

The CHAIRMAN. Your full name is what?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. Robert E. Leyendecker.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do you live?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. I live in Pelham Manor, N.Y.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Where are you employed?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. With Newman Brothers & Worms.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What is their business?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. They are members of the New York Stock Exchange.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Are you a member of the Steuben Society?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. I am.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How long have you been a member of the Steuben Society?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. Approximately 15 years; maybe, 14½ years.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Are you a member of the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. I am not.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you attended any of their meetings?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. I was sent there last year at one meeting, but I was not allowed to remain or speak there, and I left again—for a specific purpose.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What was the purpose, what was the reason why?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. I tell you, the purpose of that was, they had written—you know the situation that arose last year at the celebration of the German day, where the German day was prohibited to be celebrated by the United German societies. Later on the Steuben Society decided to hold the celebration in their own rights, that being the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the first German immigration, and they thought we should have some celebration. So subsequent to our decision and shortly before the celebration was to take place, we received a letter, the committee in charge received a letter from the Friends of New Germany, laying down certain conditions under which they thought this should be celebrated—to which the committee replied that it did not think that it should be guided by anything else—I mean in celebrating this affair, except their own opinion and the way they had laid it out.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. In other words, the Steuben Society, which is an organization of Americans—

Mr. LEYENDECKER. That is quite right.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Opposed the Spunknoebel group in the United States dictating policy to the Steuben Society?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. That is quite right. That means it never has arisen at any other time except that time in this celebration.

The CHAIRMAN. I want you to understand, as chairman, that the Steuben Society is recognized as one of the finest organizations in the United States.

Mr. LEYENDECKER. I thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. So that we sincerely hope—I hope, at least, and I know that everyone else does—that there is no misunderstanding. We are concerned with this problem simply from an American angle.

Mr. LEYENDECKER. So are we. We have no other interest of any kind, so far as we are concerned. That is understood.

Now, then, they received from us a rather curt answer, that we would not be guided by, or rather, that we could not put the interest—I am sorry I haven't the letter. In fact, I also want this understood, I am not an officer of the society. I have been, have held practically every office that I could be elected to; but the last year and a half I have not been in office. But I was on this committee, and being one of those that can speak and address meetings in both the English language and the German language, I was selected, upon request, mind you—they had then requested to send somebody up that would give a further explanation. I was assigned to go up there and give this explanation, that in view of the fact that we had undertaken this celebration that we would not stand for any dictation from anybody. But I went up there. In fact, some of these men—I do not remember exactly who it was called me now—they would be very glad to have me up there.

When I came up there I introduced myself. I did not know any one of them. I introduced myself. And then Mr. Gissibl, who was in charge, apparently——

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is Gissibl—you are now referring to the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. Yes. I think he was in charge that evening. He said he did not think it was wise to have me speak at all. I said, "I am very sorry", and I went away. That is the only time I have attended a meeting.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. After that the Friends of New Germany had organized themselves into another body after that meeting, since the big meeting in Madison Square Garden?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. That I do not know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. I know of them; yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What is their purpose, what is their program?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. I have no idea, except what I have read in the newspapers.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is their program consistent with the program of the Steuben Society?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. It is not. We take into our ranks only men and women that are citizens of the United States. They must be of good repute. They are being carefully investigated. And I understand that they do not. That means they take in anybody that comes along.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The Friends of New Germany are not in your class?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. They are not.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And they do not subscribe to the Constitution of the United States?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. That I do not know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know whether, as a matter of fact, they subscribe to the Constitution of the United States?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. I don't know that; I have no idea.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know a Mr. Pelley?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. Well, I have met him; yes, once.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Where?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. I tell you, at a social affair which took place—now, I do not know the date. I met a young lady; I was introduced to a young lady by the name of Miss Waring, and she sat at our table, and we talked about different things. Later on, after that evening, I received an invitation to call at Mr. Gulden's office.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Gulden is the head of what order?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. That is the Order of '76, I am told.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. In New York City?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. New York City; yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And Pelley is the Silver Shirt Organization?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. May I tell you the story as I want to tell it?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Go on.

Mr. LEYENDECKER. They called me a dozen times, being very well known in German-American circles here, that I should come up and visit Mr. Gulden. I did not do it for 2 or 3 weeks. Finally, one Saturday afternoon around noon they called me. I said, "All right, I have an afternoon off; I will come up."

I came up to Gulden's office. I was introduced to him. Miss Waring was there. She introduced me to him. We sat down and talked to him for 20 minutes. He gave me a very arresting picture of communistic conditions in the city of New York.

While we were talking, a group of men came in, among whom I learned then was Pelley. They continued to talk, and after 15 or 20 minutes I left, and I have not seen them again.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. When Pelley came in, did he wear a uniform?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. Yes; a blue uniform. Struck me very funny.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did Gulden wear any uniform?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. No; he did not.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did Pelley have a gun in his possession?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. No. I did not examine him, you know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What was the outfit that Pelley wore?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. He had a blue coat on, and a Sam Browne belt, and leather puttees, and black pants. He gave me some other language that sounded rather fantastic.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What did Pelley say to you?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. He spoke about caches of arms in the city here that the communists had. It was time that all people get together and all this. Well, I am a good listener; I listened to him. I haven't heard anything from him since. I have not seen either one of them.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. In other words, Pelley addressed you—

Mr. LEYENDECKER. Didn't address me particularly; addressed the gentlemen who were present.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. They introduced you to Pelley, did they not?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. Yes; they did.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And Pelley addressed you and the other folks in that group, that they ought to get armed?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. No; he did not say that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Give us the exact language.

Mr. LEYENDECKER. After I left the thing, I gave this some thought, and I was then under the impression that the main issue was to raise funds, and he probably thought that I was a rich man or something or other—that I could help him out. In fact, I said to him, "Listen", I said, "if it is true, what you tell me here, then why don't you go among the big bankers of New York City, who should be most interested in this thing, and raise your money, and not come to poor Dutchmen, you know, that may not have anything anyway."

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did Pelley ask you for funds?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. No; he did not directly. He mentioned that, you know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. To whom?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. To the assembly there, or, rather, the few men. He was telling them that they were still organized in California. In order to organize here in the East, they would need considerable money.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Can you give us the names of the persons who were there at that meeting?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. I don't remember. There was Mr. Gulden, and this young man, Mr. Orgell, was there. He was, by the way, the young man that introduced me to Miss Waring on the boat, I remember.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Can you indicate who Orgell is?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. He used to be connected with the German newspaper here, Victor Ridder's paper. I understand he was some sort of secretary.

The CHAIRMAN. Who was his secretary—Miss Waring?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. That was Mr. Orgell, this young man who was present there.

The CHAIRMAN. He was secretary?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. He used to be connected with the German paper. That is how I met him; with the Staats Zeitung, Victor Ridder's paper. There were two other men, but I don't know their names. I did not get their names. I was introduced to them, but I never met them again, and I do not know their names.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you ever meet Congressman McFadden?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Was McFadden ever in the company of Pelley, to your knowledge?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. That I do not know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Or with Gulden?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. I don't know that. The thing sounded somewhat fantastic to me. I didn't bother with it any more. They have called me up since, I should come to the office again; but I did not go.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Can you possibly remember what the conversation was that sounded fantastic to you at that time?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. This arms proposition, for instance; that the communists here in New York were arming and were having caches of arms. I remember that distinctly. And I happened to ask him why. I told him, "if that is the case, why don't you go to the police and tell the police about that? They would be interested in that." Well, you know—in fact, I don't think I made a very good impression there because I asked questions.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you ever attended any meeting in White Plains?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. White Plains? We have a unit in White Plains. I have attended that, you know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Some unit of the Steuben Society?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Was there an attempt made to raise the swastika flag, or the Nazi flag?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. I do not know. I do not think they would stand for that, because they have a very substantial group in there. They would not stand for that. I have heard there is a group of the Friends of New Germany in White Plains. I have been told that, you know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And that their emblem is the Nazi emblem?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. I don't know that, you know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you ever been to any meeting where uniforms were worn by any Nazi troopers?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. No; I have not. In fact, I want to restate, I have never attended any of their meetings except that one meeting where I was sent to.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That was the meeting where you say you were refused an opportunity to speak?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who supports these storm troopers in the United States?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. I don't know anything about it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know whether any money is going to Germany from the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. I don't know. I might state, if you permit me, that when I called on Gulden that time, this young man who is over there, he was in the office there.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you ever have a personal talk with Pelley—with Pelley alone?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. No; I did not.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you have a personal talk with Gulden, you and Gulden alone?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. When I first came there, nobody else was there.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What did Gulden ask you, and what did you answer?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. I said to him, I asked him, "What do you want to see me about?" He said to me he thought I might be interested in this situation that is arising; as he called it, this communistic situation here in New York.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know anything about the D.A.W.A.?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. I have heard about it; but I don't know the organization of it, anything about it. We have nothing to do with it, that is sure.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you ever personally visit the S.S. *Ballin*?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What date was it?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. We had a party there about—when was it? The 28th of April.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What was the purpose of that?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. We had a celebration there, a dinner and dance.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who ran that dinner and dance?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. The Steuben Society.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Were there any Friends of New Germany in that group?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. Not that I know of. Of course, tickets could be bought by anybody that wanted to buy them.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Was Gissibl there?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. But the fact is, our members could not get tickets. We had 1500 people there, and there is room for about 800. The tickets went out only to members, that is, through our branches the tickets were sold. If some leaked out, we do not know, but I don't think there were many.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know a Mr. Kappe?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. No; I do not know him.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you ever meet him?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you ever give any money to any subversive organizations for printing material?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Any money asked of you from anybody to pay for printing?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know Gissibl?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. I met him that evening when he was refusing me the right to speak.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You met him on the 28th of April?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. No, no. I didn't see him here. He might have been there, I don't know; there were so many people there. But I don't think he was.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you meet Griebel?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. On when?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. On that boat.

Mr. LEYENDECKER. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you meet Griebel at any other time?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. I met Griebel also at that meeting, then, at that Friends of New Germany. I tell you I have met him formerly, I believe, at a Congress. He was connected with some other German organization, you know, these United—the German-American Congress. That is a conference, a German-American conference, of which Mr. Ridder was the chairman, or is the chairman. Is he still the chairman? And had several meetings and congresses, at which I was invited and spoke several times. And I met Griebel there.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know Griebel personally?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. Just to say "how do you do", that is all.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know anything about him?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. Do you know anything about him; no.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know Griebel's position with the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. I have no idea.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know a Dr. Schlesinger?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. When did you meet him?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. Oh, I met him also through this German-American Congress.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What does he do?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. He is a dentist, as far as I know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is he connected with the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. I don't know. I hardly think so, not according to what I read in the newspapers, that they had a great row some years ago.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. We are not interested in that.

Mr. LEYENDECKER. No. I don't know these people.
(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You don't subscribe to foreign propaganda that comes into this country?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. I certainly do not.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Attacking our citizens, whether they are Jews, Catholics, or Masons?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. I should say not.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And you don't approve of subversive propaganda that is being spread right through this country? You do not approve of it personally?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. I do not. In fact, one of the main issues that the Steuben Society has raised at all times was to fight all propaganda. We have stressed that all the time, and we have always—

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You realize that the propaganda that is being spread by the Friends of New Germany and other subversive groups is inimical to our form of government?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. I would think so. The cornerstones—I mean, when we take in a member, he has to promise to stick by these principles.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I appreciate that.

Mr. LEYENDECKER. Of which one is tolerance. It certainly would not go well with anything like that, would it?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. LEYENDECKER. I might say, you know, that the connection between these groups, you know, was not very friendly. You know what I mean. Because we feel that they are doing us harm, and the various German-American elements, it is more harm by it than not.

The CHAIRMAN. Any questions, Senator?

Mr. HARDWICK. No; I think not.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Leyendecker, there are just one or two questions I want to ask. I was quite interested in the part of your testi-

mony where you said the committee in charge in connection with the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary celebration received a letter from the Friends of New Germany laying down certain conditions.

Mr. LEYENDECKER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What were those conditions?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. Why, offhand I would say that it would be—pardon me if I speak to this gentleman. He knows more about it than I do.

(The witness conferred with his attorney.)

Mr. LEYENDECKER. Offhand, you see, I recall this, that they insisted upon having the German Ambassador as a speaker, which had, by the way, been arranged prior to that. He was invited for the first meeting. It would have placed the society or the committee in charge in a very embarrassing position if they then had changed their plans. Another one was, I think they tried to have another speaker there of their choice. Now, I don't—I am not so very positive—it was things of that kind. They were not important, you know what I mean, but the committee felt that in view of the fact that they were assuming the responsibility for that, they should want to be the ones that designated the speakers, and who is who and what is what, you see.

The CHAIRMAN. The Steuben Society is a representative organization of Americans of German blood?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Has been for many generations?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. Well, I would not say that.

The CHAIRMAN. This group undertook to dictate to the society?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. The committee did not like the way the letter was written and what they asked for.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you a copy?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. I have not; no.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any way we could get that letter?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. I don't know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is it not a fact that Spanknoebel and his cohorts tried to control the German societies and promulgate the foreign Nazi-Hitler theories, or whatever they may be?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. Well, now, I don't know what their intention is.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And some of the Americans resented it?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. I cannot go on record and state what another man's intentions are.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Dr. Brandt resigned——

Mr. LEYENDECKER. That is an entirely different situation from ours. We do not take in a man unless he is a citizen, which places in our ranks an entirely different group of people. At least 50 or 75 percent of our people were born and raised in this country. They have no interest in what is going on in another country. To them it is a foreign country. You take the United German Societies, that is an entirely different group. That is a social society. They have singing societies, bowling units, and you find people in there that are not citizens. That is how this thing happened. They took in people there that were not citizens, and they got in these groups,

and when they had—I don't know how this row came about. I have no idea. I have never been in their meetings, either.

Mr. WIEBOLDT. If you will excuse me, I will tell the witness something that may help the committee.

Mr. LEYENDECKER. That is quite right. In all our meetings we use the language of the land, while they in their meetings have been using the Germany language, probably, some of them. That is one reason why there is friction at times between the newcomers and the older generations.

The CHAIRMAN. In any event, there was some situation with reference to the laying down of the conditions, which your organization properly objected to.

Mr. LEYENDECKER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What was this meeting that you were delegated to represent the Steuben Society?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. That was a meeting of the Friends of New Germany.

The CHAIRMAN. Was that a mass meeting?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. No; it was just a meeting in the Turn Hall up there.

The CHAIRMAN. A sort of a committee meeting?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. No; it was more than a committee meeting. To be frank about it, I had welcomed the opportunity to go before them once. They are very careful, they were always very careful not to have anybody in there that might not agree with them, probably, and I had made up my mind I was going to tell them our viewpoint once and for all; but I could not do it. We haven't many people that can address meetings in the German language in the Steuben Society, but I can, so I was designated for that purpose, to get an opportunity to put before them our idea, you see.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you felt—I do not want to stop you now; have you finished?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. Yes; I am finished.

The CHAIRMAN. You and your organization felt that there was a conflict of ideas with this new organization, is that correct, in a general way? Or a possible conflict?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. Yes; possible conflict.

The CHAIRMAN. You saw certain things developing?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. Yes. We also felt, you know, that we should tell them that the German day celebration, which has been celebrated for years, concerned all people, not only the newcomers.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, it was a celebration from an American angle.

Mr. LEYENDECKER. That is it, and that is what I wanted to bring to their attention.

The CHAIRMAN. The Americans' primary interest is their own country, but they are proud of their ancestry?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. That is it. And particularly on that occasion, we have always let this thing—that was the only function left for the United German Societies, the celebration of this day.

The CHAIRMAN. At any time has this movement—we will call it the "new movement", without describing it by any name—undertaken to try to obtain control of the Steuben Society?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. No; no; they could not. They could not, for the simple reason they are made up of newcomers. You see, condition no. 1 is that they have to be a citizen of this country before they can become members of our organization.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you or your organization felt, directly or indirectly, any influence on their part?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Along lines which are contrary to the ideas of your organization?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. No; not in the society as such. I might add to that, in order to clarify the situation in case some other witness might bring this out, we have some auxiliary movements.

For instance, we have one junior league, so our sons and daughters can join them before they are of voting age. We started a movement here some years ago—since the war, of course, you know—when immigration started again, to try to educate the newcomers to make it easier for them to become citizens. We had special people designated to help them become citizens. We called those groups "Prospective Citizen Leagues"; and there has been a little influence in these groups, because they are also newcomers. You know what I mean.

(Discussion off the record.)

The CHAIRMAN. Any further questions?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. It is a very peculiar situation. It hurts, you know, the situation that has arisen. We have always been very proud of our group. You know what I mean. We do not like this disturbance there. We have in our ranks a lot of Jewish members. It creates a peculiar situation. We do not like it a bit.

Mr. HAMWICK. And the attitude of these radicals reacts on all people?

Mr. LEYENDECKER. It is very, very hard for us; and it takes the diplomacy of a Philadelphia lawyer, and then some, to steer through these times, you know. It is very, very hard for us.

The CHAIRMAN. We would like to get a copy of that letter, if we can.

Mr. LEYENDECKER. I will try to obtain one.

(Discussion off the record.)

STATEMENT OF JOHN A. BADO OF HOBOKEN

(The witness was duly sworn and testified as follows:)

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What is your business?

Mr. BADO. Printing.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Where is your address?

Mr. BADO. Sixteen Hudson Place, Hoboken.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You are a general printer?

Mr. BADO. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know a Mr. Gross?

Mr. BADO. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. To save time, will you explain to this committee your connection with Gross and what followed after that—Rev. Francis Gross?

Mr. BADO. The gentleman came into my office sometime last August—about the middle of August—with an envelop containing

some manuscript. He said he wanted a price on it—on printing 5,000 books. I gave him a price of \$535 for it. Making a long story short, we got the printing of the job.

He at that time paid a deposit of \$175 for the work, and said that we would be paid within 30 days on the balance. We printed the job—gave him delivery in about 10 days. And a little later than that, he came in and made some small payments on account; and I asked him about some substantial payments, and he kept saying that very soon thereafter, next week, "We expect some money, and next week we will pay."

That went on for some months. In the meantime, he had come back 1 day and said he wanted 32 pages of that pamphlet—5,000 of 32 pages of that pamphlet printed—dealing with the Jewish question. We printed the 5,000. I think we charged him 180 and some odd dollars for that. On October 2 we completed 5,000—32 pages—and charged him \$175 for that.

From that time until about the first of the year, or, rather, the beginning of December, I started pressing him for money. He had been making payments of \$25, one of \$50, \$10, \$10, \$29, and one payment of a dollar, another one of \$15. I started to press him for some money, and he started to tell me that he expected quite a substantial amount in the near future, at least before the holidays—before Christmas.

Christmas came and went, and I heard nothing from the gentleman, so I sent him a letter, about the 26th or 27th of December, and asked him if he would not come in to see me. And I received several letters from that point on. Previously I used to get postal cards, and I still am getting them from him, telling me that in the next few days, "We will have some money." But I received no more money from him since December 1.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The printing that you printed—I show you an exhibit: is that the—

Mr. BADO. Yes, that is the one.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is all the printing you did?

Mr. BADO. No; that and another one. There was 32 pages of that section.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you a copy of that?

Mr. BADO. No; I have not.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Can you submit it to us?

Mr. BADO. I am afraid I could not. I had half a dozen, one here and one there. I looked for one of them and could not find one.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is that contained in this?

Mr. BADO. Yes; it is contained in that. It is 32 pages of this.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And what is the title of it?

Mr. BADO. The Jewish—

The CHAIRMAN. "The Jewish Atrocity Lies." In other words, you reprinted from page 51 on.

Mr. BADO. Wait a minute, now. Maybe that is not it. Yes; from page 51 on. We printed 32 pages of it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I will offer that as a Government exhibit, the whole document, and particularly an exhibit from these pages to identify what you reprinted.

(THE DOCUMENT WAS MARKED "EXHIBIT NO. 14.")

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You say about how many?

Mr. BADO. Five thousand.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. From page 51 on?

Mr. BADO. Fifty-one on.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And that was an attack upon whom?

Mr. BADO. Upon the Jews as a whole.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. As a whole?

Mr. BADO. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And did you ever receive the payment of your printing bill?

Mr. BADO. No. He still owes me \$167.50.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You have a check of \$70. Do you recall that?

Mr. BADO. Yes. I carried this \$50, because I gave him \$20. He came in with a \$70 check.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who was the check from?

Mr. BADO. I don't recall the name, but I did. He came into my office in the morning, and I happened to be out. He gave the girl a \$70 check, asked her for \$20. She said, "Well, I cannot give you any money", she says, "you will have to see Mr. Bado about that." He said, "All right, I will leave the check here. I am going to New York. I will be back late this afternoon. Tell Mr. Bado that here is a check for \$70 on account of the bill, but I need \$20 of it."

So I was there when he came back that night and I gave him \$20 cash, and I said, "Well, what is the idea?" He said, "Well, I need some money to live." He said, "I got this from the consul."

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Which consul did he say?

Mr. BADO. He did not specify whether it was the New York consul or Jersey, but I am pretty sure it was New York he talked about, because that is the only consul-----

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did he use the name of the consul?

Mr. BADO. No. He did tell me it was the consul's personal check for 100 books at 70 cents apiece.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You remember what bank the check was drawn on?

Mr. BADO. No, no.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. It was not a German, from Germany?

Mr. BADO. Oh, no, no.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. It was on a local bank in New York?

Mr. BADO. Yes; it was some New York bank.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you give him the \$20?

Mr. BADO. Yes; I gave him the \$20 cash and deposited the check.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Where did you deposit the check?

Mr. BADO. In the Jefferson Trust Co., Hoboken.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Hoboken, N.J.

Mr. BADO. That is right.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you recall the name of the maker of that check?

Mr. BADO. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What date was it, can you give us approximately about that?

Mr. BADO. Yes. It was—we showed it entered as of October 9, 1933, and it was deposited that day.

Mr. HARDWICK. Did you keep a record of the individual checks?

Mr. BADO. Oh, no.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you think your bank could give you the record of that check?

Mr. BADO. I am afraid not, for this reason, that they do not keep a duplicate system over there. I have asked that on some other questions, but it is a small bank and they do not. They may have this, they may be in a position to trace it through their own records of that day.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. HARDWICK. Could you inquire of your bank people and find out if they can find out on what bank that check was drawn?

Mr. BADO. I could inquire, but I am afraid I would not get very far, because the bank is working under restrictions at the present time.

Mr. HARDWICK. They might have some record there showing their remittances to New York and the items.

Mr. BADO. I think that, too, but I think you gentlemen would be in a better position to get them to do that than myself. It was a check for \$70. That was the only \$70 check deposited that day.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. In discussing the matter with Father Gross, did you talk about getting big money from somebody else?

Mr. BADO. Yes. Around December I started to press him very much. Up to this point, naturally, it was just—as far as he was concerned, he was a customer of mine, and my only interest in the situation with him was to print the job for a client and get paid, and that was all. Well, he did not get very far. The payments here indicate how he was progressing.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I can see that in a minute. Lead up to what talk you did have.

Mr. BADO. I asked him about where he expected to get the money, and he expected to pay me off, as long as the book was not selling so rapidly. He was selling the books for a dollar apiece. And—to the best of my recollection, of course—he said, "Well, I have got the things pretty much lined up. I am getting some money out of some very influential people." He never mentioned who they were, and he did not actually mention whom he was dealing with until right after the 1st of January of 1934.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. 1934?

Mr. BADO. Yes. He came into my office about 4 o'clock one afternoon. Up to this time I was getting every 2 or 3 days a postal card telling me that his people, his influential people, he had a meeting with them on December 14, and all the way up to about the 2d or 3d of January. Then he came into my office one afternoon, all excited, at 5 o'clock. He said, "Will you take \$200 on account?" I said, "Sure, I will take \$200 on account." I said, "I have taken even a dollar, I certainly will take \$200. But why the question?" "Well", he said, "I just come from my people, just had the meeting", he said, "over in the consul's office." He said, "And they told me that they would give me \$400 and call it square." I said, "You get \$400? Why \$200 for me?" "Well", he said, "I need some money myself." I said, "Well, how do you propose to pay the balance?" "Well, the other, we will arrange some method."

I said, "If these people have been so interested in your getting this book out, why don't they pay the entire bill? Why should I

finance the German Government or you or anybody else? " "Well", he said, "I suggested that to them, and they told me that 'if the printer kicks, tell him to go to hell. You are bankrupt. Let him sue. What can he get?'"

With that naturally I got wild. I said, "You go back and tell them for me that I won't take \$200. I will take \$467.50." But he says, "No; I told them I owe you seven or eight hundred, and I asked them for fifteen, and they would only give me 400." Then he unfolded a story to me of his experiences, pretty much burnt up how he was being mistreated by these people. I said, "Who are they?" He said, "There are two of them, a Mr. Mueller"—

Mr. DICKSTEIN. In the German consulate?

Mr. BADO. Yes. And someone else. I did not recall the other name. I said, "Maybe they are testing you out. Suppose I call them and tell them that I am the printer, and you have just left here and I want to verify the fact that somebody was going to aid you; and if that wasn't so, I am going to have you arrested for fraud."

Well, he hesitated, and finally he said, "All right, we will do that." I said, "All right, sit down and you can listen to the conversation." So I got a New York telephone book, and I looked up the German consulate.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you recall the number?

Mr. BADO. Bowling Green something. I got it out of the telephone book.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is right.

Mr. BADO. I called up and I asked for Mr. Mueller. A girl said, "Just a minute." Mr. Mueller got to the telephone. I told him who I was.

The CHAIRMAN. Give us your conversation as near as you remember it.

Mr. BADO. Yes. I said, "Mr. Mueller?" He said, "Yes, sir." I said, "My name is Bado. I am from the Terminal Printing & Publishing in Hoboken." I said, "We printed a book for Father Gross." "Oh, yes; yes," he said.

I said, "Mr. Mueller, Father Gross just left here and I have been trying to get the bill paid, and he tells me that he had a meeting with you today and he was offered \$400 as a payment for the bill. He needs some money, and he wants me to accept \$200 on account." I said, "Now, the reason I am calling you is to verify that. I have been told so many things by Father Gross that I am beginning to think he is kidding me."

"Oh, no", he said, "Mr. Bado, Father Gross was here, but we officially have no connection with this thing. Father Gross needs some help, and some friends of Germany have offered to aid him. But", he said, "Father Gross wants more. All that these people would contribute to Father Gross is \$400."

"Well", I said, "Mr. Mueller, I am fed up with this thing. All I get is a lot of promises and get nowhere." All the while Father Gross was sitting next to me, and he was laughing at it. I said, "I am fed up with you, and I will tell you what I am going to do. I told Father Gross that unless I had my money by tomorrow afternoon, I was going to turn it over to my attorney for whatever action he deems necessary."

"Well," Mueller said, "Mr. Bado, why don't you wait a couple of days? I will take it up with my people once more and see if they won't give him a little bit more. Well", I said, how long do you want me to wait? I gave Father Gross until tomorrow afternoon." He said, "You better wait." I think it was a Monday he was in. He said Wednesday or Thursday. And I made believe I did not want to wait. Finally I said, "All right, Mr. Mueller, I will wait until Wednesday, and I will phone you Wednesday." He said, "That will be fine."

That ended the conversation. So Gross went out and left. "Well, what do you think they will do?" I said, "I don't know, but at least we will find out whether they will give you any more or not." So, Wednesday I called Mueller again.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Wednesday, that was in January?

Mr. BADO. Yes; about the 7th or 8th of the month.

I called him again and I told him who I was. "Oh, yes, Mr. Bado, I have taken that matter up, Mr. Bado, but my people will not give Father Gross any more than \$100. After all", he said, "they are under no obligations, you know. That is all they will all do for Father Gross, give him the \$100."

I said, "Mr. Mueller, I am sorry, but I am afraid I will have to turn the matter over to my attorney. I am not going to settle this thing for any \$200."

"Well, I am sorry, Mr. Bado." "All right, goodbye."

"Goodbye." That ended the conversation.

So Gross came in, in the next day or so, to get the report. He has no telephone. I used to write or call up a nephew of his who is a lawyer down in Perth Amboy. He came in several days later, all excited. I told him what had happened. He read off a memorandum that he had prepared that he was going to send down to the ambassador himself, Ambassador Luther. It was about a 4- or 5-page foolscap statement prepared by his nephew, reciting the events leading up to the \$400 offer, and substantially it read along this line: "That prior to going into the printing of this book, the manuscript had been turned over to Dr. Kiep, who in turn had turned it over to Your Excellency for reading, and after 3 months it was returned to me with the statement that it was a fine piece of propaganda and that the plan submitted was O.K."

He said, "I received \$300 when the manuscript was returned to me, and after a lot of headaches, I finally had the thing issued; and I went to the consul's office in New York, and Mr. Mueller and somebody else—I cannot recall the other gentleman's name—offered me \$400. I think it is an outrage."

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is after the matter was taken up with—

Mr. BADO. With Mueller.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. With whom?

Mr. BADO. With Mueller.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Was that after a correspondence with the Embassy at Washington?

Mr. BADO. No.

The CHAIRMAN. This is the foolscap statement prepared by—

Mr. BADO. That Gross was sending down to the Ambassador himself.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes.

Mr. BADO. In other words, he was trying to jog up the Ambassador's memory that he was being kicked around a little bit.

He was reading this thing off to me, and it goes on to state, as I said, that they had agreed to finance it to the extent of \$1,800. They gave him \$300. The other 15 hundred was to be forthcoming after it was out. That when he went for the \$1,500, Mr. Mueller and this other gentleman only offered him \$400, and regardless of how hard he talked with them, they would not give him any more than that. So he had declined the \$400, and he is now appealing to the ambassador to intercede and to carry out their part of the bargain.

Then he said that unless that was done, he had been indicted and he needed money for legal expenses, and so on and so forth, in addition to paying the printer and grocer and everybody else, and that unless he got this money, he don't know what he would have to do.

He said, "Now, don't you think I ought to send this down to him?" I said, "Boy, you use your own judgment, but if I were the German Ambassador and got that, I would tell you where you could go. After all, he knows all those things. Why repeat them to him?"

He said, "I am going to make one more attempt, and I am going to send him another letter, and I am going to ask him to please give me a thousand dollars." So he sent them a letter, so he tells me—this is about a week later—he sent a letter to them, and he got no response for about a week, and he came over to New York again and one of the New York men said that the New York consul was leaving for Washington that Friday, and that when he went down there, he was once more going to take up the question of the money with the Ambassador. And Gross came back to Hoboken and told me that. He said he was going down home, and he was going to send the Ambassador another letter. He was getting fed up with it now, and that he was going to ask him to please raise it from 4 to 5 hundred. Forget the thousand and the 15 hundred, but if the Ambassador would get him \$500, he would give me three of it, and give me a series of notes for the other \$176, or \$67.

About the 20th or so of January, I got a postal card from him stating that he would be at my office late Monday; got the postal card on Friday, that he had heard from somebody. So he came into my office late Monday afternoon, and he said—oh, he was burning up, and he said, "Well, I done it." I said, "Well, what is the matter? What happened?" He said, "I got a letter from Washington that they had received both my letters." If I am not mistaken, he read the letter to me. It was one or two paragraphs in German. And it told him, "Have received both your communications. Please go to New York Monday."

When he got that letter he assumed that they had agreed to the \$500, and he wrote me the postal card to make me feel good, that he would be in Monday, presumably with the \$500. When he got back to New York they still said, "Well, it is still \$400", so he walked out on them. As he walked out, he said he went downstairs and he sent the Ambassador a telegram, stating now he was finished, that the consequences were all his.

That was along about the 20th of January the telegram was supposed to have gone out.

Mr. HARDWICK. That is the last you heard of him?

Mr. BADO. No. I have heard ever since, but that—

Mr. HARDWICK. You say you saw this letter?

Mr. BADO. I saw it; yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. Did it have the German Ambassador's official seal on it?

Mr. BADO. It was an official letter.

Mr. HARDWICK. On the stationery of the German Ambassador?

Mr. BADO. Oh, yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. You know that? You have seen it enough to know that?

Mr. BADO. Well, that is, I have never seen it before.

Mr. HARDWICK. It purported to be that?

Mr. BADO. Being a printer, I would say it was official stationery. (Discussion off the record.)

Mr. BADO. That telegram, I can refresh my memory very easily here, because it was 2 or 3 days later after I got this postal card. Here it is. It was mailed in Perth Amboy on January 19, at 2 p.m. He states, "Perth Amboy, 9:34, 119. I hope to see you Monday late afternoon in your office. Respectfully."

This 19th was a Friday. He must have sent that telegram—it is the Monday following the 19th, I think, the 21st or so. That was the day that he went back, on the 22d. That was the day that he went back to the New York office, and they still insisted on giving him the \$400.

Mr. HARDWICK. Did you notice the date of that letter that he had?

Mr. BADO. No; I didn't. It was in German, as a matter of fact, and he read it and translated it to me. He was doing all this to emphasize to me that he was not kidding, because I had accused him of lying several times.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your telephone number?

Mr. BADO. Hoboken 3-9400.

The CHAIRMAN. You telephoned this fellow Mueller on two occasions?

Mr. BADO. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you give us the approximate date?

Mr. BADO. Yes; I can. I can tell more by these postal cards.

Mr. HARDWICK. The first time, you said, about January 2?

Mr. BADO. Around the 6th or the 7th.

Mr. HARDWICK. Yes; that is what you said.

The CHAIRMAN. And then you telephoned again on the following Wednesday?

Mr. BADO. I telephoned again on Monday, and then on Wednesday, the Wednesday afterward.

Mr. HARDWICK. The same week?

Mr. BADO. Yes.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. BADO. I telephoned the same day that the telegram went, when he came back the second time and said that they had re-offered him the \$400. That is when I called to verify that he had been over there, and he was sitting alongside of me.

The CHAIRMAN. But the telegram was not sent until sometime after?

Mr. BADO. You see, he went down there, the second time they offered him \$400. From that he came over to my office and said that he went there expecting to get five, and that they had turned him down. That is when I called, the same day.

Mr. HARDWICK. But you did not telegraph that day?

Mr. BADO. I did not telegraph; he telegraphed.

Mr. HARDWICK. He telegraphed after he got this letter?

Mr. BADO. He got the letter from Washington telling him to go back to the New York office.

Mr. HARDWICK. After they turned him down there, he telegraphed?

Mr. BADO. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. But you did not telephone to the consul general that day?

Mr. BADO. Yes; that same day.

The CHAIRMAN. How many times did you telephone?

Mr. BADO. I telephoned that Monday after 4 o'clock. Then I telephoned that Wednesday—that was the 22d—and I would say the 24th I telephoned.

The CHAIRMAN. You telephoned three different times?

Mr. BADO. Twice.

The CHAIRMAN. Twice to the consul?

Mr. HARDWICK. You said you called the 6th or 7th?

Mr. BADO. No; I did not call the 6th or 7th. The 6th or 7th was when he came over and told me that they had offered him \$400. Then he waited a couple of weeks, wrote two letters to Washington. Then he got this letter from the Embassy, telling him to go back to New York again. That is when he sent me this postal card here, on the 19th, "I hope to see you Monday late afternoon in your office." That is when he came in, that Monday afternoon, and told me that they had offered him again the \$400. They would not even raise it to five.

The CHAIRMAN. The exchange of the telephone in New York was what?

Mr. BADO. Bowling Green.

The CHAIRMAN. Bowling Green?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is correct.

Mr. BADO. That was on Monday late in the afternoon, and I called him Wednesday.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That first cash payment of \$300—

Mr. BADO. It was all cash.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. All cash on the first payment?

Mr. BADO. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. There was no check?

Mr. BADO. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Was the check for \$70 made out to him?

Mr. BADO. Yes; yes, he endorsed it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Where did Gross say he got the \$300, if he gave you \$175 in cash?

Mr. BADO. At that time he did not say. He subsequently told me that he—he gave me the story, how they agreed to give him \$1,800 to publish the book.

The CHAIRMAN. You say "they"; you are talking then back to Mueller?

Mr. BADO. Dr. Kiep. No; not Mueller; Kiep and Luther.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And Luther?

Mr. HARDWICK. The German Ambassador?

Mr. BADO. That is right.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you got a letter in your possession that begins with this language at the bottom?

Mr. BADO. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you it with you?

Mr. BADO. Yes; I have.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What is that letter?

Mr. BADO. It is a letter from Father Gross to me.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What did it say?

Mr. BADO (reading):

Prompted by a desire to have payment made for your printing bill, I make the following offer: For the sum of \$1,000 (out of which your bill will be paid), I will turn over to you all books and booklets (retaining for my use two copies) not sold; and for a noble prose of Mr. Untermeyer's libel charge, I will transfer to him my copyright.

Concerning documents—correspondence in my possession by which the proof is established that in publishing my books Ambassador Dr. Luther was the sponsor, financial backer, and promoter of my books—permit me to state, if these documents would be used in a further discussion, repercussions, and sensation in the American and world press might even cause the recall of Dr. Luther—and the friendly relationship between our country and Germany might become clouded for a long while. Overmore, I, myself, will be in a storm center, in which I might not be strong enough to overcome antagonism from opposing factions. I think, that we all shall honestly work to keep fire of passions already flaming under ashes, and try to bring once more harmony into disturbed relationship between our Jewish element and the present Germany, although I feel that I was not only used but more abused by the German Embassy at Washington, when I have been used to fight Germany's battle and become thrown overboard by the German Embassy when the fight became heated. I do not want that Germany shall suffer for the blunder of its Ambassador in Washington, so I hope you agree with me that the less it will be discussed in this matter the better it is for all concerned.

I write this strictly confidential, and I hope you see the wisdom of my points.

Thankfully yours,

F. Gross.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Chairman, I offer that in evidence.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, that is an exhibit.

(THE LETTER WAS MARKED "EXHIBIT 5.")

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What other correspondence do you have?

Mr. BADO. I have one order here which is not filled, sent to me on November 2. I did not fill it. He sent me a check for \$20 with an order for four different items, and I did not fill it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. From this pamphlet, you mean?

Mr. BADO. Yes. They were orders for letterheads and envelopes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. All right, that is an exhibit, too.

(THE DOCUMENT WAS MARKED "EXHIBIT 6.")

Mr. BADO. Then I have the first letter that he really wrote me in reference to the payment of my bill, which was sent me December 27. It is quite a lengthy proposition.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You do not have to read it. We will just offer that as an exhibit. **(No Exhibit 7.)**

(THE DOCUMENT WAS MARKED "EXHIBIT 8.")

Mr. BADO. I have another one here, January 25, 1934.

The CHAIRMAN. What does that relate to?

Mr. BADO. He wants to sell the books.

(THE DOCUMENT WAS MARKED "EXHIBIT 9.")

Mr. BADO. Then I have another one here, February 2.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mark that as an exhibit.

(DOCUMENT MARKED "EXHIBIT 10.")

Mr. BADO. I have one here March 27.

(DOCUMENT MARKED "EXHIBIT 11.")

Mr. BADO. And I have one here April 8.

(THE DOCUMENT WAS MARKED "EXHIBIT 12.")

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The committee will hold that in custody and return it to you. Two postcards can be marked one exhibit.

(THE POSTCARDS WERE MARKED "EXHIBIT 13.")

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What is the name of the nephew?

Mr. BADO. Sellyei.

The CHAIRMAN. Louis?

Mr. BADO. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What is his residence?

Mr. BADO. In Perth Amboy somewhere.

The CHAIRMAN. He is a lawyer?

Mr. BADO. He is a lawyer down there.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think he knows something about this?

Mr. BADO. Well, I would say so. I do not know where—I don't think the old gent would go without telling him, because he is more or less his adviser. I will say this much there, that I called Sellyei, oh, half a dozen times, trying to get in touch with Gross. One of the letters there he refers to my phoning Sellyei. And then Sellyei called me back three or four times. We were trying to get somewhere, something definite with him.

The CHAIRMAN. Did Sellyei ever say anything to you about any negotiations with the German Embassy or consul?

Mr. BADO. No. I have only seen Sellyei twice, as a matter of fact. He came up there one day. He came up twice.

The CHAIRMAN. Any questions, Senator?

Mr. HARDWICK. I think he has covered it pretty well.

The CHAIRMAN. The other payments were made by cash, were they?

Mr. BADO. No, very few cash. Most of them he would come up with a handful of checks that he had received in payment for some copies of the books.

The CHAIRMAN. But this is the only check, the \$70 check, that has that—

Mr. BADO. Yes; that has any connection with any official German—

The CHAIRMAN. You naturally looked at that check.

Mr. BADO. Well, I didn't—

The CHAIRMAN. I don't say as to remember now, but you looked at it and saw it was payable to him?

Mr. BADO. Oh, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And it was drawn on a New York bank?

Mr. BADO. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And you deposited it?

Mr. BADO. Yes; I deposited it in my account. That check was supposed to be representative of the price for his copies; it was 70 cents a piece, you see, 100 copies of the book.

(Miss Olga Antoinette Grunewald was called as a witness.)

Miss GRUNEWALD. Mr. Chairman, may my lawyer come in, please?

The CHAIRMAN. Who is your lawyer?

Miss GRUNEWALD. Alphonse G. Koelbe.

The CHAIRMAN. He is your personal lawyer?

Miss GRUNEWALD. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. He is representing you personally?

Miss GRUNEWALD. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. May I say to Mr. Koelbe, you are here by permission of the committee. We are glad to have you here. This young lady says you are her personal attorney. Of course, we do not recognize the attorney of any organization, but anyone who says he has a personal attorney may have his attorney with him as a matter of courtesy.

All the members of this committee are members of the bar, and this is a courtesy we are glad to extend a member of the bar. You understand this young lady is not on trial. She is called simply as a witness. You will not be permitted to ask any questions. You are at liberty to advise your client when you think there is any necessity for doing so as to her constitutional rights.

With that understanding, you may attend during her testimony.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. As I understand, Mr. Chairman, this attorney claims to be retained generally for all of these witnesses. I think we might clear that up right now.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee does not recognize the attorney in any capacity as representing any organization.

May I say that I received a letter from Mr. Koelbe, but I cannot recognize it so far as its contents are concerned? If any individual is summoned before this committee and you are his personal attorney, the courtesy of being present will be extended to you, so that you may advise your client if you feel it is necessary to protect your client's constitutional rights.

I understand you are representing her here in that capacity. Do you understand the attitude of the committee?

Mr. KOELBEL. I understand fully. My letter does not say that I merely represent the Friends of New Germany. It also says that I represent the witnesses who are called here.

The CHAIRMAN. I cannot recognize that. I can only recognize your representation as counsel when witnesses come here and say you are their personal attorney. Perhaps the same results will obtain, but there is a distinction to be made.

Mr. KOELBEL. I am always willing to learn, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. This organization is not on trial. There is nobody on trial.

TESTIMONY OF OLGA ANTOINETTE GRUNEWALD, NEW YORK CITY

(The witness was duly sworn by the chairman.)

The CHAIRMAN. What is your full name, please?

Miss GRUNEWALD. Olga Antoinette Grunewald.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the address, please?

Miss GRUNEWALD. No. 385 Central Park West, New York City.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Are you a citizen of the United States?

Miss GRUNEWALD. I am not.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. When did you come to this country?

Miss GRUNEWALD. I came as an immigrant in 1924.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. On what boat did you come?

Miss GRUNEWALD. On the *Hansa*, sometime in June.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. June 1924?

Miss GRUNEWALD. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you ever applied for citizenship?

Miss GRUNEWALD. Yes; I did.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. When?

Miss GRUNEWALD. I cannot give you the exact date.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. About?

Miss GRUNEWALD. I asked for my first papers and I have asked for my second papers and filled out my second papers, and asked my friends please to send it in, because I was called back to Europe suddenly. Then I got a letter from them that they had not sent my second papers because I had no pictures on them.

Then I went up to the American consul general in Zurich—I was in Zurich at that time——

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You were in Germany?

Miss GRUNEWALD. No; Zurich, Switzerland. They told me that would be perfectly all right when I came back to the States. That I should just explain the situation. I came back, and as soon as I came back I went down here to the office and I got the reply that it was absolutely not so; that I would have to apply for the second time again.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You were born in Germany?

Miss GRUNEWALD. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You are a member of the Friends of New Germany?

Miss GRUNEWALD. I am not.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Are you a member or do you take part in any educational work in connection with the Nazi movement in the United States?

Miss GRUNEWALD. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you do any educational work in the United States?

Miss GRUNEWALD. I am a psychologist. As such I certainly do some educational work with abnormal people, when I have private patients. If you call that educational work; yes. I would consider that partly educational work, but not with any organization as such.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know Mr. Griehl?

Miss GRUNEWALD. I have never seen Mr. Griehl outside of the platform.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You mean when you attended meetings of these organizations?

Miss GRUNEWALD. Yes. I think I saw him once there.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know Gissibl?

Miss GRUNEWALD. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How long have you known Gissibl?

Miss GRUNEWALD. Exactly, I could not tell you. I have never seen him outside of the meetings.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What meetings were they, madam? Where were the meetings?

Miss GRUNEWALD. Down at the-----

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Were they in New York?

Miss GRUNEWALD. New York; yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What was the name of the organization that had the meeting?

Miss GRUNEWALD. Friends of New Germany.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And what other organization?

Miss GRUNEWALD. That is all.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You attend these meetings every once in awhile?

Miss GRUNEWALD. Yes; every once in awhile; not regularly.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know a man by the name of Professor Taylor, of Columbia University?

Miss GRUNEWALD. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What is his connection with the Friends of New Germany, if you know?

Miss GRUNEWALD. I do not know at all if he is connected with them.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know Professor Alexander?

Miss GRUNEWALD. Yes; I do.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What is his connection with the Friends of New Germany?

Miss GRUNEWALD. I do not know. I have not the slightest idea.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you delivered certain lectures throughout the country on the National Socialist Party?

Miss GRUNEWALD. Have I what?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you delivered any lectures through the country, in different parts of the country, on the Friends of New Germany?

Miss GRUNEWALD. I think I have given one lecture on the position of the German women of today.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The German women of today?

Miss GRUNEWALD. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Where did you deliver that lecture?

Miss GRUNEWALD. At Forest Hills.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. In New York?

Miss GRUNEWALD. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Any other places?

Miss GRUNEWALD. Columbia.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Columbia University?

Miss GRUNEWALD. Yes; the Teachers College. It is rather a small group, it was a German group of the new school--no, that is not right, the new college.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Are you connected with any German foreign office?

Miss GRUNEWALD. No; I am not. I am not connected with anything.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you been to Germany in the last 5 years?

Miss GRUNEWALD. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How many times?

Miss GRUNEWALD. Every year--not the last 2 years.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Were you there last year?

Miss GRUNEWALD. No.

MR. DICKSTEIN. Outside of last year, you went there almost every year?

MISS GRUNEWALD. Yes.

MR. DICKSTEIN. From the time you got here, 1924?

MISS GRUNEWALD. No.

MR. DICKSTEIN. When was your first trip back to Europe?

MISS GRUNEWALD. I cannot remember that exactly, but the last—let me see—I think the last 4 years I was there, and otherwise I was there every second year.

MR. DICKSTEIN. Do you know anybody in the foreign office in Hamburg?

MISS GRUNEWALD. No.

MR. DICKSTEIN. Do you know anybody—

MISS GRUNEWALD. If you would give me the names I maybe would know them, but I do not know who is there.

MR. DICKSTEIN. Don't you know anybody in the foreign office, in Germany?

MISS GRUNEWALD. No; I do not think so.

MR. DICKSTEIN. Did you ever meet anybody and discuss with them the affairs of this country?

MISS GRUNEWALD. In Berlin?

MR. DICKSTEIN. In Berlin.

MISS GRUNEWALD. No.

MR. DICKSTEIN. In going to Germany, when you go, do you discuss over there the things that are going on in this country?

MISS GRUNEWALD. Very little, because I am exceedingly interested in educational work of all the countries in Europe and here.

MR. DICKSTEIN. What is the Carl Schurz Foundation? Who are they?

MISS GRUNEWALD. The Carl Schurz Foundation?

MR. DICKSTEIN. Who are they?

MISS GRUNEWALD. Well, it is a foundation which, to my idea at least, is aiming at a better understanding between America and Germany.

MR. DICKSTEIN. Would you say a better understanding can be had by bringing in propaganda attacking racial groups in this country? Do you think that brings about a better understanding?

MISS GRUNEWALD. I do not know if the Carl Schurz Foundation is doing that. I do not think so.

MR. DICKSTEIN. Don't you know, as a matter of fact—

MISS GRUNEWALD. I have not seen the Carl Schurz people for several years.

MR. DICKSTEIN. You have not?

MISS GRUNEWALD. No. I was only once there, in Philadelphia.

MR. DICKSTEIN. How often do you see Professor Alexander?

MISS GRUNEWALD. I have seen him twice, I think, only.

THE CHAIRMAN. Let me see if I can bring this to a point. Do you deny you have any activity, directly or indirectly, with the Friends of New Germany movement?

MISS GRUNEWALD. Well—

THE CHAIRMAN. I want you to be careful in your answer.

MISS GRUNEWALD. Yes; I want to be careful.

THE CHAIRMAN. I suggest that you do be careful.

Miss GRU NEWALD. That depends what you call directly or indirectly. I do not know exactly what you mean by the question. I am perfectly willing to answer that.

The CHAIRMAN. You say you are not a member.

Miss GRU NEWALD. No.

The CHAIRMAN. You are not a member of any organization?

Miss GRU NEWALD. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you been employed in any way?

Miss GRU NEWALD. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you engaged in any activities of the Nazi movement in this country?

Miss GRU NEWALD. No; not that I know of.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you made any speeches attacking any of the racial elements in this country?

Miss GRU NEWALD. No; by no means.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you a member of the Order of '76?

Miss GRU NEWALD. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know Mr. Gulden?

Miss GRU NEWALD. I met him 2 weeks ago for the first time.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any connection at all, directly or indirectly, with that order?

Miss GRU NEWALD. No.

The CHAIRMAN. You have absolutely no connection in any direct way with the Friends of New Germany or with any other organization of that kind in this country?

Miss GRU NEWALD. May I go back to the other question?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Miss GRU NEWALD. You asked me if I had any connection with Mr. Gulden. The only thing which I have, which I intended to do when I was there the last time. Mr. Gulden gave me that paper there and asked me if I would be kind enough to translate the things which were marked in red there, and I said yes, I was willing to do that.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Gulden asked you to translate something from German into English?

Miss GRU NEWALD. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What was it?

Miss GRU NEWALD. That paper there.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not been getting members for any organization?

Miss GRU NEWALD. No.

The CHAIRMAN. None at all?

Miss GRU NEWALD. Never.

The CHAIRMAN. You are not interested in the D.A.W.A.?

Miss GRU NEWALD. No.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not been soliciting memberships?

Miss GRU NEWALD. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know a Paul in Berlin?

Miss GRU NEWALD. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who is Paul?

Miss GRU NEWALD. That is a cousin of mine.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What is meant by "All in best order"? What he talking about? Also, "Letter to follow on the Bremen."

Miss GRU NEWALD. Yes; that is quite right.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Has that anything to do with the National Socialist Party?

Miss GRUNEWALD. Not at all. That is a personal affair. Because this gentleman changed his position and he knew I was quite anxious about the whole situation. He wrote me, wired me, because I did not write right away. It has nothing whatsoever to do with any kind of an organization. If I had known that, I could have brought that letter which followed this cable.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You told us a moment ago that you lectured to the women of Germany; is that right?

Miss GRUNEWALD. Not to the women of Germany but on the position of the women in Germany.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What did the lecture consist of?

Miss GRUNEWALD. Partly history, mainly the background.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Background of what?

Miss GRUNEWALD. Out of which the German women's position developed.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Under the Hitler government?

Miss GRUNEWALD. No; long before that. For instance—I do not know when it started—but I think 1843 was the first——

Mr. DICKSTEIN. We will not go back that far just now. I am interested at this moment in my question. Have you delivered lectures in the United States since March 1933 on the women of Germany? Have you delivered any lectures on the condition of the German women?

Miss GRUNEWALD. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Under the Hitler government?

Miss GRUNEWALD. Yes; I have.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is what I am trying to get at.

Miss GRUNEWALD. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And these lectures were made where?

Miss GRUNEWALD. At Forest Hills and at the teachers' college, as I have said.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Forest Hills has a Friends of New Germany group, have they not?

Miss GRUNEWALD. No; I do not know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who were the people who invited you to lecture there?

Miss GRUNEWALD. The president of the German department.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The German department?

Miss GRUNEWALD. The German department; yes. They call it the German department. It is the Women's Club at Forest Hills.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What is her name?

Miss GRUNEWALD. Mrs. Dickel.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is she a member of the Friends of New Germany?

Miss GRUNEWALD. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Has she got her own organization there?

Miss GRUNEWALD. She is a member of the Women's Club there.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The Women's Club of Germany?

Miss GRUNEWALD. Yes; the Women's Club of Germany.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What women's club?

Miss GRUNEWALD. That is an American club.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What is the name of it?

Miss GRUNEWALD. I said the Women's Club.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The Women's Club?

Miss GRUNEWALD. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How many times were you there?

Miss GRUNEWALD. Twice.

The CHAIRMAN. I should like to ask you just one or two questions. Do you know where Siehar's restaurant is, Forty-first Street and Madison Avenue?

Miss GRUNEWALD. Siehar's?

The CHAIRMAN. You never asked Mr. Siehar to join the D.A.W.A. did you?

Miss GRUNEWALD. I was never there; I do not know where that restaurant is.

The CHAIRMAN. You never asked him—first, do you know a Mr. Siehar?

Miss GRUNEWALD. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course if you do not know him you never asked him to join the D.A.W.A. You never asked him to keep Jews out of his restaurant, did you?

Miss GRUNEWALD. Why, how could I?

The CHAIRMAN. I am just asking you the question.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. In delivering some documents to the committee——

Miss GRUNEWALD. Pardon me, Mr. Chairman, may I say something?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What do you want to say?

Miss GRUNEWALD. I did not deliver them; they were taken from me. That is a different thing.

The CHAIRMAN. That is not the question before the committee now; the documents are with the committee.

Mr. KOELBLE. May I interrupt for just a moment? Would the committee care to hear how these papers were obtained?

The CHAIRMAN. That is a matter that is not before the committee now.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The fact is, my friend, they are here——

The CHAIRMAN. There is no need to go into it at all; the papers are here.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. They are here because of a subpoena.

Mr. KOELBLE. May I say something, Mr. Chairman? I am informed by this woman——

The CHAIRMAN. You are here for a limited purpose. If you have any objection to any questions on the ground that your client's rights are being infringed you have a perfect right to advise her not to answer.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I show you three documents that were in your possession. Is this one of your lectures [indicating paper].

Miss GRUNEWALD. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What are they?

Miss GRUNEWALD. Material—American material.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What is that up here [indicating paper]?

Miss GRUNEWALD. National Socialist Monthly. This is a magazine the Saar.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Does that form part of your lecture?

Miss GRUNEWALD. No; in fact I got it later.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. This book here [indicating book] what is that?

Miss GRUNEWALD. That relates to the same subject matter.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. It relates to the same subject matter?

Miss GRUNEWALD. The Saar.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Does that form part of your lecture?

Miss GRUNEWALD. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How about this book (indicating book).

Miss GRUNEWALD. Yes; that says, "The youth in Germany want work and peace."

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is that part of your lecture?

Miss GRUNEWALD. No; it is not part of my lecture. I may have used those words, but I have that in English, also. I have used that sentence in my lecture, that the German youth wants peace and work.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. As a matter of fact, Hitler's speech is right on the front page of this, is it not, Madam?

Mr. GRUNEWALD. His speech?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The whole book is made up of his speech. You read it, did you not?

Miss GRUNEWALD. Yes; but quite long ago. I don't remember if it is a speech or if it refers to young Germany.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You have not delivered any of these lectures taken from Hitler's speech to the American people, have you?

Miss GRUNEWALD. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You state you know Mr. Gulden?

Miss GRUNEWALD. I saw him twice; three times, I think.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you see him yesterday?

Miss GRUNEWALD. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. When you got the subpoena, you ran to Mr. Gulden.

Miss GRUNEWALD. I did not run.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Well, you went there?

Miss GRUNEWALD. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You went to Mr. Gulden. Why did you go there?

Miss GRUNEWALD. I went to see Mr. Gulden to find out if this was the right procedure which was being done to me, entering my room without a warrant, and asking for my membership card and my correspondence pertaining to the Friends of New Germany.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have we got your membership card here?

Miss GRUNEWALD. I am sorry, I have none. I said that once before when I said that I have no membership. I am not a member. I was doubted that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You were what?

Miss GRUNEWALD. I was doubted that, and when Mr. Rawlins asked for my correspondence, referring to the Bund, I said I had none, and then Mr. Rawlins thought it was very important to go into my own private correspondence, everything that he found on my desk. I did not object to it, because there was not anything in there that everybody could not see.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What made you go to Mr. Gulden? Why didn't you go to see your lawyer? Do you know who Mr. Gulden is?

Miss GRUNEWALD. No. I mean, I know that he belongs to the Order of '76; yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What kind of an order is that, do you know?

Miss GRUNEWALD. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. But why should you go to Mr. Gulden?

Miss GRUNEWALD. Well, at that time I was rather startled, to begin with, that somebody should enter my room.

The CHAIRMAN. Why did you go to Mr. Gulden? Why did you go to him in preference to your attorney?

Miss GRUNEWALD. Because at that time I did not know my attorney.

The CHAIRMAN. But you did not know Mr. Gulden.

Miss GRUNEWALD. Yes; but I expected at least that Mr. Gulden, as an American, would know what to do. I am not very much learned on the laws of America. I have never been in this same position. I am willing to learn. I thought of Mr. Gulden. I do not know why it happened to come into my head. But I know that he was an American and I thought that he would give me the information.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is Mr. Gulden's secretary? Who is associated with Mr. Gulden; do you know?

Miss GRUNEWALD. I do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. How many are in his office?

Miss GRUNEWALD. I do not know. There was nobody there.

The CHAIRMAN. You have been to his office? Had you been there before?

Miss GRUNEWALD. Yes. Does this go with the Bund, if I say that? Is Mr. Gulden's office anything to me?

The CHAIRMAN. I do not understand you.

Miss GRUNEWALD. I thought I was asked to come here to answer questions pertaining to the Bund, to the organization.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The witness I think means that she is here only to answer questions pertaining to the organization. You are to answer all questions pertinent to this investigation.

Miss GRUNEWALD. I cannot give any information about Mr. Gulden, as I do not know anything about him.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You went to see Mr. Gulden yesterday.

Miss GRUNEWALD. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And then Mr. Gulden called the newspapers, did he not?

Miss GRUNEWALD. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And took your picture?

Miss GRUNEWALD. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And took a picture of some other documents. Did you know Gulden well enough to have your picture taken in his office?

Miss GRUNEWALD. He did not take any pictures.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who called the newspaper men?

Miss GRUNEWALD. Mr. Gulden.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Gulden called the newspapers. Did you ask him why he was calling the newspapers?

Miss GRUNEWALD. No; I did not ask him.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. When the newspapers came, did you ask them what they were doing there, what these men were doing there?

Miss GRUNEWALD. No.

The CHAIRMAN. How long did you say you have known Mr. Gulden?

Miss GRUNEWALD. I have seen him—that was the third time, I think.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you give Mr. Gulden a list of names as prospective members of the Order of '76?

Miss GRUNEWALD. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How many?

Miss GRUNEWALD. I do not remember. Pardon me. I did not give him any list of names as prospects. I only gave him the addresses to send them some material.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What kind of material was it that he was to send them?

Miss GRUNEWALD. He had a letter, asking if they would like to become members of the organization. My conception of his organization is—I can only tell you what my conception is, because I do not know very much about it, but I got the impression that he was standing for all that we really value here in America.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The question is how many names did you give him as prospective members, a hundred, two hundred, three hundred?

Miss GRUNEWALD. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How many?

Miss GRUNEWALD. Oh, maybe 10, 15, I do not know—not more than that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you give him the name of Alexander?

Miss GRUNEWALD. Yes, I think I did—yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you give him the name of Taylor?

Miss GRUNEWALD. Yes. If you will read them all, I will tell you whether I remember them.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I would rather that you gave us the names. I would like to see how your memory is, madam. Can you recall the names?

Miss GRUNEWALD. No; I am afraid I cannot give you all the names.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Tell us how many there were approximately.

The CHAIRMAN. She said 10 or 15, as I remember.

The CHAIRMAN. When did you give him those names, Miss Grunewald?

Miss GRUNEWALD. The second time that I was up there.

The CHAIRMAN. How long ago is that?

Miss GRUNEWALD. Last week, I think.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You have only known him about 2 or 3 weeks?

Miss GRUNEWALD. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. So you say.

Miss GRUNEWALD. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And you gave him the names last week?

Miss GRUNEWALD. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And you were in his office yesterday?

Miss GRUNEWALD. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And you say that this document that I hold in my hand, coming from Berlin—where did you get that document?

Miss GRUNEWALD. From Mr. Gulden.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What did he want you to do with it?

Miss GRUNEWALD. He asked me if I could translate it for him.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is it in English or in German?

Miss GRUNEWALD. It is in German and I was to translate it into English.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you translate it for him?

Miss GRUNEWALD. No. I intended to do it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Was he to pay you for the translation?

Miss GRUNEWALD. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You did it for nothing—voluntarily?

Miss GRUNEWALD. Yes, certainly.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you done other things for him—made other translations?

Miss GRUNEWALD. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How long did it take you to translate this paper?

Miss GRUNEWALD. I did not intend to translate the whole paper, just part of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Was it a particular part that he wanted translated?

Miss GRUNEWALD. He had certain things marked there. But it was very interesting to me to see that paper. I had never seen that. I just read those letters. I can read them aloud to you, if you want to, because they do not refer to anything about the Bund or anything in Berlin, because I think even those that you have there are from Switzerland.

The CHAIRMAN. You have a bank account, a checking account, do you?

Miss GRUNEWALD. No; I have not.

The CHAIRMAN. You have no checking account at all?

Miss GRUNEWALD. I was completely wiped out in Wall Street so I have no banking account.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you ever been paid by the Friends of New Germany or its members for delivering any lectures?

Miss GRUNEWALD. I would not know for what.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Well, for delivering talks.

Miss GRUNEWALD. I have delivered my lecture only twice.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you been paid by the Women's Club in Astoria?

Miss GRUNEWALD. Five dollars, for my trip coming over. I got \$5; yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You say that these signs that your group puts out—what is that—DAWA—

The CHAIRMAN. I asked her about that. She does not know anything about it, she says.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Chairman, I believe I have nothing further, but I believe this witness should be subject to recall for further examination of these documents.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well. Miss Grunewald, that is all. You are subject to recall. We may want you to come back again.

Miss GRUNEWALD. Very well.

The CHAIRMAN. There are no further witnesses for today. The committee will meet again tomorrow at 10:30 o'clock.

(Whereupon the committee recessed until Friday, May 18, 1934, at 10:30 a.m.)

INVESTIGATION OF UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1934

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE
TO INVESTIGATE UN-AMERICAN PROPAGANDA,
New York, N.Y.

The subcommittee met in executive session in the supper room of the Bar Association Building, Forty-fourth Street, New York City, at 10:30 a.m., Hon. John W. McCormack (chairman) presiding.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will be in order.
We will hear Mr. Leuschner.

STATEMENT OF FREDERICK LEUSCHNER, ATTORNEY FOR THE RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA, R.C.A. COMMUNICATIONS, INC., NEW YORK CITY

Mr. LEUSCHNER. Mr. Chairman, I am not appearing here as a witness. I am attorney for the Radio Corporation.

The CHAIRMAN. We are glad to have you here. Will you proceed with your statement?

Mr. LEUSCHNER. My name is Leuschner. We received this subpoena on yesterday. It was left with one of the assistant attorneys of the company. It was not served on the company. I came down to assure this committee that we have no desire to do anything but to cooperate with the committee, to furnish any information that we possibly can secure.

In that spirit I want to assure the committee that we make no objection to the form of the service or to the fact that it was served on the wrong corporation. You will note that it was served on the Radio Corporation of America, which itself is not in the telegraph business. It is the parent company of R.C.A. Communications, Inc., which does handle messages mentioned in the subpoena.

Mr. HARDWICK. You say that that point will not be insisted upon.

Mr. LEUSCHNER. Absolutely not. It is of no interest to us whatsoever.

Mr. HARDWICK. It is purely technical, of course. Proper service could be made again on the proper corporation.

Mr. LEUSCHNER. I did want to point out to the committee one or two matters in connection with the form of the subpoena. It asks for all radio messages for the year 1933 and to date passing between the United States and Germany of certain-named individuals and firms, and I believe there are around 12 or 13 names of individuals and firms listed here.

The search that would be required in order to locate these messages is so extensive that I am merely asking you that we perhaps change the form of the subpoena and procure a little more definite information so as to assist us in making the search.

I have had our commercial people go over the subpoena, as we always do whenever subpoenas are served on us, to give us an idea of what is necessary in order to locate these messages.

I would also like to acknowledge receipt of a telegram from Representative McCormack in which he asks that we retain certain messages.

The CHAIRMAN. May I say that I am Mr. McCormack. We were informed that from time to time or after a certain lapse of time records are destroyed, because of certain proper business reasons, of course.

Mr. LEUSCHNER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And we wanted to give you notice to preserve certain records. That was the main purpose of that telegram.

Mr. LEUSCHNER. You are correct. Under the Interstate Commerce Commission's regulations, messages of this character are destroyed after 1 year. They are destroyed automatically. I mean, every month or 2 months certain ones are taken out and destroyed.

The CHAIRMAN. That telegram, of course, was not a summons.

Mr. HARDWICK. That procedure is not mandatory.

Mr. LEUSCHNER. That is correct. We immediately stopped destroying messages on those circuits, so that we could get any messages for you that you wanted.

The CHAIRMAN. That was the whole purpose of it.

Mr. LEUSCHNER. Our commercial people tell me that in order to locate these messages it will be necessary to employ expert searchers. You understand, of course, that searches of such a nature, of such an extensive nature, cannot be made by our regular employees. We have expert searchers who specialize in that work, and they would require 50 man-hours of labor by expert searchers, for each month's traffic during this period. These men are compensated at the rate of \$1.25 an hour, which means that for each month's traffic the expense incurred merely for searching would be around \$62.50, and if you multiply that by the number of months covered by the subpoena—

Mr. HARDWICK. And the number of names does that enter into it?

Mr. LEUSCHNER. No, that covers the entire field. You see, the messages are filed differently on the westward circuit than on the eastward circuit. The messages are filed by circuits. That makes the searching easier. The circuit that this committee is interested in is between the United States and Germany. However, on messages coming from Germany to this country, they are filed by customers, so that to run through that westward traffic it would only take 10 man-hours of labor for each month's traffic. As to the eastward traffic, it would take 40 man-hours of labor.

Mr. HARDWICK. You mean you have to go through a larger list?

Mr. LEUSCHNER. Yes. Of course, you realize the thousands of messages which pass between this country and Germany every day. The best estimate we can make on the total cost of making this

search would be in the neighborhood of \$800. Of course it could not be done on such short notice as was given in this case.

Mr. HARDWICK. But as a practical proposition, suppose you do not have the search made and the committee does not feel that it is authorized to pay the amount you indicate, you will have to bring your records, all of them, down to Washington.

Mr. LEUSCHNER. In that connection, may I point out to you that we are under the most stringent of statutes, prohibiting disclosure of radiotelegraph messages.

Mr. HARDWICK. That has not application whatever to investigations in the public interest by a committee of Congress.

Mr. LEUSCHNER. I do not believe that I recall a judicial determination of the question.

Mr. HARDWICK. I think I can cite you some and shall be glad to do so, if you have any doubt about it.

Mr. LEUSCHNER. I should like to see them.

Mr. HARDWICK. The ordinary protection given to a bank or telegraph company or telephone company yields to the mandate of public interest. Of course, while this could not be done in the ordinary business under the process of the courts, committees of Congress can do so and must do so.

Mr. LEUSCHNER. May I call your attention to the fact that subpoenas of this nature, while not common when issued from the House of Representatives, are very common when issued by Federal and State courts, and so forth. The telegraph companies universally have made it a practice of making a search and producing telegrams if they are identified sufficiently, specifically by names and dates, so that we can simply go to the files then as to the date and name and pick it out. We do that, and in most cases we do it gratuitously. In many instances a subpoena of comprehensive nature such as this is served and we have been forced to appear in court and point out the expense and difficulty of making the search.

Mr. HARDWICK. Mr. Chairman, I am just wondering whether we cannot make the information given to this corporation a little more definite. Have you made it just as definite as you can? Does it give names?

The CHAIRMAN. The Western Union Telegraph Co. have told us that they would obtain the records we have asked for without any expense to the committee. We asked for all records of messages exchanged between Germany and the United States or the United States and Germany.

The Postal Telegraph Co., I think, takes pretty much the same position that your company does. We do not want to seem to be critical, but there seems to be some lack of complete cooperation.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. May I add at this point, Mr. Chairman, that the Western Union in less than a day after the subpoena, supplied this committee with at least 100 photostat copies of messages, after asking them in a general way for certain wires sent during certain periods of time in the last year. We had no trouble getting them. I got them last night, and they were ordered only yesterday morning.

Mr. HARDWICK. As I understand, we have given you names, we have given you a list of names.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I would like to have this gentleman understand, as Senator Hardwick has said, that this subpoena is the mandate of the Government of the United States.

Mr. LEUSCHNER. We understand that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Where we find that we have got to make a search for certain documents of a politically subversive nature, naturally we cannot go to certain people and ask them on what days they sent certain messages, and so forth. You can see how difficult that would be. It seems to me we ought to be able to cooperate in some way. We do not want to disturb the company's business. You understand that, of course.

Mr. LEUSCHNER. I was attempting to point out the fact that when there is a search requested, which would involve a considerable expense, we have in every instance in which we have gone into a court, or wherever the hearing may have been held, pointed out the difficulties and the expense of making such a search, and we have always been able to enter into an arrangement satisfactory to all parties whereby we have received, in order to make the search, sufficient compensation for making it. That is to reimburse us simply for the out-of-pocket expense of making it.

Mr. HARDWICK. Where you are doing the work by direction of the court in the interest of private litigants, the court could tax it as part of the costs. I doubt whether we can do that in this instance. This is a public service. It is part of your public duty to do that without calling on the Government to pay the expense.

Mr. LEUSCHNER. I doubt if the court could tax it as costs when the telegraph company is not a party to the action. You can only tax costs against the parties.

Mr. HARDWICK. You can tax it against the parties litigant as an expense of getting the testimony, my dear young man.

Mr. LEUSCHNER. There is a stipulation usually made. We had one here recently, in which not only our company but Western Union and Postal Telegraph and Commercial Cable were subpoenaed to make a search over a 9-month period. An order was granted by Judge Knox of the southern district of New York and served on us without our ever having had any notice of it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. If I mention certain names, would you have to go through all of these messages sent out under those names?

Mr. LEUSCHNER. Unless you identify the dates, at least approximately.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Suppose we take it between March or April of 1933 until March of 1934, giving you specific names. Would you have to go through all of that?

Mr. LEUSCHNER. Yes; we would.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Then the cost would be the same.

Mr. LEUSCHNER. You see, you give us a certain period and you ask for any messages to or from a certain individual. That means that we have to search everything eastbound and everything westbound, through the eastbound and westbound files.

Mr. HARDWICK. You do not keep an index?

Mr. LEUSCHNER. They are not indexed at all. They are simply filed on the westbound circuit or on the eastbound circuit, the latter by customers.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got your records segregated as between Germany and the United States and the United States and Germany?

Mr. LEUSCHNER. The westward records contain the westward telegrams.

The CHAIRMAN. From the United States to Germany?

Mr. LEUSCHNER. They are filed by circuits. We have a circuit marked "Germany." Those are in certain files.

The CHAIRMAN. Those are available?

Mr. LEUSCHNER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. For specific cables you have to go through those files?

Mr. LEUSCHNER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. If we were to send a man down there, after we have served a subpoena on you, naturally, to protect your company, could you not agree to allow him to examine those cablegrams?

Mr. LEUSCHNER. I should doubt if under section 27 of the radio act we would be protected by that form of subpoena, because it would mean that your investigator could look at messages of anybody who had sent a message during that period.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not suppose that your company can have sufficient confidence in a committee appointed by the House of Representatives that they will confine themselves to this investigation?

Mr. LEUSCHNER. Absolutely; we have the utmost confidence in the committee. The trouble is the committee has to do something by an agency. You might send an investigator down there who would spend days or weeks looking through those files. But he would know everybody's messages, everything that everybody had sent.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose we summon it all down to Washington; what then?

Mr. LEUSCHNER. That would be a different proposition.

The CHAIRMAN. We will have to do that unless you cooperate. That is our only alternative. I can understand your point of view, so far as the matter of cost is concerned; you must not misunderstand me. I see your position clearly. But we are in a little different condition, as the Senator has indicated, from a party litigant. This is a matter that the House of Representatives feels should be inquired into for the benefit of the country, whatever the facts might be. There are not merely individuals involved in this proceeding.

But we have only one of two courses to follow. We are not authorized, the subcommittee is not, to pass on the matter of payment of the expense. That would be a matter for the full committee to pass. The Postal Telegraph Co. takes the same position. It is all a question of what authority we have, and we are not passing on that question now. What our policy should be we are not deciding now. But there is only one of two alternatives open to us. If we feel we are not authorized to make payment for the expense involved, for any number of reasons, we will have to summon the records to Washington. The committee will have to take possession of them.

Now, rather than to put the company to that inconvenience, we have served a subpoena on you for your protection. The papers are actually in the possession of the company. But we can send a man there to examine those papers rather than have the company discommoded by having them send all the papers to Washington. It is simply a practical proposition. If we take the latter procedure, the committee will have to pass on the question. The only

thing for us to do would be summon them to Washington, as I have said, and that would inconvenience the company considerably. It might cost them more to do that than to make the search here. It is a question which would be more inconvenient to the company. In other words, we can follow three courses. We can have the company make the search here; we can have the company send the records to Washington; or we can send an investigator to the company to make the search for the committee.

Mr. LEUSCHNER. I feel sure that if you summoned all of the files, by simply identifying the files containing any messages during a certain period between these individuals, messages between Germany and the United States, whether we had to send them to Washington or up here, to put them in your custody, the expense would be a trifle compared to the expense, which we estimate would be around \$800, to make this search ourselves.

The CHAIRMAN. And it would not inconvenience the company in the conduct of its business here, would it?

Mr. LEUSCHNER. I would say the inconvenience would be about equal, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course, that is an important factor.

Mr. HARDWICK. There is a considerable bulk of these. It might take a freight car to carry them to Washington, might it not?

Mr. LEUSCHNER. There is a considerable bulk. Personally, I have not seen these particular files. I do not know just how large they are.

Mr. HARDWICK. I am just wondering myself.

Mr. LEUSCHNER. I imagine a man could pack them up in several large bundles and take them down on the train. They are all very thin messages.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you any charge accounts for certain firms in this country?

Mr. LEUSCHNER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you a charge account with Ivy Lee?

Mr. LEUSCHNER. That is the only one on this list with whom we have a charge account.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Can you produce those messages today?

Mr. LEUSCHNER. I believe by late afternoon we could have the messages of Ivy Lee for his charge account produced.

The CHAIRMAN. Let the other matter rest and send those up this afternoon.

Mr. HARDWICK. Why not allow the gentleman until tomorrow morning, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. LEUSCHNER. I think it can be done this afternoon.

Mr. HARDWICK. We probably will have other testimony that we can take up for the rest of the day.

The CHAIRMAN. It would be all right if it were sent up tomorrow morning. We want to cooperate as far as possible.

Mr. LEUSCHNER. We certainly do, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HARDWICK. I do not know what authority we would have, Mr. Chairman, under the law, to spend the public money for this sort of thing.

The CHAIRMAN. If we cannot do that, and it is not going to inconvenience the company, I suppose the best thing to do is to serve a subpoena and put them in possession of the committee.

Mr. HARDWICK. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you look into that aspect of it to see whether it would be exceedingly embarrassing to the company in the conduct of their business for us to call for these papers? We certainly do not want to disturb them unnecessarily.

Mr. LEUSCHNER. I appreciate that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. May I make one suggestion? For instance, here is one name, Mrs. Jaeckel. If we identify two or three of these names, could you send those messages up?

Mr. LEUSCHNER. If you summoned the entire file between here and Germany, you will have those files. But if you could, you should identify these people a little more definitely than merely the last name. There may be several hundred or several thousand Jaeckels in Germany, and we might get into trouble giving you the messages from the wrong Mrs. Jaeckel.

The CHAIRMAN. It is understood, then, that Mr. Leuschner is to come before the committee tomorrow at about 10:30 o'clock, in connection with certain telegrams which have been requested of him. At that time he shall report to the committee on the matter of inconvenience, if any, to the company, if the committee were to subpoena all the records of the company between March 31, 1933, and the present time sent to Germany from the United States or from Germany to the United States. The question of expense to be incurred and the payment of it is held in abeyance.

Mr. LEUSCHNER. That is very satisfactory, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Just one question I would like to ask: These messages of Ivy Lee are code messages, are they not?

Mr. LEUSCHNER. I do not know. I have not looked at them.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. If they are code messages, does your concern know something about the code?

Mr. LEUSCHNER. They may or may not. It may be a private code.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. If somebody in your company can read the code to us, I wish you would assist us in reading it, so far as these particular messages of Ivy Lee individually and Ivy Lee & Co. are concerned.

Mr. LEUSCHNER. We will be very glad to if it is not a private code. If it is—

Mr. DICKSTEIN. We would have to use some other way of getting it.

Mr. HARDWICK. You can designate the code used, can you not?

Mr. LEUSCHNER. I am not sufficient of a telegrapher to know that. I know we can identify a great many codes. But if they have made up their own private code for their own personal use, we might not be able to identify it.

Mr. HARDWICK. I make this suggestion to you: We have been as definite in this subpoena as we could be with the information we had at the time it was served. It may be, as the investigation progresses and we hear from other witnesses, that we can pin it down. For instance, we have not been able to find out what Mrs. Jaeckel this is. But if at any time before compliance with the subpoena we send you such additional data, that will assist you in the location of these messages.

Mr. LEUSCHNER. Thank you, sir.

Mr. HARDWICK. Up to the present time we have just given you what we had.

Mr. LEUSCHNER. I appreciate that; thank you very much, gentlemen.

(Fritz Gissibl was called as a witness.)

Mr. GISSIBL. Mr. Chairman, may I have my attorney with me?

The CHAIRMAN. Is he your personal attorney?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. We got a communication from him to the effect that he is representing the Friends of New Germany. We do not want to be discourteous, but we are not going to allow anybody to sit out in an anteroom and simply approach everyone who comes here and offer his services to represent them. That is only a mockery. He came here yesterday with a young woman who had never known him before and who is not a member of this organization or society. However, I am satisfied that probably he is your personal attorney.

Mr. HARDWICK. Mr. Chairman, if you will allow me to suggest, the correct ruling in these investigations, so far as I am acquainted with the precedents, is this: The witness is not on trial; he is not entitled to an attorney ordinarily; his attorney is not entitled to be present in an executive session. If during the progress of the investigation the witness raises the question as to whether or not an answer to some question propounded by a member of the committee might tend to incriminate him, and if the committee thinks the contention is made in good faith, it may allow him the benefit of the advice of counsel. He may then go into another room or off to one side and receive the benefit of counsel before he is required to answer.

I am perfectly willing that the committee do whatever it thinks proper, but I think if we follow the procedure that I have just outlined it will very much shorten this investigation and keep it within proper bounds.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. May I add, also, in the line of the thought expressed by the Senator, that there has been sufficient evidence, certainly, to my way of thinking, that this attorney is claiming to be retained on behalf of everybody who is brought here as a witness who is in any way connected with the Friends of New Germany. It is, in my opinion, deliberately designed to disturb our executive proceedings.

Mr. HARDWICK. Mr. Chairman, if we can hold it down to this rule as far as possible, I think we will expedite our proceedings. If, at any time during the witness' examination, he advances the contention to the committee that we are about to require him to answer a question the answer to which he believes might incriminate him, he may then be allowed the benefit of counsel's advice, if we think the contention is reasonable and in good faith. But until then, why have counsel here? He cannot do anything. He is not entitled to interject himself into the proceedings. If the committee wants to keep these sessions executive, then he is not entitled to be here, so far as I know the precedents in these cases.

The CHAIRMAN. If at any time during your examination you decline to answer a question on the ground that it might tend to incriminate you, we will be very glad to have you confer with your counsel.

Mr. GISSIBL. Very well, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, let me explain, you are not on trial; you understand?

Mr. GISSIBL. I know I am not.

The CHAIRMAN. Your constitutional rights will be thoroughly protected. If, however, at any time you feel the situation is such that you must raise the question of constitutional privilege, the committee will protect your rights and allow you to consult with your counsel.

Mr. GISSIBL. Thank you.

TESTIMONY OF FRITZ GISSIBL, ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND, N.Y.

(The witness was duly sworn by the chairman.)

The CHAIRMAN. Your full name, Mr. Gissibl, is what?

Mr. GISSIBL. Fritz Gissibl.

The CHAIRMAN. You live where?

Mr. GISSIBL. No. 1818 Twenty-first Road, Astoria, Long Island.

The CHAIRMAN. How old are you, Mr. Gissibl?

Mr. GISSIBL. I am 31.

The CHAIRMAN. You were born where?

Mr. GISSIBL. In Nuremburg, Germany.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you been in the United States?

Mr. GISSIBL. Since December 1, 1923.

The CHAIRMAN. Where have you lived in the United States?

Mr. GISSIBL. I have lived in Grand Rapids, Mich.

The CHAIRMAN. How long did you live there?

Mr. GISSIBL. From December until April 1924.

The CHAIRMAN. And you went to Chicago then, did you not?

Mr. GISSIBL. I went to Chicago and stayed in Chicago until September of last year.

The CHAIRMAN. And you were employed on one of the newspapers in Chicago?

Mr. GISSIBL. I was employed for a little over 8 years on the Chicago Daily News continuously.

The CHAIRMAN. As a pressman part of the time?

Mr. GISSIBL. As a printing pressman.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you came here last September?

Mr. GISSIBL. Last September.

The CHAIRMAN. You are not a naturalized citizen?

Mr. GISSIBL. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you applied for your first papers?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes; in February 1924.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not applied for your second papers?

Mr. GISSIBL. No.

The CHAIRMAN. You are a single man, are you?

Mr. GISSIBL. No; I am married.

The CHAIRMAN. Some time in 1924 you helped organize a society out in Chicago, did you?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes; I did.

The CHAIRMAN. The Teutonia, was that the name of it?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is an organization of Americans of German blood or descent?

Mr. GISSIBL. Well, we started—most of them were not American citizens when we started.

The CHAIRMAN. They were of German blood or descent?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Whether they were citizens or not?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. If they were of German blood, of course, they had been born over there. When I say of German descent, I mean that they were born over here of German blood.

Mr. GISSIBL. I understand.

The CHAIRMAN. And that organization continued until when?

Mr. GISSIBL. Until I think it was in 1933, I do not know the exact date, but I can find out.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you became very active in the present organization, the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. The Friends of New Germany were organized in July 1933.

The CHAIRMAN. Did they absorb the Teutonia organization?

Mr. GISSIBL. I beg your pardon.

The CHAIRMAN. Did they absorb the other organization?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, the original organization was absorbed. Now, did you organize this society?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. So you were over here only a few months before you became very active in organizing those of German blood?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And you have been active in similar organizations right along?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes; until now.

The CHAIRMAN. You have been very, very active in the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. I have been.

The CHAIRMAN. And in the organization which preceded that?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Which ones preceded it?

Mr. GISSIBL. First was the Teutonia.

The CHAIRMAN. We have that. That was back in 1924.

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes. Then the Friends of the Hitler movement. That was an organization where only American citizens could belong.

The CHAIRMAN. The Friends of the Hitler movement, are they still in existence?

Mr. GISSIBL. No.

The CHAIRMAN. They have been absorbed by the——

Mr. GISSIBL. By the Friends of New Germany.

The CHAIRMAN. One of the organizers of the Teutonia was a man by the name of Spanknoebel, very active with you, was he not?

Mr. GISSIBL. No.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not mean the one who has been indicted, but I mean his brother.

Mr. GISSIBL. No. His brother never had anything to do with it.

The CHAIRMAN. He never had anything to do with it?

Mr. GISSIBL. No. I think he belongs to the local of Detroit now, but not until this year.

The CHAIRMAN. Spanknoebel has two brothers out in Detroit, has he not?

Mr. GISSIBL. He has two brothers. One lives in Chicago. He lives under the name Noebel.

The CHAIRMAN. Were you active in the recent movements in Chicago, with reference to German affairs, before you came to New York?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes; I was.

The CHAIRMAN. When did you first meet Hans Spanknoebel?

Mr. GISSIBL. 1931. I do not know what month it was.

The CHAIRMAN. Where?

Mr. GISSIBL. In Detroit.

The CHAIRMAN. And you have been very close to him up to the time that he—I use the word descriptively—disappeared?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes; as far as organization is concerned; but not personally.

The CHAIRMAN. Both of you worked whole-heartedly in the same movement?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You both believed in the same ideals?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes; we do.

The CHAIRMAN. You both believed in the same policies, you believed as he did?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Spanknoebel was born in Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes; he was, so far as I know.

The CHAIRMAN. And he came over here on a temporary visit, did he not?

Mr. GISSIBL. I don't know. I have never seen his papers.

The CHAIRMAN. He was recognized as the representative of the Nazi movement in the United States?

Mr. GISSIBL. I have never seen any recognition, but I have heard about it; I believe it is true.

The CHAIRMAN. You recognized him as such, did you not?

Mr. GISSIBL. He was elected at the convention in Chicago.

The CHAIRMAN. How long was he over here when he was elected at the convention?

Mr. GISSIBL. I knew him for about 2 years then.

The CHAIRMAN. You recognized him as the representative of the Hitler movement in the United States, did you not?

Mr. GISSIBL. I beg your pardon.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you recognize him as the representative of the Hitler movement in the United States?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes, sir, I did; but not when the Friends of New Germany were organized.

The CHAIRMAN. Spanknoebel had quite an intense feeling against those of Jewish blood, did he not?

Mr. GISSIBL. To a certain extent; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And you joined with him, of course, in that feeling?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Your answer is "yes"?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And Spanknoebel was trying to foment, particularly among Americans of German blood and descent, that feeling against Americans of Jewish blood?

Mr. GISSIBL. No; I would not say that.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, against the Jew.

Mr. GISSIBL. Not the Jew as a whole. I have even had friends and still have friends who are Jews.

The CHAIRMAN. I beg your pardon?

Mr. GISSIBL. I even have friends who are Jewish.

The CHAIRMAN. I am not talking about you. I am talking about Spanknoebel. He was trying to foment disorder and discontent directed against the Jew in general?

Mr. GISSIBL. I would not say in general. Against those that were against the Germans.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, he came over here for that purpose, anyway? He came over here and while here engaged in activities along the lines of organization directed against the Jewish people, whether all of them or some of them; directed against the Jew?

Mr. GISSIBL. Mr. Chairman, I do not know what Mr. Spanknoebel really came over here for or worked for.

The CHAIRMAN. While over here he engaged in activities which were along the lines of creating bitterness directed against the Jews?

Mr. GISSIBL. I do not think it was that so much, Mr. Chairman, as it was to organize the Germans and unite them.

The CHAIRMAN. But when they were organized, their efforts were directed against the Jews under his leadership; he tried to do that, did he not?

Mr. GISSIBL. I think that the Jewish question came into the foreground very lately, in recent months; for instance, since Hitler came into power.

The CHAIRMAN. Exactly, since Hitler came into power.

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Then Spanknoebel, whether he came over for that purpose or not, directed his efforts in organization against the Jews.

Mr. GISSIBL. I guess he gave an answer to the attacks that were made on the Germans rather than coming over here to start this attack.

The CHAIRMAN. Without regard to what his state of mind was or why he did it, he directed his efforts in his organization against the Jew?

Mr. GISSIBL. I would not say that, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course, his public utterances and his public actions speak for themselves.

Mr. GISSIBL. But, Mr. Chairman, I do not believe that this movement is working against the Jewish nation or the Jewish population as a whole. It is working only against those who are attacking the German people, people of German blood here.

The CHAIRMAN. How can you draw the distinction between those you are attacking and those you are not attacking? How do you do it?

Mr. GISSIBL. Well, only in plain words, fighting back against those who are attacking the German element.

The CHAIRMAN. Who passes upon the question of which ones of the American Jews are antagonistic toward your viewpoint?

Mr. GISSIBL. Of course, that is hard to explain in words.

The CHAIRMAN. But Spanknoebel tried to direct the course of the organization against some group of Jews?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And you joined with him in that effort?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes; I did.

The CHAIRMAN. You have been exceedingly active in this movement?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And you are very active now?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. After Spanknoebel left and you became the party chief—what do you call the national head?

Mr. GISSIBL. The national head of the organization.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Walter succeeded you, did he not?

Mr. GISSIBL. Succeeded me; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You appointed him?

Mr. GISSIBL. In March.

The CHAIRMAN. You appointed him?

Mr. GISSIBL. Well, he was next in line and I had to appoint him on account of the fact that I am not an American citizen. I stepped back. He had until the national convention of the organization which will elect a new president.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you a member of the Friends of New Germany now?

Mr. GISSIBL. No.

The CHAIRMAN. You are very active in it, though?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes. I cannot be a member.

The CHAIRMAN. But you are active?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You are contributing toward directing the policies, establishing and directing the policies of the organization?

Mr. GISSIBL. I would not say as to the policy, but as to the organizing part; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. I have some other questions, but I merely wanted to lay a foundation for questioning this witness. Do you want to proceed now, Mr. Dickstein?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes.

Who issued the orders for you to step out of the picture and turn the activities of the Friends of New Germany and the dissemination of their propaganda over to American citizens?

Mr. GISSIBL. I did.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You issued that order?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes; I did.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. In other words, up to that time all of the persons in the leadership and in the control of these activities in the United States were aliens?

Mr. GISSIBL. No; not all of them.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Most of them were aliens?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And then you changed your policy and turned over the activities that you have described in your previous testimony to American citizens?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And that is what prompted you to turn over your leadership in the Friends of New Germany to Mr. Walter?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who gave you the orders to do that?

Mr. GISSIBL. Nobody did.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Were those orders approved or consented to by the membership at any meeting, or by anybody else at any conference or convention?

Mr. GISSIBL. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you discuss these orders with other groups in your other territories throughout the United States where you are organized?

Mr. GISSIBL. We spoke about this question at the first national convention in Chicago, last July.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. July of 1933?

Mr. GISSIBL. 1933.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. When did you change your policy? What year was it; how many months after that?

Mr. GISSIBL. From July until—in fact, personally I changed that when I took over the lead last October. I did not want to be the leader on account of the fact that I am not an American citizen. But I had to hold leadership until another national convention was arranged for and I arranged one in January which was supposed to be held then, but is going to be held in May now.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. May of when—this year?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. So that the order did not come from Germany, did it?

Mr. GISSIBL. No; I did not get any orders from Germany.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did Germany know that these orders were changed by you or issued by you changing the policy and substituting citizens in the work that aliens were doing in the United States—this propaganda work?

Mr. GISSIBL. I do not know whether they did, but I suppose so.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Don't you know whether they did or not?

Mr. GISSIBL. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you mean to say that you do not know Germany knows about your movements in this country?

Mr. GISSIBL. I do not say that they do not know anything.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you communicate with them?

Mr. GISSIBL. Do I communicate with them?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes.

Mr. GISSIBL. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you communicate with anybody?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes; I did.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And with whom did you communicate in Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. With private individuals that I know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Give us some names.

Mr. GISSIBL. Mr. Chairman, do I have to answer that question?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; there is nothing about that that violates any of your constitutional privileges.

Mr. HARDWICK. That could not possibly incriminate you.

The CHAIRMAN. That could not possibly violate any of your constitutional rights.

Mr. GISSIBL. But, Mr. Chairman, this conversation that I had was really a private matter and not as the leader of the organization.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. If you tell the conversation that you had, will it tend to incriminate and degrade you?

Mr. GISSIBL. No; I don't think so.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Then you should answer the question.

The CHAIRMAN. Just go ahead and answer it, that is all.

Mr. GISSIBL. I would like to know what you really want to know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Will you read the question to the witness, please?

(The reporter repeated Mr. Dickstein's last question as above recorded.)

Mr. GISSIBL. That is my folks, so far as that goes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Those are the only people you communicated with in Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. No. I communicated with Mr. Bohle in Hamburg.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who is Mr. Bohle.

Mr. GISSIBL. He is in charge of the foreign department of the National Socialist German Labor Party.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is the department of propaganda?

Mr. GISSIBL. Well, I don't know what it is.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is for the outer field, is that right?

Mr. GISSIBL. I do not know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You do not know that?

Mr. GISSIBL. Well—

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You are under oath. We are just trying to get some information and I want you to think twice before you answer.

Mr. GISSIBL. This foreign department keeps records of every member of the party that lives in foreign lands.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. In other words, this is the foreign propaganda center in Germany from which they send out the various pamphlets containing propaganda dealing with all of the material that has been received by or turned over to this committee from the Friends of New Germany, at least?

Mr. GISSIBL. That is not my opinion, Mr. Congressman.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did not Mr. Bohle write you a letter telling you how to get members, and then directing you how to get around in the United States, so far as the dissemination of propaganda is concerned?

Mr. GISSIBL. No, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you ever receive a letter from Mr. Bohle with those instructions?

Mr. GISSIBL. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You are sure about that?

Mr. GISSIBL. I am pretty sure.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. As sure as you are of everything else that you have been telling us?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I show you this document and ask you to identify it if you can.

Mr. GISSIBL. (examining paper). That has been in my hands. That is my writing.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. From whom is this letter?

Mr. GISSIBL. From Mr. Bohle.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How does Mr. Bohle sign his name?

Mr. GISSIBL. As the head of the department for the Germans of foreign countries.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And that includes the United States of America, does it not?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And that letter is addressed to you, is it not?

Mr. GISSIBL. No; it is not addressed to me.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. It is addressed to the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. To whom is it addressed?

Mr. GISSIBL. It is addressed to the local of the National Socialist German Labor Party that existed at that time in Chicago. That is what I think.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And that letter was in your possession?

Mr. GISSIBL. It must have been.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is your writing on it—that particular writing is yours? [Indicating.]

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How many more letters along those lines did you receive?

Mr. GISSIBL. I do not know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Chairman, I offer this as an exhibit.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a photostat copy, I understand.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes. He admits the writing on it.

(THE DOCUMENT REFERRED TO WAS MARKED "EXHIBIT NO. 15.")

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you received other letters of this kind, instructing you as to activities to be performed in the United States, directed against certain groups of people here?

Mr. GISSIBL. I did not get any letters directing me to organize anything against certain people, and in the contents of this letter there are no directions of any kind, so far as that goes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What is the Stahlhelm?

Mr. GISSIBL. That is an organization of German ex-soldiers.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Are they all citizens?

Mr. GISSIBL. I do not know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you ever paraded with them yourself?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you wear a uniform, a German uniform?

Mr. GISSIBL. Well, if you call it a German uniform.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Let me put it this way. Did you wear a uniform with the swastika on it?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And that uniform is identical with the uniform worn by the troops of the national socialist party and of the Hitler government, is it not?

Mr. GISSIBL. No; it is not.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. In what respect does it differ from the uniform that you wore in the United States? In other words, what is the difference between your uniform and the one worn by the Hitler troops?

Mr. GISSIBL. In the first place, the colors are different, and the make-up is different, and the emblem on the arm is different.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Were you a member of any national or State militia in the United States?

Mr. GISSIBL. No; I was not.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Were you a member of the Army or Navy?

Mr. GISSIBL. No; I was not.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And you wore this uniform with other persons in the group?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And paraded right through the streets?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes; I did.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you remember the particular parade that took place in which participated Mr. Schnook, Gissibl, Sigmann, Naumann, Blei, Renschell, Spunknoebel, and Doering? What did you parade for at that time?

Mr. GISSIBL. I think it was a German day celebration.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What day was it?

Mr. GISSIBL. I don't remember that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know what German day it was? When you refer to the German day, you are referring to a day when German-American citizens who have lived here for a great many years celebrate German day?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And on that day did you ever see these American-Germans wear these uniforms?

Mr. GISSIBL. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You never saw that?

Mr. GISSIBL. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The answer is "no." But you and the ones I have named set yourselves up in uniform and paraded in the street?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I show you a photograph and ask you to identify the people in it, from left to right. Who is this person [indicating on photograph]?

Mr. GISSIBL. Hubert Schmuck.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Where is he now?

Mr. GISSIBL. He is at Yale University.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What is he doing at Yale University?

Mr. GISSIBL. He is a student.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How long has he been at Yale University?

Mr. GISSIBL. I do not know exactly how long.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How long has he been in this country?

Mr. GISSIBL. I do not know when he came over here.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How long has he been here, do you know that?

Mr. GISSIBL. I know that he was here before the war and that he was back in Germany for a number of years, and when he came back it was either in 1925 or 1926.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Then this is the man that is to be elected as the new leader of the Friends of New Germany in the United States?

Mr. GISSIBL. He will be one of those——

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who will be a candidate?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And is it not a fact that he has already been talked about and designated by your group and yourself as the next leader?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And you expect to elect him?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And he is an alien, is he not?

Mr. GISSIBL. No; he is an American citizen.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. When did he come back last?

Mr. GISSIBL. 1925 or 1926.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And you say he is an American citizen?

Mr. GISSIBL. I think he is.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know whether he is?

Mr. GISSIBL. I am pretty sure.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The next person in line is yourself [indicating on photograph]?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. In uniform?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is that the German day parade that you are talking about, when this particular photograph was taken?

Mr. GISSIBL. No; I do not think so.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. It was not?

Mr. GISSIBL. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. So, when you stated amoment ago that you only dressed up in this uniform or in this outfit on that Germany day celebration, that was not the fact?

Mr. GISSIBL. This picture was taken not on the day of the parade.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. This picture was taken on some other day?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What was the occasion for taking this picture and what was the occasion for you and Mr. Schnuch dressing up in military uniforms?

Mr. GISSIBL. I think we had an evening in a hall, a big hall in Chicago where some of the boys were in uniform. I do not know exactly what date it was. You cannot expect me to remember every date of every picture when we paraded on the street. It was only on German days.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is that an official uniform that you wore?

Mr. GISSIBL. No; there was no official uniform.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is that an official uniform?

Mr. GISSIBL. No. You can see that it is an overcoat over civilian clothes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What time of the year was that picture taken?

Mr. GISSIBL. I do not know exactly.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Was it the summertime?

Mr. GISSIBL. No; it must have been in winter, because we were wearing coats.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And in the wintertime you always wear an overcoat, don't you?

Mr. GISSIBL. Most likely.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. In designating these people, Mr. Schnuch is one, you are number 2; who is number 3 right here [indicating on photograph]?

Mr. GISSIBL. Sigmann. He is the one who made the picture.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is he a member of the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is he an alien?

Mr. GISSIBL. No; an American.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Where does he live?

Mr. GISSIBL. In Chicago.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who is number 4?

Mr. GISSIBL. Mr. Naumann.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is he a citizen?

Mr. GISSIBL. I don't think so.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. He is an alien, is he not?

Mr. GISSIBL. I believe he is.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. He has got a uniform on like yours?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who is number 5?

Mr. GISSIBL. Mr. Blei; Anton Blei.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What is his address, do you know?

Mr. GISSIBL. No. I can get it to you, if you want it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who is number 6?

Mr. GISSIBL. Renschell.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is he an alien?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who is this man in between 6 and 7? There are two men.

Mr. GISSIBL. I only know him by his first name.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Are they aliens?

Mr. GISSIBL. I do not know whether he is a citizen or not.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who is number 7?

Mr. GISSIBL. Spanknoebel.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And number 8?

Mr. GISSIBL. Doering.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is it not a fact that this picture was taken before the World's Fair opened up?

Mr. GISSIBL. No. I think that picture is either 2 or 3 years old.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Two or three years?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. When did Spanknoebel get into the United States?

Mr. GISSIBL. I do not know when he came.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Don't you know that Spanknoebel came here in June of 1923 as a minister of the gospel?

Mr. GISSIBL. He was here before.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Well, he was here in 1932?

Mr. GISSIBL. I don't know how long he is in this country.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Why do you say this picture was taken 3 years ago?

Mr. GISSIBL. I think it was taken 3 years ago.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Spanknoebel was not here 3 years ago. He was first admitted as a minister of the gospel in 1932. He stayed here until June, went out in June and came back within a month.

Mr. GISSIBL. Perhaps it is 2 years ago, since 1932—I do not know exactly. You cannot expect me to remember all those dates.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You have answered my question, sir. I offer this as an exhibit.

(THE PHOTOGRAPH REFERRED TO WAS MARKED "EXHIBIT NO. 16.")

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Along these same lines, I show you another document. What does this picture represent?

Mr. GISSIBL. That is a flag and a drum-and-life corps of the Teutonia.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Where are you? Identify yourself.

Mr. GISSIBL. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You cannot find yourself? What was the occasion for this parade?

Mr. GISSIBL. German Day.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What date was it on?

Mr. GISSIBL. I don't know what year that was. I had about six German days in Chicago while I was there.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Six German days?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What was the occasion for six German days?

Mr. GISSIBL. There is one every year.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. One every year. This picture was taken in what year?

Mr. GISSIBL. I don't know what year it was, not exactly. Possibly '32; it might be '31.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And all of these people were in uniforms, were they not?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. All of them are aliens, are they not?

Mr. GISSIBL. I don't know. I don't think they are all aliens.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Well, 90 percent of them were aliens?

Mr. GISSIBL. I don't know about the percent.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is it not a fact that 95 percent of them were aliens in this parade, in this particular parade?

Mr. GISSIBL. What is the difference whether they are 80 or 90?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is another question. I don't want you to argue with me. I am merely asking you a question. I want an answer, yes or no.

Mr. GISSIBL. I don't know exactly, so I cannot answer yes or no.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I show you the next exhibit.

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is the same group as on this first exhibit I showed you?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes. I think I am on that one.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Were not these official uniforms?

Mr. GISSIBL. They are official uniforms of the organization.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Exactly, and the same official uniform in Germany.

Mr. GISSIBL. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Don't they wear the same identical uniforms in Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What is the difference between the uniforms in Germany and the official uniform here?

Mr. GISSIBL. Well, if it is necessary, I will get you an official uniform from Germany, and I will show you the shirt I wore at that time.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What shirts did you wear?

Mr. GISSIBL. Just the plain khaki working shirt.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. A brown shirt.

Mr. GISSIBL. It was a khaki shirt.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. A brown shirt, was it not?

Mr. GISSIBL. Call it brown or grey or green.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. It is not what I want to call it. Was it not a brown shirt?

Mr. GISSIBL. No, it was not a brown shirt.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. It was a blue shirt?

Mr. GISSIBL. No; it was gray-green.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. A green shirt?

Mr. GISSIBL. Gray-green. You know what khaki-color is.

The CHAIRMAN. Olive drab, they call it.

Mr. GISSIBL. Call it a brown shirt, it is all right with me.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You know what is olive drab in the Army?

Mr. GISSIBL. I beg your pardon?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know what is olive drab in the Army, olive drab?

Mr. GISSIBL. About something like that color, about similar to that color.

The CHAIRMAN. Some people might call it brown.

Mr. GISSIBL. The only reason I did not say it was brown, because as soon as I say it is brown, you say it is the official German uniform, and it was no official uniform of Germany. It was just a common shirt, as we wore them. These German shirts are entirely different. It was bought in Chicago, in an army store.

The CHAIRMAN. In a United States Army Store?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the olive-drab shirt.

Mr. GISSIBL. So were the pants and the shoes, boots.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Where was the hat bought?

Mr. GISSIBL. In Chicago.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do they manufacture them there?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes. I think they were made—I can even tell you the firm. I do not remember it now.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. All right.

Mr. GISSIBL. I can get the name for you.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I offer these two as exhibits.

(THE PICTURES WERE MARKED "EXHIBITS 17 AND 18.")
(Whereupon a short recess was taken.)

STATEMENT OF DAVID C. WINNE, NEW YORK

(Mr. David C. Winne was duly sworn and testified as follows:)

The CHAIRMAN. What is your name and address?

Mr. WINNE. David C. Winne, 1652 New York Avenue, Brooklyn; employed by the New York Trust Co., 100 Broadway.

The CHAIRMAN. You are connected with the New York Trust Co.?

Mr. WINNE. I am.

The CHAIRMAN. And have certain records here that have been requested of you?

Mr. WINNE. I have.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you state what those records are?

Mr. WINNE. I have a deposit slip here which was stamped here, made out to the account of Ivy L. Lee, in the amount of \$14,450.

Mr. HARDWICK. Does it show what it was, a check or currency or what?

Mr. WINNE. It indicates that that was currency that was deposited of \$14,450.

The CHAIRMAN. That was deposited in whose name?

Mr. WINNE. Deposited in the name of Ivy L. Lee.

The CHAIRMAN. Personal or firm?

Mr. WINNE. Personal.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that account still in existence?

Mr. WINNE. I believe it is. I did not inquire into that. The gentleman asked me to come up here in a hurry.

The CHAIRMAN. On what date was that deposited?

Mr. WINNE. April 3, 1934.

The CHAIRMAN. That shows it was cash?

Mr. WINNE. That is right.

May I mention something? This gentleman, when he served me with a subpoena, although he called for several deposits, he said that was the one he was interested in. That is all I inquired into, instead of whether the account was open, or any other details. I have not as yet gone into that. If you give me time, I will do that.

The CHAIRMAN. Did Mr. Lee have an account in his own name prior to that date?

Mr. WINNE. He must have, in order to make a deposit. You mean that this is not the initial deposit?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. WINNE. I don't think that it was.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Was this deposit made just one deposit on that date?

Mr. WINNE. Well, I didn't inquire about that. I asked the young lady in the bookkeeping department to get me that particular deposit, which she did.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. There may have been some more deposits on that day under another slip?

Mr. WINNE. That is right.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Would you be good enough when you get a chance to check on that? You didn't accept the deposit yourself?

Mr. WINNE. Oh, no, no. I am an auditor.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is there any indication who got this deposit?

Mr. WINNE. That was the receiving teller's initials, the initials out there, that he got the cash. It is teller number 2. This indicates the block number that it was transmitted to the clearance division.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you want to keep the slip here?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. Could we have a photostatic copy made?

Mr. WINNE. I was going to ask if I could do that, because I did not get an opportunity to do that. Would you want it sent in tonight's mail to you?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Let's read that into the record, with the understanding you are holding that in custody for the committee for the present. The committee will content itself with a photostatic copy issued by the bank.

Mr. WINNE. All right.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And that you will also look through for any other deposit slips on that day.

Mr. WINNE. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And this subpoena that you got holds good until these things are properly obtained and you are properly released.

Mr. WINNE. I understand. When do you care to have me come back with this other information?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. We would like to have it tomorrow morning.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you this: Have you a record of checks drawn on that or any other account?

Mr. WINNE. Why, yes. I could have a transcript of the account made up, if you would care to have that.

The CHAIRMAN. We would like to have a transcript. Would it show to whom the checks were payable?

Mr. WINNE. No; it would not show to whom checks were payable. We have what is known as one of these "Recordak machines", on which we take the checks when they come back and are charged to the account.

The CHAIRMAN. That shows to whom the check is payable?

Mr. WINNE. That gives a picture of the front of the check. In case there are any endorsements, we do not take the picture of the endorsements, though.

The CHAIRMAN. In addition to this personal account, has the Lee Co. got an account there?

Mr. WINNE. I don't think so. I think that Ivy L. Lee—I called up our relations index department, and they informed me that this was the only account here at the main office under the name of Ivy L. Lee. I believe there is an account Ivy L. Lee and T. J. Ross, but I won't swear to that until I check it up personally myself. I came out in a hurry, I assure you.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any way of finding out—I suppose the bank has—whether a depositor has an account in some other name?

Mr. WINNE. Not in some other name. I could not very well.

The CHAIRMAN. If it is an extensive account?

Mr. WINNE. If anybody was aware of it. Yes; I could probably find out.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you also make inquiries as to whether or not there are any accounts in any other names connected with any one of the Lees or the Lee firm or any partner?

Mr. WINNE. I will.

The CHAIRMAN. This is strictly confidential.

Mr. WINNE. In other words, you want me to find out if he is interested in any other accounts as officer of any other companies that have an account with us? Is that what you want? I want to get this straight.

The CHAIRMAN. Exactly; any information in that respect, or on account under any other name.

Mr. WINNE. Yes; you want the names of the accounts that Mr. Lee might be interested in.

The CHAIRMAN. Exactly.

Mr. WINNE. That is, that we are aware that he is interested in.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. WINNE. And you want a transcript of this particular account on which on which this deposit was made; for what period?

The CHAIRMAN. I beg your pardon.

Mr. WINNE. A transcript of this account under which this deposit was made, for what period? You asked for the transcript; I don't know the period you wanted to cover.

The CHAIRMAN. From January 1933 to the present time. And James W. Lee, II, an account under another name, James W. Lee, II. This is in very strict confidence, you understand.

Mr. WINNE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, what about the issuance of checks? Of course, the transcript of the account would not show to whom the checks were payable.

Mr. WINNE. No.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. HARDWICK. This being an individual man, ordinarily the only man that should sign the checks against it would be Ivy L. Lee personally.

Mr. WINNE. Ordinarily; yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. Is there any authority in this particular account for anyone to sign checks?

Mr. WINNE. I will have to find out; a power of attorney? What I am going to get is any accounts that Mr. Lee might be interested in or that he has in his name or with anybody else that we can find out, a transcript of this particular account from January 1, 1933, to the present time, which covers——

The CHAIRMAN. The entire account.

Mr. WINNE. Or any of his accounts.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. WINNE. Any of the accounts he is interested in, January 1, 1933, to the present?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. WINNE. And you also want me to investigate James W. Lee, II, a transcript of any accounts that he might have out from January 1, 1933, to the present time, and any powers of attorney that may be on this particular account or any of the accounts.

Mr. HARDWICK. Any of the accounts, anybody that drew checks against them, except the person in whose name they stood.

Mr. WINNE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you a department where you buy German reichsmarks for transmission?

Mr. WINNE. We have a foreign department. The details of our foreign department I am not quite well informed on.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. That is all.

STATEMENT OF FRITZ GISSIBL

(The witness was recalled and testified as follows:)

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Was it not your rule and the rule of Spanknoebel to attack certain American citizens in the United States because they were Jews or Masons or Catholics?

Mr. GISSIBL. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you go out on a program of attacking any Jewish groups of American citizens in this country?

Mr. GISSIBL. Not because they are Jewish.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Not because of that?

Mr. GISSIBL. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is definite in your mind, is it?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And you have corresponded with Spanknoebel up and down?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes; I did.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And in any of your correspondence, did you attack the Jewish race of American citizens in this country?

Mr. GISSIBL. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Sure about that? Are you sure about that, Mr. Gissibl?

Mr. GISSIBL. Pretty sure; yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. No question in your mind about it at all? You are under oath; you understand that, do you?

(No answer.)

Mr. DICKSTEIN. If I were an American citizen and came to Germany, I could not attack the German race, could I, very well? Would that be permissible?

Mr. GISSIBL. Not on the German race as a whole; no.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That would not be permissible?

Mr. GISSIBL. On the German race as a whole.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. In April of 1933, you wrote a letter to Mr. Spanknoebel, did you not?

Mr. GISSIBL. I write a great many letters.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And in that letter did you refer to the Jews in certain terms—Jews who were outstanding American citizens?

Mr. GISSIBL. That is possible.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. So that when you stated a moment ago that you have not talked about the Jews or made any attack upon the Jews of American citizenship in the United States, you were not mistaken?

Mr. GISSIBL. No; because I said—

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I show you this letter.

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You remember this letter that you sent to Spanknoebel?

Mr. GISSIBL. Mr. Chairman, would you give me permission to ask my attorney about this letter?

The CHAIRMAN. The question is whether or not you wrote that letter.

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Shall I, then, put that in the record?

Mr. HARDWICK. Let's see, now, whether he is entitled to that or not. Do you claim that your answer might incriminate you in any way?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. All I asked him was whether he wrote that letter to Spanknoebel.

Mr. HARDWICK. How can the answer to that incriminate you in any way? Is that your contention? Is that the reason you want to consult your attorney?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. Explain to the committee how. We do not have to grant that request, and it looks reasonable. How can that in-

incriminate you to answer that question, whether you wrote the letter? Is there anything unlawful in the letter?

Mr. GISSIBL. I don't think so. There isn't anything unlawful, as far as that goes.

Mr. HARDWICK. How could it incriminate you, then, to say you wrote it?

Mr. GISSIBL. I just want to see what your claim is.

The CHAIRMAN. I think you ought to answer that. You are only asked one question, did you send that letter?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. He answered me he did, Mr. Chairman. That is all my inquiry is.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you send that letter to Spanknoebel?

Mr. GISSIBL. I didn't answer that question yet.

The CHAIRMAN. No; I did not understand you did.

Mr. HARDWICK. Do we understand by your request to see your attorney that you think that will incriminate you—the answer to that question?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. Could you explain to the committee why it might? Can you do that?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes. That is why I would like to consult the lawyer first.

Mr. HARDWICK. In other words, you want to ask your lawyer whether or not if you answer that question it may have a tendency to incriminate you? Is that what you mean?

Mr. GISSIBL. Well, I cannot say for sure, but I got the feeling that it would be helpful to me to ask him.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, we will wait until we come to the end. Proceed with something else, and we can make a note of these matters.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I show you another letter. Do you remember writing this letter? That is your signature, is it not, a photostatic copy?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. That is your signature?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, then, that is all, then. Do you want to make that an exhibit?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes.

(THE LETTER WAS MARKED "EXHIBIT 19.")

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I show you this letter. Did you write this letter? Did you write that letter?

Mr. GISSIBL. I would like to consult the attorney.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I show you another letter. Did you write this letter?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I offer that in evidence.

(THE LETTER WAS MARKED "EXHIBIT 20.")

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I show you this letter. Did you write that letter? You were at 2523 Cullom Avenue, Chicago, were you not?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Then that is your letter, is it not?

Mr. GISSIBL. No, Mr. Chairman, will you please give me a chance to speak to my attorney?

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. All right, just put that aside. How about this one? Did you write this letter, Mr. Gissibl?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I offer that in evidence.

(THE LETTER WAS MARKED "EXHIBIT 21.")

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I show you this letter.

Mr. GISSIBL. This letter is not from me. That was written to me.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you receive that letter?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who sent it to you?

Mr. GISSIBL. Hans Strauss.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who is Hans Strauss?

Mr. GISSIBL. He is living in Detroit.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. He lives in Detroit?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. At 2921 Baldwin Avenue, Detroit, Mich.?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I offer that in evidence.

The CHAIRMAN. What is his connection with the movement?

Mr. GISSIBL. He was working with Spanknoebel in Detroit, in the headquarters. All this correspondence has nothing to do with the Friends of New Germany.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. We are not discussing that. We are trying to identify some correspondence. That is the same thing, is it not?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. This Strauss represent the Friends of New Germany in Canada, does he not?

Mr. GISSIBL. No.

The CHAIRMAN. He did.

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. He is the one that took a trip up through Canada on one occasion?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. He sent a lot of letters.

(THE LETTERS WERE MARKED "EXHIBITS 22 AND 23.")

Mr. DICKSTEIN. This is by you to Strauss, is it not? Right?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. This letter is from you, from Gissibl to Strauss. I offer that in evidence.

(THE LETTER WAS RECEIVED AND MARKED "EXHIBIT 24.")

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I show you this letter and ask you whether that is a letter written by you or to you.

Mr. GISSIBL. To me.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. To you; by whom? By Mr. Spanknoebel. I offer that in evidence.

(THE LETTER WAS MARKED "EXHIBIT 25.")

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Here is a letter written to Strauss. Is that a letter written by you to Strauss?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I offer that in evidence.

(THE LETTER WAS MARKED "EXHIBIT 26.")

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How about this one?

Mr. GISSIBL. That is not from me.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Not from you?

Mr. GISSIBL. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You did not know anything about this letter, then?

Mr. GISSIBL. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. We will put that aside. He did not know anything about this. How about this one?

Mr. GISSIBL. That was received by me.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Received by you from whom?

Mr. GISSIBL. Hans Strauss, Detroit.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I offer that.

(THE LETTER WAS MARKED "EXHIBIT 27.")

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And this is the last one.

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes; this letter was received by me.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Received by you from the same person, Hans Strauss?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I offer that in evidence.

(THE LETTER WAS MARKED "EXHIBIT 28.")

Mr. DICKSTEIN. In connection with this last exhibit, 28, and the others, where it appears, what does that read on top?

Mr. GISSIBL. National Socialist German Labor Party.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is that the official designation of the Hitler government?

Mr. GISSIBL. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What official designation is that?

Mr. GISSIBL. The Hitler party in Germany.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The Hitler party in Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. Not the government.

The CHAIRMAN. I think the gentleman unconsciously used the word "Hitler government." The "Hitler party" is what you meant to use?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes. I beg your pardon.

Mr. GISSIBL. You see, in this line through here.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes.

Mr. GISSIBL. You just use that at a time when the party does not exist any more. The Hitler party in the United States was dissolved on April 7, 1933.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. But you continued in your correspondence along the same lines, did you not?

Mr. GISSIBL. We used the letterheads; yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you not at this time in writing letters "Heil Hitler"?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Up until this very day?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. If you discontinued the Hitler party and the Hitler activities, why do you "Heil Hitler" in writing your correspondence from the United States?

Mr. GISSIBL. That is just a matter of form.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Would you call it a matter of form to hail somebody that you have nothing to do with and that you are not connected with?

The CHAIRMAN. As a matter of fact, as Chancellor Hitler is recognized as the head of the German Government at the present time, that is a salutation from you to him and a recognition of his leadership, is it not?

Mr. GISSIBL. Well, yes; of his leadership, as I consider him the leader of the German race, not only the German people in Germany.

The CHAIRMAN. The German race, wherever they might be?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You say you discontinued the Hitler party in this country? When?

Mr. GISSIBL. On April 7, 1933.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You are sure about that?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And from the day of April 7, you had nothing further to do with any activities of foreign propaganda at all?

Mr. GISSIBL. We did not have any connection from that day on with the Hitler party in Germany.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And you did not receive any propaganda from the Hamburg-American Line, nor have you sent any?

Mr. GISSIBL. What has the Hamburg-American Line got to do with the Hitler party?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I am trying to ask you a simple question: Did you have anything to do with anybody connected with the Hamburg-American Line, or with the Hitler government, or did you receive any pamphlets and booklets and leafs and sheets to distribute in the United States and propaganda against certain races of people in the United States?

Mr. GISSIBL. Not through any official source.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Well, what source?

Mr. GISSIBL. What I mean to say by that is that there is no place, no official place in Germany, that mailed anything to me.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did they mail it to your organization, the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. Not from official sources; from private citizens in Germany.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you write a letter in September of 1933 to the Hitler party in Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. That was private correspondence.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Sir?

Mr. GISSIBL. That was private correspondence.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Private correspondence; nothing else?

Mr. GISSIBL. I don't think so.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I show you a letter dated September 27, 1933, and ask you to tell this committee to whom was that letter addressed.

Mr. GISSIBL. This letter was addressed to the Ortsgruppe Dortmund of the city of Stuttgart, of the National Socialist Labor Party.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is in Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. They are a recognized body in Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And they are under the jurisdiction of the Hitler party in Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. This letter was written by you and signed by you to that particular group?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I offer that in evidence.

(THE LETTER WAS MARKED "EXHIBIT NO. 29.")

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I show you another letter and ask you whether you sent that in September 1933, September 27, 1933.

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes; I did.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I offer that in evidence.

(THE LETTER WAS MARKED "EXHIBIT NO. 30.")

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I show you another letter dated September 27, 1933, and ask you whether you wrote this letter.

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. All right. I offer that in evidence.

(THE LETTER WAS MARKED "EXHIBIT NO. 31.")

The CHAIRMAN. You were national leader when, from when to when?

Mr. GISSIBL. From the date Spunknoebel left New York.

The CHAIRMAN. When was that?

Mr. GISSIBL. Well, I don't know exactly what day it was. I was in Chicago then.

The CHAIRMAN. About when?

Mr. GISSIBL. In October last year.

The CHAIRMAN. What time in October?

Mr. GISSIBL. The latter part.

The CHAIRMAN. And you were in until Mr. Walter succeeded you?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. That was in the middle of March?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You were national leader on around the latter part of October?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you remember writing to Germany and asking for certain films to be sent over?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And you wrote at that time to whom?

Mr. GISSIBL. Who it was I don't remember.

The CHAIRMAN. You wrote to the commissioner of foreign affairs, the foreign department, did you not?

Mr. GISSIBL. I don't know. Have you got that letter there?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The Hamburg Propaganda Bureau; they have such a bureau there, have they not?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And they have a bureau for outside of Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who is in control of that particular bureau in Germany today?

Mr. GISSIBL. Mr. Bohle.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Bohle. That is the man you wrote to?

Mr. GISSIBL. Well, I don't know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You wrote some letters to him, did you not?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You asked him for some films, did you not?

Mr. GISSIBL. I don't know whether——

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You received films, did you not?

Mr. GISSIBL. Not from him.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. From whom did you receive them?

Mr. GISSIBL. I do not know the exact name.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know the German consul in New York?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you receive any films from him?

Mr. GISSIBL. No. He had some films, and we tried to get them.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did he give them to you eventually?

Mr. GISSIBL. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. He never gave them to you?

Mr. GISSIBL. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And they never came into the possession of the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. They never came there?

Mr. GISSIBL. You have got them right here, took them out of our office.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You had them in your office?

Mr. GISSIBL. These films were at the German consulate, and the German consulate did not give them out. They sent them back to Germany, and they were brought through the censorship in a legal way, and then we got them.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is not the question before us. I am asking you a very simple question: You wrote them for certain films?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. They came to the German consul.

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And when they got to the German consul, they refused to give them to you?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And they were sent back?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Then they came back again, and you got them eventually?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. In your possession?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes. Well——

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Five films.

Mr. GISSIBL. It is in the possession of the committee now.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I say, four or five films.

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How many of them were shown?

Mr. GISSIBL. There were three rolls shown.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Three rolls were shown?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. They were shown at the meeting of the Friends of New Germany in New York City?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Then they were sent to some other places, or other group organizations in the United States?

Mr. GISSIBL. They were sent to Brooklyn, our local, and they were shown in the Bronx.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The films deal with the militaristic strategy of Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. These films are news reels.

The CHAIRMAN. By the way, just at this time, this Bohle is an official of the German Government, is he not?

Mr. GISSIBL. No.

The CHAIRMAN. This department?

Mr. GISSIBL. An official of the party.

The CHAIRMAN. The party?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And this foreign department that you refer to is—

Mr. GISSIBL. A party department.

The CHAIRMAN. A party department?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course, the party controls the government?

Mr. GISSIBL. Well, it is almost the same thing, as far as that goes, but it still is—

The CHAIRMAN. So when you talk about the party, you talk about the existing government. I am not talking about the people, I am talking about the existing government.

Mr. GISSIBL. Well, it is no government institution, no.

The CHAIRMAN. The party and those in control of the government are synonymous, are they not?

Mr. GISSIBL. For instance, Mr. Chairman, the Republican party might write a letter—

The CHAIRMAN. Oh, now, the Republican Party—you could not say it is a government letter, could you? You do not liken the Hitler Party in Germany to the Republican and Democratic Parties in the United States, do you?

Mr. GISSIBL. No; I do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. No; of course not. So that for all practical purposes the party is the government, or the government is the party.

Mr. GISSIBL. No, you are going too far, Mr. Chairman, as much as I know about it.

The CHAIRMAN. The government is the party?

Mr. GISSIBL. As much as I know about it, you go too far. I have been away for 11 years.

The CHAIRMAN. What is that?

Mr. GISSIBL. I have been away from Germany for 11 years myself.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you a member of the party over there?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Why did you become a member of the party if you have been away from there for 11 years?

Mr. GISSIBL. I applied for membership in 1926.

The CHAIRMAN. While you were in the United States?

Mr. GISSIBL. I was in Chicago; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How did you apply, through whom?

Mr. GISSIBL. I wrote a letter.

The CHAIRMAN. And you paid your dues?

Mr. GISSIBL. Paid my dues for a while.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you pay your dues?

Mr. GISSIBL. Send money over.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you send it over there?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes—not now, no more, but I did then.

The CHAIRMAN. How did you do it then?

Mr. GISSIBL. I did not pay any dues since April 1933.

The CHAIRMAN. Before April 1933? Where did you pay your dues?

Mr. GISSIBL. So practically that is a question of legality.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you collect dues through the organizations over here, of party members?

Mr. GISSIBL. No; not the bund, not the Friends of New Germany.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How many more members in the United States pay dues to Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. Well, that is a question that I cannot answer.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Approximately; I am not going to tie you down to the number; just approximately; 5,000?

Mr. GISSIBL. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Eight thousand?

Mr. GISSIBL. If it is much—now, don't take this as—

Mr. DICKSTEIN. No, no; I am just trying to get your approximate estimate.

Mr. GISSIBL. About 150, I should judge.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Paying dues in Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who are in the United States?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes. They are all German citizens.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Now, what is the name of this group?

Mr. GISSIBL. Berein fur das Deutschtum im Usland.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And who are they?

Mr. GISSIBL. Well, how would you translate it?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. We can translate it if you want, but I think you are pretty well qualified.

Mr. GISSIBL. Association of Germans Abroad.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That has been addressed to the Friends of New Germany, right to the national leader?

Mr. GISSIBL. I have never seen that letter.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I did not say you did. I am not saying that you did or did not.

Mr. GISSIBL. It is not addressed to me either.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Whom is that addressed to?

Mr. GISSIBL. I don't know who the man is—that is not a man, that is a title.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is the official name of that person, and that is the official stationery of Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And that came in here in 1934?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And that was taken from the files of the Friends of New Germany, or delivered to the committee by the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What is this? What does this contain, in brief?

Mr. GISSIBL. They are talking about the intention of organizing locals of this German group.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. In the United States?

Mr. GISSIBL. In the United States. And this gentleman says there was no necessity for it, because the Friends of New Germany exist already, which can do the culture collection of Germans, the organization for cultural purposes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. In other words, the letter says that the Friends of New Germany are going to handle the situation in the United States?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes; that is it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I offer that in evidence.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

(THE LETTER WAS MARKED "EXHIBIT 32.")

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know Mr. F. C. Mensing?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is he a member of the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. He resigned?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And what is he doing now?

Mr. GISSIBL. He works for the North German Lloyd.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And connected with them. Is he a member of the Nazi Party?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And where is that party situated; that is in Germany, is it?

Mr. GISSIBL. In Germany; yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And he is a member of that?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. He is not a citizen, is he?

Mr. GISSIBL. I don't know. I don't think so. He cannot be a member if he is a citizen.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is his original signature? I will show you this. Do you know his handwriting?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is that his signature?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Along the same lines, Werner Haag—he is a member of the Nazi Party and resigned from the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And the same thing applies to Horst Schmahl?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. He is also a Nazi, but he has resigned from the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And they are in the United States?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. They are aliens?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes; certainly.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is right. And Mr. Mensing is connected with the Hamburg-American Line. In what capacity is he there?

Mr. GISSIBL. I don't know his title; but some official there.

Mr. Chairman, may I ask you a question?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is Mensing entitled to the privilege to bring the mail pouch off the boats that come in from Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. Mr. Mensing?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes.

Mr. GISSIBL. I do not really know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Has he that power?

Mr. GISSIBL. I don't know that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I will offer, Mr. Chairman, these three letters as one exhibit.

(THE LETTERS WERE MARKED "EXHIBITS 33-1, 33-2, AND 33-3.")

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you, under your direction, correspond with any of the consuls in the United States or in other parts of the country?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And any correspondence, you did that as the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes. I was the leader then.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You also corresponded with the consul at Winnipeg, as well as the consuls in the United States?

Mr. GISSIBL. I do not remember what consuls I did.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I will refresh your memory.

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes; please.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Here is a letter from Winnipeg.

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is true, is it not?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. All right, I offer that in evidence.

(THE LETTER WAS MARKED "EXHIBIT 34.")

Mr. DICKSTEIN. In communicating with the consuls in the United States, you would communicate as the Friends of New Germany, and signed by you, Mr. Gissibl, or any other leader you would designate?

Mr. GISSIBL. Excuse me a minute. May I have that letter again? I do not know whether I am the one that answered it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I am just identifying the letter to the consul, that is all. I am not asking you whether you signed it. It has nothing to do with you. This is for the purpose of identification.

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. In other instances, your organization, this Nazi organization, or the Friends of New Germany, would correspond with these various communities within the United States?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What consul did you communicate with?

Mr. GISSIBL. Dr. Tannenburg, in Chicago.

The CHAIRMAN. In Chicago?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you a copy of the communication you had with him?

Mr. GISSIBL. That is quite a while ago. Isn't it in these letters?

The CHAIRMAN. Whom else did you communicate with?

Mr. GISSIBL. Of course, that was private correspondence.

The CHAIRMAN. I am talking now in connection with the——

Mr. GISSIBL. With the Friends of New Germany.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; or the organizations which preceded it.

Mr. GISSIBL. That is the only one that I really remember, except the New York general consul.

The CHAIRMAN. You communicated with the consul in Chicago on the movement business?

Mr. GISSIBL. No, no.

The CHAIRMAN. A private matter?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. I want you to keep this in mind: nothing in connection with the Nazi movement in this country or the Friends of New Germany, or any of the organizations.

Mr. GISSIBL. I may have mentioned it. To be sure, you will have to show me the letter. I am sorry I cannot remember everything.

The CHAIRMAN. You have communicated with the consul general in New York, have you not?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You have talked with him, too, have you not?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. About the movement?

Mr. GISSIBL. About the movement; yes, as far as the films were concerned.

The CHAIRMAN. Only so far as the films were concerned, is that right?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. There is nothing heretofore showing that you contacted him about the films—obtaining the films?

Mr. GISSIBL. I know, it is no use. I would not have any reason to deny anything. There is no talk of that.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course, I am not forming any opinion. I am just listening to the evidence.

Mr. GISSIBL. No; but at the same time I cannot remember everything that has happened for the last 10 years.

The CHAIRMAN. You said that you had written consuls, in response to Mr. Dickstein's question.

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How many consuls, I asked you, did you write?

Mr. GISSIBL. The only consul I wrote to was Dr. Tannenburg in Chicago. The other one, I think the letter was written by Mr. Walter, about that film. That was the only thing that was written as far as I know.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you ever taken up any of these organizations' activities with any German consuls here?

Mr. GISSIBL. No; but I had a conversation with a consul once where he told me to keep out of the Friends of New Germany.

The CHAIRMAN. Who told you to keep out?

Mr. GISSIBL. The general consul.

The CHAIRMAN. Who?

Mr. GISSIBL. Dr. Borchers.

The CHAIRMAN. And he told you to keep out of the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should he tell you to keep out of the Friends of New Germany, as a German consul in this country?

Mr. GISSIBL. He knows that I am a member of the National Socialist Party of Germany.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should the German consul have any contacts, even with a member of the German National Party, who is in the United States?

Mr. GISSIBL. I don't know.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not know?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you ever speak to Mr. Mueller in the German consul's office?

Mr. GISSIBL. What is he supposed to be?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. He is the assistant consul.

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And did you speak to Mr. Kempe?

Mr. GISSIBL. Not that I know of.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you speak to Mr. Paulig?

Mr. GISSIBL. I might have spoken to him, but I do not remember all these names.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. But you spoke to quite a number of them. How many times were you down there?

Mr. GISSIBL. Oh, I don't know; not very often.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Not very often?

Mr. GISSIBL. Not very often.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What did you talk about?

Mr. GISSIBL. Oh, a lot of things.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Dealing with the National Socialist Party?

Mr. GISSIBL. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Dealing with the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes; with the National Socialist Party. I spoke to them about that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You spoke to them about the National Socialist Party in Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And the Friends of New Germany in the United States?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And that is the conversation along those lines with all of the consuls while you were there?

Mr. GISSIBL. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. They never gave you any money of any kind, did they?

Mr. GISSIBL. No, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. They never told you how to get money?

Mr. GISSIBL. No, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you ever ask them for any money?

Mr. GISSIBL. No, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did he ask you whether the Friends of New Germany had any money?

Mr. GISSIBL. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you give him the number of members you have there?

Mr. GISSIBL. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is it not a fact that the steamship companies, the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American Line, would communicate with your Friends of New Germany continuously and report to you on certain things that they wanted done?

Mr. GISSIBL. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You never received any such correspondence?

Mr. GISSIBL. Not that I know of.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you ever receive any correspondence from the North German Lloyd telling you and reporting to you of an investigation they made about a certain Nazi leader or a certain group leader in your organization?

Mr. GISSIBL. Not that I know of. I do not remember that, anyway.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I show you this document dated September 1933. Will you explain to the committee just what this purports to be, and from whom and to whom?

Mr. GISSIBL. This is a report that a member of the National Socialist Party has been excluded, and he was forbidden to stay on German boats.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Why should the North German Lloyd write that to the Friends of New Germany here, if you had nothing to do with them?

Mr. GISSIBL. I guess they wanted to be sure that this man is kept out of the——

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Why would they write to you? Why would they not write to the American Government that he was an undesirable person?

Mr. GISSIBL. That is a question that I cannot answer.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You could not answer that?

Mr. GISSIBL. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you take any action on this private correspondence?

Mr. GISSIBL. I did not take any more action than tell the local leaders of the groups that if this man comes, to keep him out.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You told the local leaders of the groups that you received a communication from the Hamburg Line?

Mr. GISSIBL. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Or from the North German Lloyd?

Mr. GISSIBL. I told them that there was a certain fellow, whatever his name was, that we have been warned about, if he attended a meeting, they should tell him to leave.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is he an alien?

Mr. GISSIBL. I don't know the person.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you ever meet him?

Mr. GISSIBL. Oh, yes; I did. I met him in Newark.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. He was in one of the meeting that you conducted?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes. I spoke there. That was October 2, at the Hindenburg birthday celebration in Newark, N.J.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you tell him this, that you received this letter from the North German Lloyd?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes; and I told him to leave the hall, too.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you receive other correspondence along those lines?

Mr. GISSIBL. No; that is the only one I got.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I offer that in evidence.

(THE LETTER WAS MARKED "EXHIBIT 35.")

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What was your salary?

Mr. GISSIBL. My salary?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes.

Mr. GISSIBL. \$30 a week.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Where did that come from?

Mr. GISSIBL. From the bund, from the Friends of New Germany.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Friends of New Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you receive expenses with it?

Mr. GISSIBL. I did. I received—well, I don't know the exact amount, but I didn't receive more than \$30 since last October.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You have no other business other than the work that you were supposed to have done with the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And did you ever receive any booklets or pamphlets from Germany delivered to the Friends of New Germany from the Hamburg-American Line?

Mr. GISSIBL. I will have to ask you a question there.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I am asking you a very simple question.

Mr. GISSIBL. Well, it is simple, and then again it is not simple.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I am giving you a broad, wide latitude. Did you ever receive—

Mr. GISSIBL. The question is now, did I receive or the organization receive from an official of the North German Lloyd, these pamphlets?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Exactly.

Mr. GISSIBL. That is not true, not that I know of.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How did you get your printed matter, from Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. Through the mail.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You always got it through the mail?

Mr. GISSIBL. Not always; no.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How did you get it if you did not get it through the mail?

Mr. GISSIBL. Well, the ones that I got were through the mail.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you get bales of material of propaganda for this country from the foreign office, the propaganda foreign office?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Certainly.

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And you got it from the North German Lloyd, did you not?

Mr. GISSIBL. Wasn't that through the mail? It came with the boats.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is another matter, but you got it from the North German Lloyd, did you not? It came from the boats?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And that was delivered to the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And that was propaganda to be spread in this country. Am I correct?

Mr. GISSIBL. Well, if you call it that way.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Then that would be distributed through your group organizations?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And that in some of the instances would be reprinted in this country if you wanted some more, if you know?

Mr. GISSIBL. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You do not know that?

Mr. GISSIBL. Wait a minute. Yes; I know something. I don't remember of anything that has been reprinted.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. All right.

Mr. GISSIBL. At the expense of our organization.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. All right, that is all right, but it was reprinted by somebody else?

Mr. GISSIBL. I don't know of anything that was reprinted.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And this was propaganda directed as an attack upon certain people in this country?

Mr. GISSIBL. I don't know about it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you ever read it?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes; I read some of it. It has not been reprinted.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did it not attack the Jew?

Mr. GISSIBL. Some of it; yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And did it not attack the Masons?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes. Attack? It was criticizing them.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did it not attack the Catholics?

Mr. GISSIBL. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. It did not say a word about the Catholics?

Mr. GISSIBL. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Only the Masons and the Jews?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is right?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And your duty was, when that material came in, to spread it through the American people. Am I correct in saying that, Mr. Gissibl?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes; as a matter of information.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Certainly, for information. Now, let us take the next point.

The CHAIRMAN. It was distributed; for whatever purpose it was distributed, it was distributed, anyway?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What control do you have over the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. Now I have no control at all. The only reason—

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Now—

Mr. GISSIBL. May I explain this question? The only reason I stay in there is that I am responsible to the next national convention for the time that I have been the leader of the organization; and

another reason, that I am in there right now, is because I have to. I depend on the \$30 that I get from there to feed my wife and my two children. And as soon as I find a job, and the national convention is over, I am out.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. If you are not a national leader, why should they pay you any salary now?

Mr. GISSIBL. Because they don't want to send me on the street after I have been working for them, for that little bit of money that I get.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got a powerful influence in this organization now, have you not?

Mr. GISSIBL. Most naturally, Mr. Chairman. I have been the leader since——

The CHAIRMAN. You are very much interested in the next convention, in the election of a new national leader?

Mr. GISSIBL. Well, certainly.

The CHAIRMAN. And you exert a powerful influence in the organization now?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes; I admit that; sure.

The CHAIRMAN. Your theories are somewhat inconsistent with Mr. Walter's?

Mr. GISSIBL. I beg your pardon?

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Walter and you have had some conflicts, have you not?

Mr. GISSIBL. Well, I do not think this is a matter we ought to discuss here. That is more or less a personal affair.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not want to discuss personal affairs. Are not your ideals or your ideas as to how this organization should operate different from Mr. Walter's?

Mr. GISSIBL. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You know Mr. Roell?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How did he send the money to Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. I don't know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did he send it through the Hamburg-American line?

Mr. GISSIBL. I could not tell you that, because I don't know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You don't know that. Now, let me ask you this question: You know the Deutsche Zeitung?

Mr. GISSIBL. Sure.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And that is an absolutely anti-Jew, anti-Catholic, and anti-American sheet of paper?

Mr. GISSIBL. I don't think so.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you read it?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes; I do every time.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And they do not say nice things about some American people in the United States, do they?

Mr. GISSIBL. About certain; yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And they do not say much nice about certain Masonic organizations, do they? Right.

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes; correct.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And they do not say anything very pleasant about certain Catholic organizations? That is correct, is it not, Mr. Gissibl? Let us save time.

Mr. GISSIBL. You know; I am not a lawyer.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You read the German language, do you not?

Mr. GISSIBL. They criticize certain people in the Catholic movement; yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who composes this Deutsche Zeitung? Who are the leaders? Who are the heads of it?

Mr. GISSIBL. The owner is Mr. Voelker.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who is he?

Mr. GISSIBL. He owns the paper.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is Voelker an American?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And who else is with Voelker?

Mr. GISSIBL. Well, Mr. Congressman, I think you will get the details from the men that are coming from the paper. I do not know the way they handle their affairs. I don't know that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Was not Voelker the printer when Spanknoebel was running the organization?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. When Spanknoebel left, did Voelker create this paper as the Deutsche Zeitung; is that correct?

Mr. GISSIBL. No; there were about 5 months in between.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you interested in this paper?

Mr. GISSIBL. No; I have no personal interest in it at all.

The CHAIRMAN. Have no interest in it at all?

Mr. GISSIBL. No, sir; I do not get a cent out of it, either.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Originally it was Das Neue Deutschland?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Then it came back to this?

Mr. GISSIBL. Since January 31, or whatever date it was when it came back.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who else is in the group beside Mr. Voelker?

Mr. GISSIBL. Mr. McLaughlin.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who is he?

Mr. GISSIBL. He is the vice president of the organization.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And who else?

Mr. GISSIBL. Spohn.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who is he?

Mr. GISSIBL. He is a partner of the owners.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How often did Carl Voelker, the one that I referred to before—

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. When was he in Germany last?

Mr. GISSIBL. I think he came back—well, it was 2 or 3 weeks ago.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And he has been there, during the last year, how many times?

Mr. GISSIBL. I don't know about that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Whom did he talk to over there, do you know?

Mr. GISSIBL. I don't know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. All right; does the Deutsche Zeitung have a second-class mail permit?

Mr. GISSIBL. I believe so.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you hold any stock in that?

Mr. GISSIBL. No, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know who owns the stock of that company?

Mr. GISSIBL. I believe it is Mr. Voelker and the other two partners.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And what is their circulation?

Mr. GISSIBL. I think the last, the issue that came out yesterday, was printed in 25,000. This number might not be exact.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you interview a man who was supposed to have had his card printed in Today? You remember Today?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. There was a certain membership card printed in that Today.

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you order him before your group for trial, the Uchla?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes; I ordered him—not before the group. I ordered him into the Kreutzer Hall to talk to him about it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who was present at that time?

Mr. GISSIBL. Mr. Lenz; Erich Lenz.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And who else?

Mr. GISSIBL. And I, and that fellow—I don't know his name right now—the one who had his card printed in Today.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Was Mr. Mitteramyer there?

Mr. GISSIBL. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What was the purpose of bringing the man down before you? Were you trying him?

Mr. GISSIBL. We wanted to find out how Today, or the papers, got his card.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Was it a crime to print that card?

Mr. GISSIBL. Well, it was not a crime, but it certainly—I do not see any reason why a man should hand out his card, or have it printed.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is it a crime under your rules and regulations of the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. No; it is no crime.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. For me to give my card to a newspaper?

Mr. GISSIBL. I would not say it is a crime, but there is no necessity of it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What did you do with it? What happened after you talked to him?

Mr. GISSIBL. He explained he lost his card and got it back after 2 days, and everything was over.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know a man by the name of La Croix?

Mr. GISSIBL. La Croix?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes.

Mr. GISSIBL. I do not know him personally; I know he has been at meetings where I was.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And he was active with whom, the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. At the beginning, I understand; that was before I went to New York. The circumstances I do not know for sure.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Just tell us to your best recollection.

Mr. GISSIBL. I had a conversation with him, that is, a letter. He wrote me a letter, and I gave him an answer. That is the only thing I had to do with him.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is the La Croix that is now in jail in New Jersey?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And he was charged with pasting propaganda on public windows?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes. I have heard about it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You have heard about that?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That was propaganda that was brought in or taken from the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. No, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know where he got that propaganda?

Mr. GISSIBL. I do not. I have never even seen what he pasted.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You know that was the charge and know he was convicted on that charge?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes; because I heard of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Was Dr. Borchers present at the time this party came in with the card, when you examined him?

Mr. GISSIBL. No. It was only Lenz and I and this fellow. We met him at the Kreutzer Hall, at 228 East Eighty-sixth Street, and we asked him to come there.

The CHAIRMAN. Who was national leader then?

Mr. GISSIBL. Walter.

The CHAIRMAN. Why, if you had severed your connections with the association and Walter was national leader, should you undertake to interview this man?

Mr. GISSIBL. Walter was not here. He was busy.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should you undertake to do it? You said you were not a member of the organization.

Mr. GISSIBL. I was only with Lenz, and Lenz is the treasurer.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should you undertake to ask this man about his card when you were in no way connected with the organization?

Mr. GISSIBL. Well, I am employed there, as far as that goes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you, before you joined and got into the leadership of the Friends of New Germany, have a job with the North German Lloyd?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes; for about 2 weeks or so. I don't know exactly how many weeks.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What was your duty there?

Mr. GISSIBL. I was just working there, a temporary job. I was cleaning the stairways and sweeping floors.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The Uechla is an organization in the United States?

Mr. GISSIBL. To settle quarrels between the members.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And their purpose is to do what?

Mr. GISSIBL. To settle quarrels between the members.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is all?

Mr. GISSIBL. They have no influence on the aims or on anything like that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Was Mensing a part of this group?

Mr. GISSIBL. He was.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What was his office in that organization?

Mr. GISSIBL. He was chairman of that committee.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Of the Uechla committee?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And his decision was final?

Mr. GISSIBL. It had to be signed by the leader.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. But he was the boss?

Mr. GISSIBL. Not he alone; no.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What was the leader, then?

Mr. GISSIBL. Spanknoebel, I believe.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you have any conferences with George Schmidt that came over?

Mr. GISSIBL. With whom?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You remember George Schmidt that came over?

Mr. GISSIBL. Oh, that captain?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes.

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Was he at your meetings?

Mr. GISSIBL. No; I don't think at a meeting.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you discuss any plans with him regarding the organization?

Mr. GISSIBL. No. I was with him at the Waldorf Astoria. There were with us about 10 newspaper reporters.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You were in his room?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What did you discuss? What did you talk about?

Mr. GISSIBL. I just said "hello" to him; asked him how he was. Even if I would have had an intention of talking to him about anything else, I would not have a chance, because the newspaper reporters were in there.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. When the newspaper reporters went out, you stayed with him there for some time?

Mr. GISSIBL. No; I did not.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You went out with the newspaper reporters?

Mr. GISSIBL. I left even before the newspaper reporters went. I met him again at the grand-jury trial.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know anybody in the Silver Shirts?

Mr. GISSIBL. I know one gentleman.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What is his name?

Mr. GISSIBL. I don't know his name.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it Pelley?

Mr. GISSIBL. No. He was a local leader here. He had something to do with the local here. I don't know his name, and he spoke to me about the aims and purposes of the Silver Shirts.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What did he tell you about the aims and purposes?

Mr. GISSIBL. Well, whatever is in that pamphlet. They got small pamphlets out. And I discussed with him the religious part of it. I said, "I am not interested in any movement that works politics and religion", and we did not agree with one another, and so he left again.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know Mr. Gulden of the Order of '76?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you have a talk with him?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How many times did you talk with him?

Mr. GISSIBL. I think it was only once.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What did he talk about?

Mr. GISSIBL. I asked him to get me a lawyer at the time we were at the grand-jury trial last fall.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did he get you a lawyer?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes; he got me that—what was the name of that lawyer? Mr. Clark? John Holley Clark.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who brought you to the Order of '76?

Mr. GISSIBL. I don't know any more. I don't remember who it was.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you meet the gentleman more than once?

Mr. GISSIBL. Mr. Gulden?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes.

Mr. GISSIBL. No; just once. I am pretty sure it was only once, at the time I asked him for a lawyer.

Mr. HARDWICK. I have only a very few questions. You gentlemen have covered the ground very thoroughly.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you have any correspondence with Augener? Do you know Augener?

Mr. GISSIBL. Augener?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes.

Mr. GISSIBL. I never heard of him. Where is he supposed to be?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. In Berlin.

Mr. GISSIBL. I don't know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You don't know anything about him at all?

Mr. GISSIBL. Not that I remember. It is the first time I heard that name.

Mr. HARDWICK. I will just ask you 2 or 3 questions. They have gone over practically all the details with you, what you know about it. You came to this country in 1923, you say?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes, sir.

Mr. HARDWICK. 1924, after you had been here about a year, you took out your first papers?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. You have been advised, have you not, that after 7 years the first papers go out? Why did you not complete your naturalization proceedings before the 7 years were up?

Mr. GISSIBL. The reason I did not take out all my papers is the following: My activity in Chicago made me a lot of enemies among people that had political influence, and they have warned me even in public meetings that if I applied for my citizenship—

Mr. HARDWICK. They will object to it?

Mr. GISSIBL. They will object to it.

Mr. HARDWICK. Was that the reason you did not complete it?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes. I did not want to go and be denied the citizenship of the country.

Mr. HARDWICK. Would you want to be a citizen of the United States?

Mr. GISSIBL. Why not?

Mr. HARDWICK. That is the only reason you have?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes. If I have a clear record, if I get through the investigation with a clear record, I will take out my papers.

Mr. HARDWICK. You would have to start them over, your first papers being expired now.

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes; it will probably take me 2 years now.

Mr. HARDWICK. You have no motive except that you were afraid some of the enemies you had made by your political activities——

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes; I was told so often they were going to get me deported, and something like that, so I kept away.

Mr. HARDWICK. You spoke just now of notifying your office. Where is your office now?

Mr. GISSIBL. 420 East Eighty-fifth Street.

Mr. HARDWICK. Is that the headquarters of the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. You said you were not a member of the Friends of New Germany, but still you were a salaried employee; a paid employee.

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. And have been all the time since you resigned as leader?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. You get exactly the same salary now as you got then?

Mr. GISSIBL. I could not hardly get any less, because I could not live—four persons.

Mr. HARDWICK. They have not changed your compensation?

Mr. GISSIBL. No.

Mr. HARDWICK. You got the same thing you got while you were official leader?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. You succeeded Spanknoebel, did you not?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. By appointment or election, or how?

Mr. GISSIBL. I was the second in charge of the organization, and therefore naturally——

Mr. HARDWICK. You were the vice president, so to speak, and when he——

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. You know why Spanknoebel left this country, do you not?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. Why? Because he was indicted?

Mr. GISSIBL. I guess that is the reason.

Mr. HARDWICK. You know he was indicted, do you not?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes; I read it in the papers.

Mr. HARDWICK. You know there was a Federal warrant out for him, do you not?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. Do you know what statute he was accused of violating, what crime he was accused of committing?

Mr. GISSIBL. All I know about it is what I read in the papers.

Mr. HARDWICK. You knew that he was being charged with being the agent of a foreign government without registering with the State Department at Washington, did you not?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. And he had exactly the same correspondence with the party, or organization, or whatever you call it in Germany, in behalf of the new German organization there?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. That you had since with the same people. I mean, along the same lines.

Mr. GISSIBL. Maybe.

Mr. HARDWICK. The contacts were the same in your case as in Spanknoebel's case?

Mr. GISSIBL. I don't know what contacts he had.

Mr. HARDWICK. I thought you did.

Mr. GISSIBL. According to what I have read in the papers, he was supposed to have authority from the German Government to be active here. That is what I read in the papers.

Mr. HARDWICK. You had quite some correspondence with them yourself.

Mr. GISSIBL. I have not. I have never got any authority from anybody.

Mr. HARDWICK. I do not mean from the Government.

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. But from the Nazi Party, National Industrial Party officials, the foreign department.

Mr. GISSIBL. During the time that this party existed in this country?

Mr. HARDWICK. Yes; because you did have.

Mr. GISSIBL. I had some privately, too.

Mr. HARDWICK. These things you testified to here, letters about the organization?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. You had that with the foreign department there, did you not?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. You say your purpose is, if you can, to take out your citizenship papers again in this country and become naturalized?

Mr. GISSIBL. If I get through with a clear record in this investigation.

Mr. HARDWICK. Gentlemen, I think you have got, so far as I know, every detail. I do not know much about the details, but I think we have got a picture of this man's activities.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Aside from the political enemies that you refer to, how do you expect to be a citizen of the United States in doing what you have been doing in this country?

Mr. GISSIBL. I do not see that there is anything illegal.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I am talking to you as man to man. I am giving it to you in good faith. I do not mean to be in any way sarcastic.

Mr. GISSIBL. I have never even had the thought, as long as I am here, that anything I did was in any way against the country.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You do not think that what you have been doing in your activities is anything against this country at all?

Mr. GISSIBL. No; I never had the thought of that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Or its people. Could I go into Germany, while we are discussing it—

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And do the things against Hitler that you are doing against some American citizens? Be honest about it.

Mr. GISSIBL. I don't know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. They would hang me the next morning, would they not?

Mr. GISSIBL. Oh, I do not think so.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You do not think so?

Mr. GISSIBL. If you had a reason to prove——

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Prove what?

Mr. GISSIBL. That somebody has done such and such a thing.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. There are 250,000 people in the German concentration camps that did not do anything, just because there happened to be certain groups of people who were in their own way thinking probably quietly about their own way of government.

Mr. GISSIBL. There are not 250,000 in concentration camps.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How many do you know are in concentration camps?

Mr. GISSIBL. I do not know it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You ought to know; you can answer me.

Mr. GISSIBL. I don't know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How many are there? One person?

Mr. GISSIBL. I don't know it. I really don't know it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Could an American citizen go into Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. Aren't there enough American citizens over there? I have met some over there while I was over there. I spoke with them.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. When were you over there?

Mr. GISSIBL. This year.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How many times were you over there this year?

Mr. GISSIBL. Just once.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How many times were you over there a year ago?

Mr. GISSIBL. I was not over there for 10½ years.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. When did you go—when did you leave the country?

Mr. GISSIBL. I left the country on the 10th of February.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Of last year or this year?

Mr. GISSIBL. This year, 1934.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Why did you go there? You had your wife here and your children.

Mr. GISSIBL. I wanted to see my folks.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who paid your transportation?

Mr. GISSIBL. The organization did.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The Friends of New Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you go for some message or work that was to be performed for the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes; I did.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And because of that work which you have done for them, and for them exclusively, you are rewarded by the payment of your fare over and back?

Mr. GISSIBL. I would not say for them exclusively.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. We will not use the word "rewarded." What did you do there? What was your work to be done over there in Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. There was an order given out that every member of the Nazi party had to step out of the Friends of New Germany.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who gave you that order?

Mr. GISSIBL. That was published in every paper.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I know, but who gave it? Where did it come from?

Mr. GISSIBL. I understand from Hitler himself.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. From Hitler himself?

Mr. GISSIBL. It was in an interview from the International News.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And then, pursuant to that order, you went to Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And you spoke to whom?

Mr. GISSIBL. I spoke to Mr. Bohle.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And Bohle is the head of the propaganda bureau in Hamburg?

Mr. GISSIBL. Not the propaganda bureau.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Or in Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. The foreign department of the German——

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The foreign department?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. He is the man that sends out all the foreign propaganda outside of Germany? That is correct, is it not? What was the talk with him?

Mr. GISSIBL. The talk with him was that I did not think there was a necessity for this, that our members of the National Socialist Party should not be allowed to be members of the Friends of New Germany.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Then you were a member of the Nazi party and you were the leader of the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Why did you not resign from the Nazi party?

Mr. GISSIBL. I did resign; last fall.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. From the Nazi party?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. But you are taking an active part, and you are the domineering factor now in the Friends of New Germany.

Mr. GISSIBL. Of course, I cannot just let go and go ahead and let the organization run, until I have a chance to be before the national convention and make a report of what I have done.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Why did you not resign from the Nazi party? That would give you, under your own testimony, the right to be the leader of the Friends of New Germany. Can you answer that?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Why did you not resign from the Nazi party in order to give you the right to be the leader of the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. Because the Nazi party does not want me to.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And therefore you have not resigned from the Nazi party, and that is the German group? Right?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And you are still domineering the Friends of New Germany, and that is the American group?

Mr. GISSIBL. I am not domineering.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Well, you have been writing letters, referring to exhibits 29, 30, and 31; you have been communicating with Mr. Bohle in Germany.

Mr. GISSIBL. What we are talking about now is what happened this year—the last few months.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Well, Senator I do not think I want to pursue any further examination.

Mr. HARDWICK. What boat did you go over on?

Mr. GISSIBL. The Isle de France.

Mr. HARDWICK. What boat did you come back on?

Mr. GISSIBL. The Europa.

Mr. HARDWICK. How long did you stay in Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. Took me five and a half weeks, including the trip.

Mr. HARDWICK. The trip took 10 days or more, did it not?

Mr. GISSIBL. No; it only takes 5 or 6 days.

Mr. HARDWICK. Going back and forth, it takes up 10 days or more?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. That is what I had in mind. Did you see anybody else besides the head of this foreign department?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes; I saw——

Mr. HARDWICK. I mean on the mission that you went over on.

Mr. GISSIBL. No.

Mr. HARDWICK. You did not get to see Hitler?

Mr. GISSIBL. No. I saw Mr. Hesse.

Mr. HARDWICK. Who is he, one of the government officials?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes; he is a minister of the German Government.

Mr. HARDWICK. He is a minister of what portfolio?

Mr. GISSIBL. Well, I don't know what particular portfolio it was. He is the leader of the party in Germany.

Mr. HARDWICK. Hesse is?

Mr. GISSIBL. He is a minister in the German Government.

Mr. HARDWICK. He is the leader? I thought Hitler was the leader of the party.

Mr. GISSIBL. He is the active leader; I will say that.

Mr. HARDWICK. He is his deputy, then?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. And you do not know what cabinet position he has?

Mr. GISSIBL. I do not know what to call that position.

Mr. HARDWICK. What did he do?

Mr. GISSIBL. I beg your pardon?

Mr. HARDWICK. What sort of a department did he have? Was he secretary of war or navy, or what did it correspond to over here?

Mr. GISSIBL. That is just what I cannot explain to you. I do not know what he really holds. He is the man between the party and the Government.

Mr. HARDWICK. He is the contact officer between the party and the Government?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. Did you discuss this question of policy with him?

Mr. GISSIBL. No.

Mr. HARDWICK. About the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. I saw the gentleman and told him that I bring him greetings of the Germans in New York, and he thanked me and told me when I go back I should greet them. That is all I talked with them.

Mr. HARDWICK. Did not discuss policy at all?

Mr. GISSIBL. No; not anything.

Mr. HARDWICK. This head of the foreign department—he is at Hamburg, I believe?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. Did he agree to your representations that you thought that even people who were over here—aliens who were over here—who were members of the Nazi party in Germany—

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. Ought to be allowed to be members of the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. No. He said that everyone that should still be in the Friends of New Germany has to get out.

Mr. HARDWICK. Did he say why?

Mr. GISSIBL. He spoke with the American Ambassador in Berlin about it. I did not know whether he spoke personally, but he had contact with him. And the American Ambassador said the best thing—it would be a wise thing to have every member out of the organization.

The CHAIRMAN. This is all hearsay, is it not?

Mr. GISSIBL. No. There is even a letter in the State Department, as far as I know about it.

Mr. HARDWICK. We can check on that. Anyhow, this man in Germany told you that the American Government had represented that they thought that ought to be done?

Mr. GISSIBL. I beg your pardon?

Mr. HARDWICK. This man in Germany told you that the American Ambassador there had insisted that that ought to be done and that it would have to be done.

Mr. GISSIBL. No; no; no. He just agreed to it. He just said it would be nice to be done—not to have any trouble. I was not in that conversation that they had.

Mr. HARDWICK. Oh, I understand, but I am trying to get at what this man told you. What did he say about the American Ambassador?

Mr. GISSIBL. He told me that every member of the Hitler party that lives in the United States has to go out of the Friends of New Germany—has to resign immediately.

Mr. HARDWICK. You spoke of your desire, even yet, if you got through with this investigation with a clean bill of health, to become an American citizen.

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. The doctrines of the party in Germany are entirely different from our system here, are they not?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. Do you prefer our system, the American system of government, to the Hitler system?

Mr. GISSIBL. Why not?

Mr. HARDWICK. I say, do you? I am asking you.

Mr. GISSIBL. Do I prefer it?

Mr. HARDWICK. Yes.

Mr. GISSIBL. For America; yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. But you prefer the other for Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. It is an entirely different people. The conditions there are so much different from here that a comparison in that way would be—you cannot do it.

Mr. HARDWICK. There are certain rights that American citizens have that are guaranteed to them by law.

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. That you do not think ought to be allowed in Germany—freedom to express your opinion in any way you please. They do not allow that, do they?

Mr. GISSIBL. I would not say that. Everything that they have over there is the same thing that I think.

Mr. HARDWICK. You believe that?

Mr. GISSIBL. I have been away too long to live under these circumstances.

Mr. HARDWICK. You have kept up pretty well with the Hitler movement, have you not?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes; because I was interested in getting Germany out of the hole.

Mr. HARDWICK. You think the Hitler movement was the way to do it?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. That was the way to accomplish it, in your opinion?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. Therefore, for Germany you prefer the Hitler system?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. You would not prefer it for this country?

Mr. GISSIBL. No; because the country is so different from Germany. The way the population is here, it would not be possible to have such a government as Germany has.

Mr. HARDWICK. Why not?

Mr. GISSIBL. I do not believe it is possible. It is my belief that it is not possible. The people here are used to—for 150 years to live under a democratic system, and if things were good for 150 years, what desire should they have to change it?

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you this: If you feel that way, now that you are in the United States, why do you try to further the Hitler movement in this country?

Mr. GISSIBL. The Hitler movement in this country?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. GISSIBL. Well, I do not think there is a Hitler movement in this country.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you take such an active part in these organizations which are directed, in part, at least, toward different groups of American citizens?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. To create discontent and dissatisfaction and hatred of one another? Why do you become a party to that, if you believe in the American institutions of government?

Mr. GISSIBL. I believe that if one is attacked, he has a right to defend himself. I believe that the German element is attacked today, therefore they have a right to defend themselves.

The CHAIRMAN. You say that your movement has attacked the Masons. They are not attacking the Germans, are they?

Mr. GISSIBL. No.

The CHAIRMAN. You say that one of these newspapers in part attacks certain groups of Catholics?

Mr. GISSIBL. They attack Masons in Germany. They did not attack any Masons here.

The CHAIRMAN. There has been plenty of propaganda put out.

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes; I know that. Germany—the German Government and the German party—is against Masons. I know that.

The CHAIRMAN. The net result of these movements is to create discontent, is it not, and to create an ill feeling among various groups of American citizens among themselves?

Mr. GISSIBL. But, Mr. Chairman, I believe that this whole movement would not be, if it was not for use as a defensive weapon.

Mr. HARDWICK. Let's see about that a minute, now. Take the American Jew. He did not raise any row about Germany until Hitler went to persecuting him and removed him from his place of domicile, keeping him from making a living, did he? He was merely defending himself, was he not?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. How can you say that the man who starts the row is defending himself, when the other fellow fights back at him?

Mr. GISSIBL. What have the affairs in Germany to do with things that are happening here?

Mr. HARDWICK. Suppose German citizens over here, or German people, people of German blood and nationality——

Mr. GISSIBL. No; I really meant to say, why should American citizens interfere with any German matters?

Mr. HARDWICK. Let me ask you this question: You are of German birth and German blood. Suppose over here we persecuted Germans because they were Germans.

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. Don't you reckon that Germans in Germany would resent that and fight back at us? Would you not do that way in Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. I don't think that anybody was persecuted.

Mr. HARDWICK. Supposing they did?

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you interest yourself, then? If it applies one way, it applies the other. Why do you take such an active interest?

Mr. GISSIBL. Because I believe that the German-Americans, or the German element in America, is attacked in an unfair way.

The CHAIRMAN. So far as the record is concerned, I want just simply to disprove that. You are making a bold accusation, undertaking to speak for all Americans of German descent. You have no authority to do so, because the Americans of German descent go back 250 years in this country.

Mr. HARDWICK. Besides, they are not being assailed, are they?

The CHAIRMAN. I beg your pardon?

Mr. HARDWICK. They are not being assailed. The Hitler government—

Mr. GISSIBL. I think they are.

Mr. HARDWICK. Order the persecution of these Jews is being fought back against. The boycott is directed against them.

Mr. GISSIBL. I think the German-Americans are assailed, too. I know quite a few fellows that lost their jobs just because they are Germans, right here in this country.

Mr. HARDWICK. Has that affected the business and trade of Hebrews, that German-Americans might give them?

Mr. GISSIBL. The whole boycott is affecting the German-Americans more than anyone else.

Mr. HARDWICK. Are they not hitting back the other way, now? You people, German-American, do not buy from Jews or trade with them?

Mr. GISSIBL. I did not get that question right.

Mr. HARDWICK. I say, is not the boycott on both ways?

Mr. GISSIBL. The boycott on the other side has gone on since April, last year, and the counter movement of the German-Americans started 2 months ago.

Mr. HARDWICK. There is a counter movement, then?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. It is a boycott both ways?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. That is what I was trying to get at.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Were you not active in this movement before there was ever a boycott in this country?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And your theory, your philosophy of government, was something different from the American form of government, was it not, before this boycott started?

Mr. GISSIBL. This organization, before this boycott—well, wait a minute, so I say it right—was only to help the Hitler movement in Germany to win control.

The CHAIRMAN. To what?

Mr. GISSIBL. To get control over Germany.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. To get control over Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. Personally, I spent money and sent it over there, so the Nazi Party can pay its bills, from my money that I have earned. So did others.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. By what right do you justify aliens coming into this country and trying to spread propaganda in the United States? By what right do you justify that?

Mr. GISSIBL. There has been no propaganda spread until the propaganda from the other side started.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You mean to say, Mr. Gissibl, that there is no propaganda being spread in this country? You are under oath, now. You are not speaking here just as a conversation; you are under oath.

Mr. GISSIBL. Before, you told me it was a conversation.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You are under oath. Even if it was a conversation, do you not want to tell the truth?

Mr. GISSIBL. Certainly.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you mean to tell this committee that there is no propaganda being spread from Germany in the United States?

Mr. GISSIBL. I say, there is propaganda being spread, after the propaganda from the other side started.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. By what right do aliens come into this country and get themselves active in spreading any propaganda?

The CHAIRMAN. That is a matter of argument.

Mr. GISSIBL. I would like to answer this question, anyway: Because I believe that as long as other foreigners have a right to insult the German people, by that I have a right to defend them.

The CHAIRMAN. This propaganda, you say it comes from abroad, a lot of it, does it not, into this country?

Mr. HARDWICK. This printed stuff, this literature that you distribute around; that comes from Germany, does it not?

Mr. GISSIBL. Some of it comes from Germany.

The CHAIRMAN. And it is understood they are going to definite destinations in America?

Mr. GISSIBL. No. Some places; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The various organizations have received it?

Mr. GISSIBL. No; only our locals.

The CHAIRMAN. Your locals; well, those are organizations.

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Any further questions?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How many steel helmets organizations have you in the United States?

Mr. GISSIBL. I don't know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. About how many?

Mr. GISSIBL. I could not give you a clear answer. As far as I know, there is a local in Chicago and in Detroit; Philadelphia, and in New York.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And they are not citizens, all of them?

Mr. GISSIBL. I do not know about that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. They are aliens?

Mr. GISSIBL. I could not tell you; I could not tell you.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do they drill right in their uniforms?

Mr. GISSIBL. I think you are going too far in saying they are all aliens.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I say, some of them are aliens.

Mr. GISSIBL. Certainly.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And they drill right in the United States, do they not?

Mr. GISSIBL. I am not with them. I do not know what they do.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you see them drill in the United States?

Mr. GISSIBL. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is there free speech in Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. No. There is a limited speech.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is there free press in Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. I do not think this question has anything to do with the whole affair.

Mr. HARDWICK. You answer it whether it has anything to do with it or not, in your mind.

The CHAIRMAN. I think we might know that as a matter of common knowledge ourselves.

Mr. HARDWICK. But still, the witness cannot sit in judgment.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. When you left for Europe, did you get a reentry permit?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What was the number of that? Do you know?

Mr. GISSIBL. No, but——

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What month was it that you left, do you say?

Mr. GISSIBL. I got that reentry permit in November.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. November of——

Mr. GISSIBL. I think it is the 6th of November 1933.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. 1933.

Mr. GISSIBL. I don't know the exact date.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And this trip that you made was in behalf of the Friends of New Germany with the Hitler Government party over in Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. No; it was——

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You went there on a mission for the——

Mr. GISSIBL. I went there on a mission; yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. For the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. For the Friends of New Germany.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. To the Hitler Party in Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And that was an official trip that you made?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And you have discussed the phases of the Hitler Party in Germany, and then you have discussed the phases of the Friends of New Germany in the United States.

Mr. GISSIBL. I discussed that one question that I have said before.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. All right.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know an Art J. Smith, a fellow by the name of Smith, the Khaki Shirts?

Mr. GISSIBL. No.

The CHAIRMAN. The Steel Helmets used to have their headquarters at 174 East Eighty-fifth Street?

Mr. GISSIBL. I think they still have them there.

The CHAIRMAN. They still have them there?

Mr. GISSIBL. I think so. I never was in there.

The CHAIRMAN. The Steel Helmets is an individual organization?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes; I think they are incorporated.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you belong to them?

Mr. GISSIBL. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know Count Luedecke?

Mr. GISSIBL. Kurt?

The CHAIRMAN. Kurt. Count Luedecke, Kurt Luedecke.

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is he in Germany now?

Mr. GISSIBL. I think he is.

The CHAIRMAN. You knew Mrs. Luedecke, did you not?

Mr. GISSIBL. No. I only know she lived in Detroit. She lived there at the time I knew her husband.

The CHAIRMAN. You have a brother in Detroit?

Mr. GISSIBL. No; I have a brother in Chicago.

The CHAIRMAN. Was he in Detroit?

Mr. GISSIBL. He was in Detroit, yes; in 1923, I believe, for a while; I don't know how many months.

The CHAIRMAN. He is quite active in the organization, too, is he not?

Mr. GISSIBL. He is not in Detroit; he is in Chicago.

The CHAIRMAN. He is in Chicago?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is he active in the organization in Chicago?

Mr. GISSIBL. He is a member; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You know Dr. Griebel, do you not?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You knew that he had gone over to Germany shortly after the Spanknoebel trouble?

Mr. GISSIBL. I don't know anything that he left. His wife left.

The CHAIRMAN. His wife left?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know whether she brought over Spanknoebel's papers?

Mr. GISSIBL. No; I don't know anything about that.

The CHAIRMAN. You lived with Spanknoebel in New York, did you not? You and he lived together?

Mr. GISSIBL. In the same hotel; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Where was that located?

Mr. GISSIBL. It was the George Washington.

The CHAIRMAN. The George Washington. When did you live with him?

Mr. GISSIBL. About Twenty-third and—only 2 weeks in September last year, 2 or 3 weeks.

The CHAIRMAN. Who else lived with you there?

Mr. GISSIBL. Spanknoebel; Shallenburg.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is he?

Mr. GISSIBL. He was in the organization then, too, Mr. Haag he lived there, too.

The CHAIRMAN. What is his business?

Mr. GISSIBL. He used to be the secretary of Spanknoebel.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is he now?

Mr. GISSIBL. Here in New York. I do not know where he lives at.

The CHAIRMAN. Any reporter for the Times live with you there?

Mr. GISSIBL. Not that I know of.

The CHAIRMAN. Did not you and Spanknoebel and the reporter for the Times live together in New York?

Mr. GISSIBL. Not that I know of.

The CHAIRMAN. Sure of that?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes. He might have lived in the hotel; that I don't know of.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know Henschel?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. He was Spanknoebel's secretary, was he not?

Mr. GISSIBL. He acted as that.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know how he came into the country?

Mr. GISSIBL. How he came into the country?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. GISSIBL. I don't know how you mean.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is he now?

Mr. GISSIBL. I understand that he went back to Germany, but I have no proof of that, either. I just heard that.

The CHAIRMAN. You have spoken at a number of these meetings?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You spoke in Newark?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. On one occasion there you told them those who were not citizens could not be members of the Friends of New Germany, this new organization.

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes; those that are members of the German party could not be members.

The CHAIRMAN. You know what this D.A.W.A. is, do you not?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. It is circular in shape, is it not?

Mr. GISSIBL. I beg your pardon?

The CHAIRMAN. It is a circular pin in shape?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the German eagle at the top and within the circle, has it not?

Mr. GISSIBL. Has an eagle on it; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Has a German eagle on the top and within the circle.

Mr. GISSIBL. Well, I don't know whether——

The CHAIRMAN. There is a German eagle there?

Mr. GISSIBL. Well, I don't know whether it is the German eagle or not.

The CHAIRMAN. It is symbolic of the German eagle, is it not? That is right, is it not?

Mr. GISSIBL. Well, you can call it that; sure.

The CHAIRMAN. And immediately below the German eagle are printed the letters D.A.W.A. That is true, is it not?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Underneath that appears a symbol similar in character to the rising sun. That is true, is it not?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It has a generally white, red, and black background; that is true, is it not?

Mr. GISSIBL. No; it has a yellow background; gold, rather.

The CHAIRMAN. You were present at the meeting in New York, the mass meeting held when the Friends of New Germany were organized, or a mass meeting preceding it, were you not?

Mr. GISSIBL. I did not quite get that question.

The CHAIRMAN. There was a meeting of the Friends of New Germany held at the Yorkville Casino?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. That is 210 East Eighty-sixth Street, New York City. That is true; on April 3, 1934?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. That is correct, is it not?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You were present there?

Mr. GISSIBL. I think I was at that meeting; sure. I was at almost every meeting.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you speak there?

Mr. GISSIBL. I do not know whether I spoke at that meeting.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is the United German Societies of Greater New York?

Mr. GISSIBL. That is an organization of about 70 German clubs and organizations.

The CHAIRMAN. Were they interested in that meeting?

Mr. GISSIBL. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is the German American Protective Alliance, D.A.W.A.?

Mr. GISSIBL. That is the same thing.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you acquainted with the activities of the D.A.W.A.?

Mr. GISSIBL. To a certain extent; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. They are going around getting subscriptions, are they?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes; but I have nothing to do with that. They have a committee of 11 men that take care of that.

The CHAIRMAN. A committee of 11?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. At this meeting Mr. Brinkley was present, was he not?

Mr. GISSIBL. April 3?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. GISSIBL. Well, I don't know about the date.

The CHAIRMAN. Was he not introduced as Doug Brinkley, the American radio journalist?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. So introduced and it was announced that he would speak on the new Germany at Town Hall, 113 West Forty-third Street, New York City, on April 13, 1934. Was not that announced? Who pays his salary?

Mr. GISSIBL. He does not get any salary. He gets expenses, whatever expenses there are.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Brinkley himself spoke and said he would tell of the experiences in the new Germany and would discuss such topics as Chancellor Adolf Hitler, the Reichstag Fire Trial, Concentration Camps, and the Jewish Question; did he not?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Then it was announced that similar weekly meetings would be held Tuesday evenings at the Yorkville Casino?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. That is true, is it not?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Prior to that you had been meeting at another hall?

Mr. GISSIBL. Turner Hall.

The CHAIRMAN. There had been some controversy, as a result of which you went over here and had this other meeting?

Mr. GISSIBL. The hall was too small.

The CHAIRMAN. There were a number of attendants circulating throughout the audience, and ushers dressed in white shirts and black neckties?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. On the left arm they wore a red, white, and black band, in the center of which was a white circle with a black swastika?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. On the necktie they wore an emblem of the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Which was in color and consisted of a spread eagle over a shield. Is that right?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The shield contains 5 stars and 13 stripes. That is correct, is it not?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. In the center of the shield was a circle containing the swastika. That is true, is it not?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Around the circle was the inscription of the German Friends of New Germany.

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The attendants also wore navy-blue military breeches with black leather boots.

Mr. GISSIBL. No; not the whole attendance: just these men in white shirts.

The CHAIRMAN. Whoever they were, they wore navy-blue military breeches with black leather boots. That is true?

Mr. GISSIBL. Black breeches.

The CHAIRMAN. They also wore Sam Browne belts, did they not?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The shoulder straps of which contained the emblem of a swastika and the D.A.W.A. That is true, is it not?

Mr. GISSIBL. No, no; I don't know about that. Might be some of them did put it in one of the holes of the shoulder straps.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, at the conclusion of the meeting an orchestra which was present played the Horst Wessel song, did they not?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the Nazi marching song, is it not?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes; the German national anthem.

The CHAIRMAN. It is the Nazi marching song.

Mr. GISSIBL. That is the German national anthem.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; but it is the Nazi marching song, too?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Which was sung by the entire audience?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. With great enthusiasm.

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And when it was sung the entire audience rose to their feet.

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Extending their right hands in the Nazi salute.

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes; correct.

The CHAIRMAN. And some who didn't rise were compelled to rise. Do you know that?

Mr. GISSIBL. I have not seen it, but I heard about that.

The CHAIRMAN. You heard about that?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. So that you knew they compelled some who were American citizens to rise, and raise their hand, and salute Hitler?

Mr. GISSIBL. I do not think they were told to raise their hands.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did they raise their hands?

Mr. GISSIBL. I don't know; I didn't.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Well, now, don't you know?

Mr. GISSIBL. I was not in the specific case. There were about 2,000 or 3,000 people there.

The CHAIRMAN. I guess there were 5,000 people there, probably, from what I understand.

Mr. GISSIBL. No; not in that hall. It does not take that many people.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is it not the custom to rise and "Heil Hitler" in all of these meetings?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Why don't you answer?

Mr. GISSIBL. Nobody is forced to do it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. There is not policeman around there to hit them on the hand and hold their hand up.

Mr. GISSIBL. They did it last night, 20,000 strong, in Madison Square Garden.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. They all raised their hands?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the purpose in raising the hand in salute?

Mr. GISSIBL. What is the purpose?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; what does that mean?

Mr. GISSIBL. A greeting.

The CHAIRMAN. Greeting to whom?

Mr. GISSIBL. To the flags that are there and to the whole movement. As a matter of fact, it is a greeting in Germany of the Hitler movement.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; that is what it was here, too. That is true, is it not?

Mr. GISSIBL. Sure.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know a man by the name of Schilo?

Mr. GISSIBL. No.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not know him. The Chicago branch had some controversy with you, did they not?

Mr. GISSIBL. Had some controversy with me?

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know Ulrich E. Staack?

Mr. GISSIBL. Last fall they had a controversy with me.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. Apparently they wanted to purge themselves of your influence, did they not? There was some controversy, was there not?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And they wrote a letter to the mayor of Chicago, did they not? Did you see that letter?

Mr. GISSIBL. I heard about it. No; I have not seen it.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you know that it said the Friends of New Germany are making an attempt to come clean and to render the proof that it is an American organization and legitimate?

Mr. GISSIBL. I beg your pardon?

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know that that letter contained that paragraph, the Friends of New Germany are making an attempt to come clean and to render the proof that it is an American organization and legitimate?

Mr. GISSIBL. I have not read the letter, but I believe it is true.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know what references they made to you in the letter?

Mr. GISSIBL. No; I don't know the letter.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is Fritz Zeglin?

Mr. GISSIBL. Fritz Zeglin?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. GISSIBL. He was the leader of the Chicago local.

The CHAIRMAN. He was the local leader at Chicago?

Mr. GISSIBL. And he had to resign.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is Tscheka?

Mr. GISSIBL. I don't know.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know this man? Spunknoebel and Gissibl uniformed and secret 83. What is this secret 83?

Mr. GISSIBL. I don't know.

The CHAIRMAN. It is rather interesting.

Mr. GISSIBL. May I have a look at it?

The CHAIRMAN. This man here, do you know him?

Mr. GISSIBL. No; I don't know him.

The CHAIRMAN. What is this S.S.?

Mr. GISSIBL. That is the same as the boys here in the white shirts.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there men over here from Germany for espionage purposes?

Mr. GISSIBL. Not that I know of.

The CHAIRMAN. What is this secret body, this S.S.?

Mr. GISSIBL. There is no secret body.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the S.S.?

Mr. GISSIBL. The fellows that take care of the audience.

The CHAIRMAN. Storm troops?

Mr. GISSIBL. Well, the papers call them storm troops.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the German name for that?

Mr. GISSIBL. For storm troops?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. GISSIBL. Schutz Staffel.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a division of the Hitler party, is it not?

Mr. GISSIBL. No. You mean the ones in Chicago?

The CHAIRMAN. In the country, wherever they are. Is not the Germany army broken up into three groups, S.S., S.A., and the Stahlhelm?

Mr. GISSIBL. No; that has nothing to do with the German army.

The CHAIRMAN. You say you don't know anything about these, anyway?

Mr. GISSIBL. About whom, in Chicago?

The CHAIRMAN. About this group of so-called "storm troops."

Mr. GISSIBL. In Chicago?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes; I know something about them.

The CHAIRMAN. What is their function?

Mr. GISSIBL. To keep order in the meetings.

The CHAIRMAN. They wear uniforms?

Mr. GISSIBL. To bring people to their seats. Yes; they wear uniforms.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did they have them there at the meeting last night?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How well do you know Colonel Emerson?

Mr. GISSIBL. Not very well.

The CHAIRMAN. Had any dealings with him?

Mr. GISSIBL. Met him a couple of times. He was introduced to me.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there three of you gentlemen, known as the "Big Three", in this organization of Friends of New Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. I don't know what you are referring to, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Kappe and yourself.

Mr. GISSIBL. What are they supposed to be, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. Are you gentlemen consulting, the three of you, frequently, on these policies of the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. Is that a question, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. GISSIBL. Are we doing what?

The CHAIRMAN. Are you consulting with them determining the policy of the organization, Friends of New Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Kappe and yourself.

Mr. HARDWICK. Who is the third man?

The CHAIRMAN. Who is the third man?

Mr. PRINCE. Schuster.

Mr. GISSIBL. Schuster, Joseph Schuster. He is the head of the Brooklyn branch.

The CHAIRMAN. I beg your pardon?

Mr. GISSIBL. He is in charge of the Brooklyn branch.

The CHAIRMAN. You are consulted with, are you not, in determining the policies of the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. Mr. Walter comes to me for advice.

The CHAIRMAN. When Heinz Spanknoebel was commander in chief of the society, he was also chief of propaganda, was he not?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. At that time you were the vice commander in chief of the society and chief of organization?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. At that time Walter Kappe was the director of press?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Engelbert Roell was the treasurer?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. F. C. Mensing was the Uechla's chief of staff? Martin Hartmann was the vice director of press. That is true, is it not?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Walter E. Shallenburg was the director of social matters?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Erich Wiegand was the assistant director of propaganda?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Jochn Deutsch was the chief of information service?

Mr. GISSIBL. What is that name?

The CHAIRMAN. Jochn Deutsch.

Mr. GISSIBL. Deutsch?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; that is true, is it not?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Wiegand and Deutsch came from Germany, did they not?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. They were born in Germany. How long ago did they come here?

Mr. GISSIBL. I don't know.

The CHAIRMAN. Did they not come here immediately preceding Spanknoebel; around the time he came?

Mr. GISSIBL. I don't know when they came.

The CHAIRMAN. They were only here a short while and went back to Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. I don't know how long they were here.

The CHAIRMAN. They are not here now?

Mr. GISSIBL. No.

The CHAIRMAN. No matter how long they were here, during the period they were here, they occupied those positions in the organization?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know a Plett Coster?

Mr. GISSIBL. No, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you remember writing a letter on November 1 to Mr. Bohle, to Hamburg?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Advising him about Joachim W. Deutsch?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And what was the purpose of writing this letter, since you say you have not taken part in any further activity, so far as Germany is concerned?

Mr. GISSIBL. Well, he went back to Germany and this showed that he was working here for the organization.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What organization?

Mr. GISSIBL. For our organization.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. It is a sort of a testimonial?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I offer that in evidence.

(The document referred to was marked "Exhibit No. 36.")

The CHAIRMAN. Didn't he come over especially to do that work?

Mr. GISSIBL. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Immediately after he came over he certainly became keenly interested in it.

Mr. GISSIBL. I think he was here a number of years already. Mr. Chairman, I want you to realize that I came to New York in September and that this thing started here in May, and there are things that I do not know of.

The CHAIRMAN. You came upon the invitation of Spangnoebel, did you not?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes; not so much upon his invitation as on account of the fact that the national convention in Chicago wants me to come to New York.

The CHAIRMAN. Because of your keen interest in years gone by in certain activities, you came to New York?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. To broaden your field?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know Colonel Emerson?

Mr. GISSIBL. Colonel Emerson; yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you remember this letter addressed to Spangnoebel in August, 1933?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes, sir. I read that letter before.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And you are acquainted with it?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I offer that in evidence.

(THE DOCUMENT REFERRED TO WAS MARKED "EXHIBIT NO. 37.")

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know the National German-American Alliance? Are they still in existence?

Mr. GISSIBL. The National German-American Alliance?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. If you know.

Mr. GISSIBL. I think they were reorganized in 1932, in Chicago.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is right. The National German-American Alliance was reorganized in 1932 in Chicago. Who paid your return trip ticket back to the United States when you went on your mission abroad?

Mr. GISSIBL. The organization.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The Friends of New Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. On what boat did you come back?

Mr. GISSIBL. On the *Europa*.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And you went over on what boat?

Mr. GISSIBL. On the *Ile de France*.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know Congressman McFadden?

Mr. GISSIBL. Not personally.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you ever meet him?

Mr. GISSIBL. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you know whether he was at any time in your organization, the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. I do not know a thing about it, if he was.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You have heard about him, have you not?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How did you hear about him?

Mr. GISSIBL. I read a lot about him in the papers.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Were some speeches that he made published in your paper, the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. I am not sure about that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who has the membership list of the Nazis here, the people who belong to the Nazi party in the United States? Did you ever see it before?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes; at the grand jury trial I saw it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you ever get them back from the grand jury trial?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who has got it?

Mr. GISSIBL. Mr. Roell took them back.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Where is Mr. Roell now?

Mr. GISSIBL. He is here in New York.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know his address?

Mr. GISSIBL. I don't know his address.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is he a member in good standing of the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is he a member of the Nazi Party?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You say he has that list?

Mr. GISSIBL. I do not know whether he has; I think he has.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You have not got it, have you?

Mr. GISSIBL. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Or your organization?

Mr. GISSIBL. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How many members have you got?

Mr. GISSIBL. Where?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. In the Nazi Party. How many members are on that list?

Mr. GISSIBL. On that list that he has?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes.

Mr. GISSIBL. I should think it is about 250 or 280. But out of that number I want you to understand that, because I mentioned 150 before, 100 of them are not in the United States any more.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. They are all away in Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. These letters were written by you, were they not [exhibiting letters to witness]? I am merely asking you to identify them.

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Now, do you want your lawyer now? We would like to recess.

Mr. GISSIBL. It is only the matter of a minute, if you will give me the chance.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Very well.

Mr. HARDWICK. Do you know Father Francis Gross?

Mr. GISSIBL. I have seen him before the grand jury trial.

Mr. HARDWICK. Did you know anything about what he printed in defense of Germany and Hungary?

Mr. GISSIBL. I read one of his pamphlets. I do not know what it was about. I know he is very active in anti-Semitic work.

Mr. HARDWICK. Have you had any connection with him?

Mr. GISSIBL. No. The first time I ever saw him was at the grand jury trial.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who typewrote all these papers [indicating papers]? Was that done in the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. Which ones?

Mr. DICKSTEIN (exhibiting papers to witness). Was that done in the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. GISSIBL. I do not believe so.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Where was it done, was it done in Chicago?

The CHAIRMAN. Take the letters he has already admitted. The ones that you have admitted and which are exhibits, where were they typed?

Mr. GISSIBL. In Chicago.

The CHAIRMAN. In Chicago?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I will offer these three exhibits about which there is some question and in connection with which the witness raises a question of constitutional privilege, and ask that they be marked for identification as one exhibit.

(THE DOCUMENTS REFERRED TO WERE MARKED "EXHIBIT NO. 38" FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know anything about the efforts to obtain control of the various German societies in the United States by any of the organizations of which you have been a member?

Mr. GISSIBL. I know of one instance which happened here last fall. There was a quarrel between the Ritter brothers, the publishers of the Staats-Zeitung, and the United German Societies in New York City.

The CHAIRMAN. What happened there?

Mr. GISSIBL. They had a number of meetings and one party was opposed to having the Friends of New Germany as a member of the United German Societies.

The CHAIRMAN. And there was an effort made to obtain control of the German Societies?

Mr. GISSIBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. By whom?

Mr. GISSIBL. By the ones who wanted the Friends of New Germany in there.

The CHAIRMAN. Were the ones who made the effort yourself and others?

Mr. GISSIBL. No; I really did not take an active part in it.

The CHAIRMAN. Spanknoebel?

Mr. GISSIBL. Spanknoebel was in it; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. They made a determined effort to obtain control of the other German societies?

Mr. GISSIBL. No; to allow them to become a member.

The CHAIRMAN. It meant the same thing.

Mr. GISSIBL. That meant at the same time to gain control of it, of course.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all; thank you, Mr. Gissibl.

The committee will recess until 3:15.

(Whereupon the committee took a recess until 3:15 p.m.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

At the expiration of the recess the committee met at 3:15 p.m., Hon. John W. McCormack (chairman) presiding.

The CHAIRMAN. We will hear the next witness.

TESTIMONY OF ERICH F. LENZ, NEW YORK CITY

(The witness was duly sworn by the chairman.)

The CHAIRMAN. Your full name is what?

Mr. LENZ. Erich F. Lenz.

The CHAIRMAN. You live where?

Mr. LENZ. 440 East Eighty-fifth Street.

The CHAIRMAN. And your business is what?

Mr. LENZ. Well, I am connected with the Friends of New Germany.

The CHAIRMAN. In what capacity?

Mr. LENZ. I am right now in the place of the treasurer.

The CHAIRMAN. Treasurer?

Mr. LENZ. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you been treasurer?

Mr. LENZ. About 2 months.

The CHAIRMAN. Who was treasurer before you?

Mr. LENZ. Mr. Roell.

The CHAIRMAN. Who appointed you treasurer, Mr. Lenz?

Mr. LENZ. Well, to say it exactly, I was not really appointed, but I did the work as treasurer.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Roell resigned, did he?

Mr. LENZ. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And you just stepped in and took his place?

Mr. LENZ. Right. I was helping a little bit along. But I could not tell you exactly how long, it might be 5 or 6 weeks, something like that.

The CHAIRMAN. You have been a member of the organization how long?

Mr. LENZ. About a year.

The CHAIRMAN. Before that, were you a member of any organizations?

Mr. LENZ. No; not over here.

The CHAIRMAN. Not over here?

Mr. LENZ. No.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you been in the United States?

Mr. LENZ. Five years.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you a member of the National Socialist Party in Germany?

Mr. LENZ. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. When you say "not over here", you mean you were a member of some organizations in Germany?

Mr. LENZ. Well, it was some time ago.

The CHAIRMAN. Anything in connection with the Hitler movement?

Mr. LENZ. No. At that time we had not had the Hitler movement.

The CHAIRMAN. Fraternal organizations, I assume?

Mr. LENZ. Well, we called it not political but patriotic associations.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any business outside of being treasurer for this organization?

Mr. LENZ. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you the books with you?

Mr. LENZ. I have the bank book here and the records. They took along the records, and they must be here already.

The CHAIRMAN. What bank do you bank in?

Mr. LENZ. The Corn Exchange Bank.

The CHAIRMAN. Are all payments made by check?

Mr. LENZ. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Some are made by cash?

Mr. LENZ. Yes, sir. But for every payment you will find a slip in there.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is the cash obtained from?

Mr. LENZ. Well, from the fees, from the dues, and from the entrance fees.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not deposit everything?

Mr. LENZ. Well, if we need some cash money, of course, we keep it. The other we deposit.

The CHAIRMAN. You know Mr. Gissibl, do you not?

Mr. LENZ. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much does the organization pay him a week?

Mr. LENZ. Thirty dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. Who else receive salaries?

Mr. LENZ. We have had in our office a girl.

The CHAIRMAN. Never mind her. Does Mr. Walter receive a salary?

Mr. LENZ. Mr. Walter received payment on account, but not a regular salary.

The CHAIRMAN. How much?

Mr. LENZ. I guess it was \$400, but you will find the slips in there.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you regular books showing the amounts received and the amounts paid out?

Mr. LENZ. Yes; those books I have not here. I only have the bank books here.

The CHAIRMAN. Does Mr. Walter get as much as Mr. Gissibl?

Mr. LENZ. Now, I don't know how long Mr. Walter is in there.

The CHAIRMAN. Your regular books would show, would they not?

Mr. LENZ. Surely. I guess the first payment I made to him was in March, in March of this year.

The CHAIRMAN. That is to Mr. Walter?

Mr. LENZ. Yes, sir; \$200.

The CHAIRMAN. Who has a record of the list of members?

Mr. LENZ. There is not a record of the list.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there not a record kept of the membership in the organization?

Mr. LENZ. We have those blanks that the people fill out. That is our record.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there a record kept of the membership?

Mr. LENZ. That is the record that we have.

The CHAIRMAN. You have a list of names; there is a list some place of those who are members, is there not?

Mr. LENZ. I could give you the names from those records that we have here. We have a whole bunch there.

The CHAIRMAN. I have a voucher here [exhibiting voucher to witness]. Where did that \$100 go?

Mr. LENZ. Oh, we received \$100, the Friends of New Germany.

The CHAIRMAN. That means that you received \$100?

Mr. LENZ. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. From where?

Mr. LENZ. Well, it was a member, but he did not give it to me. It came to Mr. Walter, that is all, and Mr. Walter handed the money over to me.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know where that \$100 came from?

Mr. LENZ. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any idea where it came from?

Mr. LENZ. The only thing I can tell you is that Mr. Walter gave me the money and he said he received it from somebody but he could not give me the name. He did not know the name. I guess it was at one of our regular meetings. Somebody stepped up and gave Mr. Walter the money.

The CHAIRMAN. This is a \$1,000 receipt [showing paper to witness].

Mr. LENZ. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Where did that come from?

Mr. LENZ. From the United German Society.

The CHAIRMAN. From the United German Societies?

Mr. LENZ. Right, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. When was that received?

Mr. LENZ. On the 10th of May.

The CHAIRMAN. Was that deposited in the bank?

Mr. LENZ. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is your book here?

Mr. LENZ. Surely [indicating entry in book]. There it is, May 10.

The CHAIRMAN. You received that the 1st of May?

Mr. LENZ. No; the 10th of May.

The CHAIRMAN. The 10th of May?

Mr. LENZ. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. This is a deposit for \$1,075.15.

Mr. LENZ. Right. I have not got the statement from the bank yet.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the \$1,000 given for?

Mr. LENZ. For the meeting at Madison Square Garden.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the meeting that was held last night?

Mr. LENZ. Right, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I show you this paper [handing paper to witness]. What do you call that?

Mr. LENZ. It is the monthly dues from the members.

The CHAIRMAN. What does that mean over on the extreme right?

Mr. LENZ. This here means that it is a new member; he is applying for a membership.

The CHAIRMAN. What is that heading on the top of it, what does it mean?

Mr. LENZ. That is in German. That is a new membership, March. That [indicating] is the amount, \$2.25. That [indicating] means \$1 for the application. Seventy-five cents is the monthly fee, and 50 cents is what he gave as a contribution.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Contribution for what?

The CHAIRMAN. What is that contribution for?

Mr. LENZ. Nobody has to give that if they do not want to. It means for our fund.

The CHAIRMAN. Where does that fund go?

Mr. LENZ. We book it under the same account as the admission fee. In this case we book it in one column, \$1.50, and for the monthly dues, 75 cents.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you deposit that money in the bank?

Mr. LENZ. First I keep this money, of course, in my box, and if I have some money to go out and if I do not need some of the money right now, then I deposit it.

The CHAIRMAN. And you deposit this money.

Mr. LENZ. I could not tell you exactly if I deposited this one.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this a separate fund?

Mr. LENZ. No; of course not.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that used for just general expenses, the same as the other?

Mr. LENZ. Absolutely.

The CHAIRMAN. What do the letters "W.B." mean?

Mr. LENZ. That is Werbe Beitrag.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is your expenditures list?

Mr. LENZ. You got those, too. They were in a separate file.

The CHAIRMAN. Pick them out, Mr. Lenz [handing papers to witness].

Mr. LENZ. They are not here. None of them are here. There must be some more.

The CHAIRMAN. You keep books, you say?

Mr. LENZ. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. We want your books.

Mr. LENZ. All right.

The CHAIRMAN. You say you have been a member of this organization for about a year?

Mr. LENZ. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you tell us how much money was in the bank when you took office?

Mr. LENZ. There was something like \$200, something more than \$200.

The CHAIRMAN. What is in the bank now?

Mr. LENZ. I guess about \$4,000. I have not got a statement yet from the bank. I am going over there tomorrow and I will get a statement from the bank and I can give you that. Will that be O.K.?

The CHAIRMAN. We would like to have also a statement showing where that money came from. We would like to see your books.

Mr. LENZ. Right.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Gissibl some time ago took a trip to Germany, did he not?

Mr. LENZ. Right.

The CHAIRMAN. Who paid his expenses?

Mr. LENZ. That was before I took it over. Most likely we paid it.

The CHAIRMAN. He went over there officially representing the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. LENZ. Not that I know of. Really I could not tell you.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean to say that you do not know, when the organization paid his expenses, that he went over there for the organization?

Mr. LENZ. I think that the organization paid his expense.

The CHAIRMAN. If they did pay his expenses, then he went over there representing the organization, did he not?

Mr. LENZ. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That would show on your books, whether the organization paid his expenses or not?

Mr. LENZ. Surely.

The CHAIRMAN. The books you have, of course, include all receipts and expenditures since the organization was officially started?

Mr. LENZ. Right.

The CHAIRMAN. Who approves your accounts?

Mr. LENZ. We have in general two members.

The CHAIRMAN. Who are they?

Mr. LENZ. Well, that depends.

The CHAIRMAN. Who are they now?

Mr. LENZ. I only remember one name right now, but you will find the name in the books.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the name that you remember now?

Mr. LENZ. Ostermann.

The CHAIRMAN. Who authorizes expenditures on your part, who authorizes you to make expenditures?

Mr. LENZ. I draw a salary.

The CHAIRMAN. You do what?

Mr. LENZ. I draw a salary.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have to obtain anybody's approval before you can pay bills?

Mr. LENZ. No. I do that if I have the money. Then I pay, of course. Of course, there must be first an order given to get some bills in.

The CHAIRMAN. Who gives the order?

Mr. LENZ. Mr. Walter. Sometimes if it is stationery, something like that, I give the order.

The CHAIRMAN. Does Mr. Gissibl give any orders?

Mr. LENZ. No, sir. He helps Mr. Walter and it might be, if I don't know something——

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Gissibl, of course, while not a member of the organization, as you say——

Mr. LENZ. No.

The CHAIRMAN. He is still on the pay roll?

Mr. LENZ. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. He dictates the policies, to a great extent?

Mr. LENZ. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In part, then, does he not?

Mr. LENZ. He helps along, that is what he does.

The CHAIRMAN. He helps along?

Mr. LENZ. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. He receives a larger salary than Mr. Walter does, does he not?

Mr. LENZ. Well, I could not tell you that exactly.

The CHAIRMAN. What salary do you receive?

Mr. LENZ. \$25.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, he receives a larger salary than you do.

Mr. LENZ. I only can tell you Mr. Walter did not receive a regular salary every week.

The CHAIRMAN. Does he not get \$30 a week?

Mr. LENZ. I am just talking of Mr. Walter.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Gissibl gets a salary larger than yours: is that right?

Mr. LENZ. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What does he do, now that he is no longer a member of the organization?

Mr. LENZ. He helps along if there is this or that to do.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, what does he do?

Mr. LENZ. Right now there was a lot of work to be done in connection with Madison Square Garden.

The CHAIRMAN. What else does he do now that the Madison Square Garden affair is over? What does he do now?

Mr. LENZ. What is he doing in particular now? He may help Mr. Walter with his correspondence. He gives Mr. Walter the correspondence. He dictates it. Mr. Walter sends the correspondence out.

The CHAIRMAN. He was the chief before Mr. Walter: is that right?

Mr. LENZ. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And he appointed Mr. Walter: is that right, Mr. Lenz?

Mr. LENZ. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. And he is the chief now, is he not?

Mr. LENZ. No, sir; Mr. Walter is the chief.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there not a conflict between Mr. Walter's group and Mr. Gissibl's group?

Mr. LENZ. I do not think so.

The CHAIRMAN. On the purposes of the organization?

Mr. LENZ. I do not think so. I do not see a reason for that.

The CHAIRMAN. Who conducted the affair last night, the affair held by the organization?

Mr. LENZ. The Friends of New Germany.

The CHAIRMAN. The Friends of New Germany conducted it; is that right?

Mr. LENZ. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you ever had any interviews or any talks with any of those connected with the German consul's office in New York?

Mr. LENZ. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Were you an officer before you became treasurer?

Mr. LENZ. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You were a sort of assistant treasurer, were you not?

Mr. LENZ. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For how long?

Mr. LENZ. I said before about 5 or 6 weeks. I could not tell you exactly. We could look that up.

The CHAIRMAN. Five or six weeks before you became treasurer?

Mr. LENZ. Right.

The CHAIRMAN. Outside of that, you were just a member?

Mr. LENZ. Wait a minute. It might be 6 or 7 weeks, too.

The CHAIRMAN. Why did the organization send Mr. Gissibl over to Germany?

Mr. LENZ. I could not tell you, really.

The CHAIRMAN. You know that while over there he interviewed representatives of the present German Government, do you not?

Mr. LENZ. I do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. You had no part in that?

Mr. LENZ. No.

The CHAIRMAN. If you had, I assume you would not have approved of it, would you?

Mr. LENZ. Absolutely not. The only thing I have to do is to look after the finances.

The CHAIRMAN. To look after what?

Mr. LENZ. The finances.

The CHAIRMAN. Upon whose instruction does he continue to get \$30 a week?

Mr. LENZ. Mr. Walter. Mr. Walter gave me the instruction to pay him \$30 a week.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you make an income-tax return this year?

Mr. LENZ. No; not for our dues.

The CHAIRMAN. Did the organization make an income-tax return?

Mr. LENZ. Of course, you mean for those special meetings, we have. Of course, we always paid 10 percent.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the tax on the admission fee?

Mr. LENZ. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Other than that, you have made no return?

Mr. LENZ. No. As I told you before—you can see it yourself, that when I started there was practically no money there.

The CHAIRMAN. The books show the source of the money; the books show where the money came from?

Mr. LENZ. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. These files shows the receipts, do they not?

Mr. LENZ. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And where the money came from.

Mr. LENZ. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Here is a receipt of \$150. Can you give us some information on that [handing paper to witness]?

Mr. LENZ. It was for tickets sold for the celebration we had on April 1. It was a deposit. That was not the whole sale. But there was a deposit made of \$150.

The CHAIRMAN. That is for tickets sold?

Mr. LENZ. Right. If you want me to, I can bring you a list on this special meeting of the expenditures, and what we got in there.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this supposed to be distinctively an American organization?

Mr. LENZ. Absolutely.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that one of the application blanks [handing blank to witness]?

Mr. LENZ. Not an application blank that we have now. But this man took the application blank already, before that time.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your application blank now?

Mr. LENZ. It is over there. Those are the application blanks nowadays.

The CHAIRMAN. A number of the members are not American citizens, is that right?

Mr. LENZ. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. You are not an American citizen, are you?

Mr. LENZ. No; I am not.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you taken out your first papers yet?

Mr. LENZ. Not yet, but I have my intentions. I tell you frankly, my intentions are this. I am engaged on the other side and I wanted to go over and I wanted to get married and bring my wife over here, and then I want to become a citizen here.

The CHAIRMAN. Did Mr. Gissibl make a report when he came back from Germany as to whom he talked with over there, or a report of any kind?

Mr. LENZ. He did not make any report to me.

The CHAIRMAN. Who was it arranged for his going over there?

Mr. LENZ. I could not tell you. I just heard of it. I guess it was the day before he left that I heard of it.

The CHAIRMAN. You what?

Mr. LENZ. I just heard only the day before he left that he was going abroad. I did not know anything about it.

The CHAIRMAN. This literature that comes in from Germany, you have seen it, have you not?

Mr. LENZ. Some of it, of course.

The CHAIRMAN. How does that come into the United States; do you know?

Mr. LENZ. Parcel post, mostly.

The CHAIRMAN. Parcel post, mostly?

Mr. LENZ. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. In what other way does it come in?

Mr. LENZ. If it is more than that, it might be freight, or how do they call it now?

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know whether or not that is so, or are you only guessing?

Mr. LENZ. I am not guessing.

The CHAIRMAN. You are only guessing?

Mr. LENZ. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You know definitely?

Mr. LENZ. It may be small packages, or if it is more than that, then it comes in as freight.

The CHAIRMAN. It is sent over here for purposes of information and propaganda, is it not?

Mr. LENZ. If you want to call it propaganda.

The CHAIRMAN. I said information and propaganda.

Mr. LENZ. To show how things are, if you want to call that propaganda. It is information, yes—you may call it information.

The CHAIRMAN. It is for purposes of propaganda, too.

Mr. LENZ. Well, you may understand something different about propaganda than I do. Therefore I would not say propaganda.

The CHAIRMAN. Whatever is sent over, it is distributed around at the various meetings, is it not?

Mr. LENZ. That is only to show how things are, that people may reach a conclusion as to how things are working.

The CHAIRMAN. If any of that stuff has been sent over here as an attack upon any of the racial groups of Americans-----

Mr. LENZ. No, sir. But I will tell you another thing. You know that you can buy in every bookstore wherever you go all the things that you get up there in our meetings.

The CHAIRMAN. But if it comes from Germany it is circulated here for purposes of propaganda, is it not? If not, why is it sent over here?

Mr. LENZ. I would not call it propaganda.

The CHAIRMAN. You would not?

Mr. LENZ. No, sir. You may deem it that way, from what I understand you to say, that there is an intention to make propaganda here in the United States, but that is nonsense. That is not the case.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you know? Now I think we are getting somewhere. How do you know it is nonsense?

Mr. LENZ. The intentions-----

The CHAIRMAN. You have just said, as treasurer and for the 5 or 6 weeks prior to that, you did not know anything except to receive and expend money.

Mr. LENZ. I tell you one thing, I am referring to such things as the purposes and aims of the Friends of New Germany.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should your organization send Mr. Gissibl over to Germany and pay his expenses? Can you answer that question?

Mr. LENZ. I could not answer you that question.

The CHAIRMAN. It looks rather bad, does it not?

Mr. LENZ. I told you before I was not-----

The CHAIRMAN. Never mind what you were not. It does not look as though that is nonsense, does it?

Mr. LENZ. I could not tell you the proper answer to that.

The CHAIRMAN. That does not look like nonsense, does it, for a so-called "American" organization to pay the expenses of Mr. Gissibl over to Germany, to interview German officials?

Mr. LENZ. I do not know anything about that.

The CHAIRMAN. But that would not be nonsense, would it? Do you approve of that in an American organization?

Mr. LENZ. Absolutely not.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you ever, as treasurer, ask for an explanation as to why he went over to Germany?

Mr. LENZ. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not know that Mr. Walter's group is in conflict with Mr. Gissibl as to the manner in which the organization should be conducted?

Mr. LENZ. It might be once in a while they think a little bit different.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Walter stands for making this distinctively an American organization?

MR. LENZ. Yes, sir. And that is what I stand for.

THE CHAIRMAN. And Mr. Gissibl does not, would you say?

MR. LENZ. I do not think so. I think that he wants that the Friends of New Germany shall be an American organization.

THE CHAIRMAN. You are not sure about that, are you?

MR. LENZ. I am pretty sure about that.

THE CHAIRMAN. You know that Mr. Gissibl is proposing a candidate in the coming convention for party chief, do you not?

MR. LENZ. I do not know.

THE CHAIRMAN. Do you not know he has a gentleman from New Haven, a Mr. Schnuch?

MR. LENZ. Oh, Mr. Schnuch; he was here last night.

THE CHAIRMAN. Don't you know that he is Gissibl's candidate for party chief?

MR. LENZ. It might be that he is a candidate.

THE CHAIRMAN. And the reason for that is that he is not in harmony with Mr. Walter as to what should be the policies of the organization; isn't that so?

MR. LENZ. I do not think so.

THE CHAIRMAN. In any event, Gissibl is a controlling influence in the organization today, is he not?

MR. LENZ. No. He gives his advice.

THE CHAIRMAN. And his advice is followed, is it not, Mr. Lenz?

MR. LENZ. I could not tell you how.

THE CHAIRMAN. Whom does he advise?

MR. LENZ. Mr. Walter.

THE CHAIRMAN. Whom else does he advise?

MR. LENZ. I may ask him some questions too, once in a while.

THE CHAIRMAN. On questions of policy; that is true, is it not?

MR. LENZ. Well, if I have—

THE CHAIRMAN. Why should you as treasurer of the organization ask Mr. Gissibl for advice on matters of policy if you say he has no influence in the organization?

MR. LENZ. I may ask how I should make the entry in the books.

THE CHAIRMAN. You even ask him how to make entries in the books?

MR. LENZ. May be a special case, you see.

THE CHAIRMAN. What sort of a special case would it be?

MR. LENZ. If I should make the entry—I can show you the books and then explain it better.

THE CHAIRMAN. If there has been such a special case, you ought to remember it. Give one to us, for example.

MR. LENZ. If I should book this under general expenses or expenses for a special case, a special occasion. For instance, say we have had a special meeting, and we have had some special prints made for that.

THE CHAIRMAN. Wouldn't that come in under general expenses?

MR. LENZ. Sometimes; yes.

THE CHAIRMAN. Why should you consult Mr. Gissibl? Why wouldn't you consult Mr. Walter?

MR. LENZ. If Mr. Walter is here, I consult Mr. Walter just the same.

THE CHAIRMAN. Who is the officer next to Mr. Walter?

Mr. LENZ. Well, if you want to call it, it is only me. Mr. Gissibl is not an officer.

The CHAIRMAN. And yet you would consult Mr. Gissibl.

Mr. LENZ. Just in this case. Mr. Walter is not here and I may ask Mr. Gissibl what he thinks, how to do that.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not rather strange that you should consult a man who is not a member of the organization?

Mr. LENZ. That is only—I may ask a few questions, just how it has to be done.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course, you know that Mr. Gissibl and Spanknoebel were very close in this movement, do you not?

Mr. LENZ. I do not know the relationship.

The CHAIRMAN. I did not ask you that. I asked you if you did not know that they were very close.

Mr. LENZ. No, sir, I do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not know that? Did you not know that Mr. Gissibl came over here from Chicago upon the invitation of Spanknoebel?

Mr. LENZ. That Gissibl came to New York, I know that.

The CHAIRMAN. To cooperate with Spanknoebel and to work in a broader field than he had been working in in Chicago. You knew that, did you not?

Mr. LENZ. Yes, I know that, that he was working in Chicago. But I heard that only after Gissibl was here in New York. I did not know Gissibl at that time, only when he came to New York.

The CHAIRMAN. But you knew that Gissibl was next to Spanknoebel when Spanknoebel was here?

Mr. LENZ. No, I did not know that.

The CHAIRMAN. You know it now, don't you?

Mr. LENZ. Yes, surely.

The CHAIRMAN. And you knew he succeeded Gissibl?

Mr. LENZ. I know that. It was quite public.

The CHAIRMAN. Here is a voucher for a trip to Baltimore [showing paper to witness]. Is that some of Mr. Walter's expenses that were paid?

Mr. LENZ. No, Gissibl.

The CHAIRMAN. Gissibl?

Mr. LENZ. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. In the amount of \$37, is that right?

Mr. LENZ. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. That was in April 1934?

Mr. LENZ. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Why did he go down there?

Mr. LENZ. I could not tell you.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you not inquire, as treasurer?

Mr. LENZ. Well, I know that Mr. Walter knows about it.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Walter did not O.K. it, did he?

Mr. LENZ. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. There are some that Mr. Walter O.K.'d. Did Mr. Walter O.K. this one?

Mr. LENZ. No; that is not O.K.'d.

The CHAIRMAN. That is not O.K.'d. by Mr. Walter?

Mr. LENZ. No.

The CHAIRMAN. What would that indicate, when Mr. Walter did not O.K. it or approve it?

Mr. LENZ. You might show this to Mr. Walter and if Mr. Walter did not know something about it—I have got to have an O.K. of Mr. Walter.

The CHAIRMAN. Here is another one without the O.K. of Mr. Walter, to Mr. Kappe. That is for \$70, is it not?

Mr. LENZ. Right. Mr. Kappe went to Cincinnati.

The CHAIRMAN. And did Mr. Walter O.K. that?

Mr. LENZ. Mr. Walter O.K.'d. it but he did not sign it. You may ask Mr. Walter about it.

The CHAIRMAN. Why did Mr. Kappe go out to Cincinnati?

Mr. LENZ. He was talking in Cincinnati at a meeting for the Friends of New Germany.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is Mr. Kappe? He is the editor of a newspaper here, is he not?

Mr. LENZ. Right; of the Deutsche Zeitung.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the same newspaper that Mr. Spanknoebel ran, is it not?

Mr. LENZ. No—well, yes; you may say so. But at that time it was called “Das Neue Deutschland”.

The CHAIRMAN. But when it was under the first name, it was run by Mr. Spanknoebel?

Mr. LENZ. Right.

The CHAIRMAN. And Mr. Kappe worked under Mr. Spanknoebel, did he not?

Mr. LENZ. No. Mr. Kappe only came to New York this year.

The CHAIRMAN. Where did he come from?

Mr. LENZ. I guess he came from Cincinnati, but I am not sure. He came from the Middle West.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Kappe has a tremendous influence in the Friends of New Germany, has he not?

Mr. LENZ. Well, he is interested; there is no question about it.

The CHAIRMAN. Is he a member?

Mr. LENZ. Absolutely; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you sure of that now? Do not answer that unless you know definitely.

Mr. LENZ. He is a member.

The CHAIRMAN. He is a member?

Mr. LENZ. He is a member.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose these trips were for the purpose of addressing gatherings in Cincinnati and other places?

Mr. LENZ. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. And he was speaking to what they call the locals?

Mr. LENZ. Right.

The CHAIRMAN. Do not the locals pay their own expenses?

Mr. LENZ. Not all the locals can pay their own expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean that a local in Cincinnati could not pay its own expense?

Mr. LENZ. It might be that after some time they could, but not right now.

The CHAIRMAN. This is the parent body here in New York, is it not?

Mr. LENZ. What did you say?

The CHAIRMAN. Is this the parent body, the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. LENZ. No. You see, it was arranged that Mr. Kappe was speaking for a special meeting, and though we had to give him an advance account, as we call it, we gave him this amount of money for that purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. I show you this document, Mr. Lenz. What were those circubars, if you remember? [Handing paper to witness.]

Mr. LENZ. Those were the purposes and aims, in English. The other is in German. I guess they call it "Appeal to German-Americans."

The CHAIRMAN. You say you will produce your books tomorrow morning?

Mr. LENZ. Right. May I tell you one thing? I would like to bring the statement from the bank along, too.

The CHAIRMAN. We will be glad to have it.

Mr. LENZ. Would it be convenient if I go to the bank first, so I will have the statement? And will you tell me what time I have to be here?

The CHAIRMAN. Around noon time.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You say that the Friends of New Germany is an American organization?

Mr. LENZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And it is not engaging in any propaganda?

Mr. LENZ. No, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. It is not conspiring with foreign governments?

Mr. LENZ. No, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. For the purpose of undermining our form of government?

Mr. LENZ. No, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Then you are purely an American association?

Mr. LENZ. Right.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. As an American association, why do you, in writing your letters, use the phrase "Hail Hitler" all the time?

Mr. LENZ. That is the expression we are using; we get most of our correspondence mostly from Germany; we have relations in Germany and we get the letters that way.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. By "Hail Hitler" you pay him allegiance, do you not?

Mr. LENTZ. No. That is an expression that we use, that is all.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. An American organization hailing a foreign government.

Mr. HARDWICK. I presume the expression might be likened to "Long live the King."

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is true. So that is your interpretation of American principles?

Mr. LENZ. I would not say so.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Now, you understand you are under oath. You have told us here that you are an American organization.

Mr. LENZ. Right.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You are not trying to excite the American people and disturb the American Government?

Mr. LENZ. Absolutely.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And you are not creating any propaganda at all?

Mr. LENZ. Absolutely.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And that is as sure as you are sitting there?

Mr. LENZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I show you a paper. Did you ever see this before? [Exhibits to witness.]

Mr. LENZ. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That was taken from your files, in the Friends of New Germany.

Mr. LENZ. No; I do not know about that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You never saw that before?

Mr. LENZ. No; I did not see it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. If that was taken from your organization, would you still say that it is an American organization, that that is part of your American teachings? If that was taken from any of your files or from the files of any of your subsidiaries, would you still say that these are American doctrines?

Mr. LENZ. It sounds funny.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. It sounds funny to me, too. I am merely asking you, if that was in your possession or in the possession of one of your subsidiaries, and was taken from your files, would you designate that as American teachings?

Mr. LENZ. Most likely not.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Certainly not. We will come back to that in a moment.

There was taken from the files of the Friends of New Germany a good deal of this kind of correspondence (National Party). Where does that come from [exhibiting to witness]?

Mr. LENZ. May I have a look at it? I am very sorry, I could not tell you.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Read the top of it.

Mr. LENZ. I have not seen it before.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you ever see anything similar to that?

Mr. LENZ. I have not seen it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Where does it come from?

Mr. LENZ. It comes from Germany.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. From the National Party in Germany?

Mr. LENZ. No; it comes from Germany.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Where does this come from [indicating documents]? "National Socialist Party Correspondent." That is the official designation of the Hitler party, is it not?

Mr. LENZ. Excuse me?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is the name of the Hitler party in Germany?

Mr. LENZ. That is right.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And that is the official organ of that particular party in Germany?

Mr. LENZ. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And that was in the possession of the friends of New Germany. Would you call that propaganda?

Mr. LENZ. Well, now, I want to tell you one thing. It could be possible if——

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I did not ask you for possibilities. I am just asking you these questions because you said that your organization is nothing but an American organization.

Mr. LENZ. Right.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And I am showing you official propaganda brought from Germany that was found in the custody, in the control, and in the possession of the Friends of New Germany. Would you call these American principles and American teachings [indicating documents]?

Mr. LENZ. I ought to read first what is in there, but I do not think there is anything which goes against the principles of the United States.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did your organization print that?

Mr. LENZ. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That came from a foreign country?

Mr. LENZ. Yes; that is right.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And your purpose was to spread that particular message, whatever is in there, to the American people, isn't that so?

Mr. LENZ. Only to give the facts which are stated in there.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And if the facts in some of these documents which I will present to you are attacks on Jews and Catholic and Masons, that is what you call statements that are not against the principles of the United States?

Mr. LENZ. No; I tell you one thing, it might be for some kind of people, but not in general. Personally, I am not an anti-Semite.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You are an anti-Semite?

Mr. LENZ. I am not.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And you do not subscribe to this foreign propaganda?

Mr. LENZ. I do not.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And if that was in your possession and in the possession of your organization for the purpose of spreading this propaganda through the country, you personally do not subscribe to it?

Mr. LENZ. No; I tell you one thing, those are not sent over here for purposes of propaganda.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Why are they sent here, so that you may get them and frame them?

Mr. LENZ. To have a look at those papers, that is all.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. To have a look at those papers it does not require that you get thousands of these sheets.

Mr. LENZ. Are they all the same?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Some of them are different. Does it require, in order that you may get a look at them, to have thousands of them?

Mr. McCORMACK. That is only one set.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is right, that is only one set.

Mr. LENZ. On the other side, you could not spread those, give those to the public, as you have only one each.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And to whom would you give those?

Mr. LENZ. I would not give that to anybody.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How did it get to your organization?

Mr. LENZ. I do not know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You never saw it before?

Mr. LENZ. I did not see those.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you see other documents coming in from Germany?

Mr. LENZ. What do you mean?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Propaganda.

Mr. LENZ. If you want to call it propaganda.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Well, what would you call it?

Mr. LENZ. It is no propaganda if you get some literature from the other side. That is not propaganda. If you sent some American books to Germany, that is not propaganda.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. If I showed you some papers attacking certain citizens of our country, Americans, whether they are Jews or gentiles, what would you call that?

Mr. LENZ. I have never seen a form like that.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, if you did see it and that was sent over here, what would you call it? That is what Mr. Dickstein is asking you.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is wrong, is it not?

Mr. LENZ. Absolutely.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Your original application to join the Friends of New Germany required the payment of what dues?

Mr. LENZ. I could not tell you exactly. It was \$2—something like that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is right. I show you an application for membership in the Friends of New Germany, which you say is an American organization. Is that the application blank? [Handing paper to witness.]

Mr. LENZ. I guess it was.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it now the application blank?

Mr. LENZ. No; that is not the application blank now.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. It was until a few months ago?

Mr. LENZ. No, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. When was it changed—when was it discontinued?

Mr. LENZ. Wait a minute. Three-quarters of a year, about.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. In that application you require an initial fee of 75 cents, is that correct?

Mr. LENZ. No; at that time it was more.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. There was an initial payment of 50 cents?

Mr. LENZ. Yes; that was only for the first time.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And a contribution to a fighting fund of 50 cents; is that right? You can read German, can you not? Read that [handing paper to witness].

Mr. LENZ. That is right.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Whom were you fighting in this country, if you are an American group?

Mr. LENZ. We are not fighting, in that sense of the word.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Then you got a subscription of \$1 for a fighting organ. Whom were you fighting that you needed a fighting organ?

Mr. LENZ. That is a newspaper.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What did this American group need with a newspaper to fight someone in the United States amongst their own citizens?

Mr. LENZ. I guess it was necessary to have a nice German paper here in the United States, especially in New York.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Why did you use the words "Fighting Organ"? Whom were you fighting?

Mr. LENZ. We were fighting for our ideals, that was it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. American ideals?

Mr. LENZ. We wanted to get the German element together in one cause.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you ask what that paper was?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What was the name of that paper?

Mr. LENZ. At that time it was the Deutsche Post.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that the one that Spanknoebel ran?

Mr. LENZ. No, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who ran that paper?

Mr. LENZ. May I just put it this way? I guess this was the form, or it looked like this when I entered the organization. At that time we had the Deutsche Post and not Das Neue Deutschland. Das Neue Deutschland came later.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. As an American organization, what was the necessity of having a fighting organ and a contribution to a fighting organ and a contribution to a fighting fund?

Mr. LENZ. That is not so. That was voluntary.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you call this voluntary?

Mr. LENZ. You may look up my record. I did not sign for the paper.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I do not know who signed for it, but that was in your possession. Let me read the body of it.

I hereby declare my entry into the association known as the Friends of New Germany. I am of Aryan extraction and not a member of any Masonic Lodge or any other secret fraternal organization.

Mr. LENZ. Yes; that is true.

Mr. DICKSTEIN (reading):

And hereby undertake not to become a member of any such organization while a member of the association known as the Friends of New Germany.

Is that correct?

Mr. LENZ. Right.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. If you were an American organization, why would it be inconsistent with your policy as an American organization for a Mason in America to be a member of your association?

Mr. LENZ. I think you will find American organizations where there are similar conditions.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. But in your application you say that you want a person of Aryan stock?

Mr. LENZ. Yes; that is right.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And the applicant may not belong to the Masons and he may not belong to other American organizations?

Mr. LENZ. Oh, no; excuse me.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. It says he may not belong to other organizations.

Mr. LENZ. He may belong to the Democratic Party.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. So I see, but he cannot belong, for instance, to the Knights of Columbus or to a synagogue around the corner.

Mr. LENZ. No, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And this is what you call subscribing to American doctrines, is that right? This is how the Friends of New Germany were subscribing to American principles?

Mr. LENZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And upon that principle you seek to unite the American Germans in the United States, is that right?

Mr. LENZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is your answer?

Mr. LENZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And that is as true as everything else you have said here?

Mr. LENZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And in addition to that you demand that a person get someone in Germany to recommend him to the Friends of New Germany, is that right?

Mr. LENZ. That is right.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is true, is it not?

Mr. LENZ. That is right.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And that is on the American plan, too, is it?

Mr. LENZ. May I tell you one thing? That is especially for those who have relations still in Germany. For those who have their relations here in the United States, they give their addresses, of course, of those over here, or of their friends.

Mr. DICKSTEIN (reading):

If you can have no one in Germany, give the reason of your inability to furnish such information.

Is not that what it says?

Mr. LENZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And that is based on the principles of the National Socialist Party in Germany today, is it not?

Mr. LENZ. No, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. May a Jew belong to the National Socialist Party in Germany today?

Mr. LENZ. I do not think so.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Certainly not; not that you do not think so, but he may not. Why do you not answer the question? You know that he may not.

Mr. LENZ. I could not tell you exactly, but I think it is so.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. May a mason belong to the National Socialist Party of Germany today?

Mr. LENZ. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. May a Catholic belong to the National Socialist Party of Germany today?

Mr. LENZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. All Catholics?

Mr. LENZ. Catholics can belong.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. All Catholics?

Mr. LENZ. Well, I do not know what you mean by that.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose there were a Knights of Columbus in Germany; could a member of the Knights of Columbus belong to the National Socialist Party?

Mr. LENZ. I could not answer you that question.

The CHAIRMAN. He could not belong to your organization over here, anyway?

Mr. LENZ. No. It might be I am not quite clear what the Knights of Columbus means.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is an organization, a fraternal organization, made up of men of the Catholic faith.

Mr. LENZ. Of course, I did not understand that right; excuse me.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. So that, as a matter of fact, these principles are set forth in the application blank for membership in the Friends of New Germany, which, you, say, is an American organization.---

Mr. LENZ. Right.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Are the same principles that are incorporated in application for membership in the National Socialist Party of Germany today?

Mr. LENZ. There may be some similar principles, that is right.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Are they not exactly the same principles and in the exact language?

Mr. LENZ. May I give you another answer to that?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Your answer is yes or no, if you want to take your chances in swearing to it. You are swearing to it, not I. That is the truth, is it not? You are not on trial here, but I am asking you to tell this committee the truth.

Mr. LENZ. Absolutely.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And that is the truth, that the principles contained in this document which you send out and with which you obtain membership, and which you broadcast over the radio in this country-----

Mr. LENZ. I do not know that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. We will come to that in a moment. But you go out and get members on these principles, do you not?

Mr. LENZ. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And they must subscribe to the principles listed here before they may become a member of the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. LENZ. The document looks a little bit different nowadays.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You print it on a different sheet of paper, but this is the original document, and these are the original principles of the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. LENZ. That is right.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is correct, is it not?

Mr. LENZ. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And those principles are the identical principles of the Hitler National Party in Germany today, are they not?

Mr. LENZ. I guess you will find some other organizations with the same principles.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Just answer my question "yes" or "no."

Mr. LENZ. That is right.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Now, would you say that this is an American organization?

Mr. LENZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. With all of that?

Mr. LENZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. It is an American organization?

Mr. LENZ. You may find here other American organizations where you have the same principles.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Will you name one of them?

Mr. LENZ. I have to get some information about that; I could not tell you right now. But I am sure about it.

The CHAIRMAN. You say there are other American organizations with these same principles?

Mr. LENZ. With similar principles, I mean; not just the same, of course. I mean it might be an Irish organization.

The CHAIRMAN. I am of Irish descent. I do not know of any. Will you name one? Name any organization in which Americans of Irish descent are members that you think has principles similar to those of your organization.

(The witness did not answer.)

The CHAIRMAN. You cannot do it, can you? Let us be frank about it. I am not cross-examining you, you understand.

Mr. LENZ. No; I understand.

The CHAIRMAN. It is best not to make statements unless you know the facts. If you know of any organization, I wish you would name it. I am anxious to know. You mentioned Irish organizations. I did not know of any organization of Americans of Irish blood or descent that make any such conditions precedent to membership as those that have been enumerated here.

Mr. LENZ. Are there not some organizations in some of the universities here, some clubs, that have the same principles?

The CHAIRMAN. You are talking about universities, but those are strictly local affairs. I do not know whether they have them there or not. You cannot place them in the same category as an organization like yours. Usually they are little local affairs within a university. You cannot put them in the same class as your organization, can you?

Mr. LENZ. No; that is right. I have to think that over. I think I am sure about it, that we have some such organizations.

The CHAIRMAN. I would agree, if you limited your membership to people of German blood or descent, you would include anyone born in Germany or whose ancestry at some time or other was German. That is one thing. But when you limit it to those of Aryan blood and then in turn say that Masons shall not belong and members of other fraternal organizations shall not belong, the reason for it is so that none of your members may be members of other organizations which would have conflicting influences upon them; is not that the purpose of it?

Mr. LENZ. Yes; that is right.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, the theory is to have them subjected only to the atmosphere and the environment and the teachings of your particular organization. That is true, is it not?

Mr. LENZ. Yes; that is right.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not know of any other organization which has any such limitations as that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Now, I am going to bring you up to date. I will show you this paper. What is this paper I am showing you now? [Handing paper to witness.]

Mr. LENZ. That is a blank we are using nowadays.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. By the way, I will offer the first document, the translation, as an exhibit.

THE DOCUMENT REFERRED TO WAS MARKED "EXHIBIT NO. 39.")

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Will you please explain to the committee what the paper is that I hand you now?

Mr. LENZ. That is an application form that we are using now.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. It is the application, is it not?

Mr. LENZ. Right.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. It is not merely a form, but it is actually an application?

The CHAIRMAN. I think he means the same thing you do, Mr. Dickstein.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Will you please read to the committee the requirements necessary for a person to belong to the Friends of New Germany today under this application?

Mr. LENZ (reading):

I do not belong to any secret organization of any kind or Free Masons. I am of Aryan extraction, free of Jewish or colored taint.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is your present application?

Mr. LENZ. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And upon these applications you take in memberships?

Mr. LENZ. That is right.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I offer it in evidence.

(THE DOCUMENT REFERRED TO WAS THEREUPON MARKED "EXHIBIT NO. 40.")

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you say now that this is an American organization?

Mr. LENZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What American organization discriminates against Masons?

Mr. LENZ. Well, we may call it a German-American organization.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Please do not get away from my question. Will you point out one organization in the United States that discriminates against Masons or against people belonging to any other organization?

Mr. LENZ. I guess I could not give you the right answer to that now.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And the same applies to the other requirements, does it not?

Mr. LENZ. I have to say the same. I could not give you the right answer to that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. With all that, you are willing to say under oath, you are willing to swear that this is an American organization?

Mr. LENZ. A German-American organization.

The CHAIRMAN. Now he says it is a German-American organization.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You say it is a German-American organization?

Mr. LENZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have Jews been barred from the German Societies?

Mr. LENZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have Jews been barred from the Steuben Society??

Mr. LENZ. I could not tell you.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Don't you know, as a matter of fact, that Jews belong to the Steuben Society?

Mr. LENZ. Yes; I know some personally.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. So that is inconsistent with the application, exhibit 40, to identify it for the record, is it not?

Mr. LENZ. That is right.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Masons belong to the Steuben Society?

Mr. LENZ. That is right.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. So, that is inconsistent with your story, is it not?

Mr. LENZ. Excuse me, that is another organization. They have their own rules. But why should not this organization, which is also a German-American organization, have its own rules? Are they not allowed to have those?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You are an alien, are you not?

Mr. LENZ. I am.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And applying that to yourself and thousands of others like you, by what authority do you claim to be an American organization and to make these conditions in this country?

Mr. LENZ. We do not do anything wrong in this country.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Well, if you discriminate——

Mr. LENZ. We do not do that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Don't you discriminate against these very people that I have named, reading from your application, when you have it printed right on the face of it? Do you not call that a discrimination?

Mr. LENZ. Well, isn't it allowed?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Never mind whether it is allowed. I am asking you a question and you are a witness here. Isn't it a fact that on the face of the application you discriminate against the very people we are talking about? The answer to that is "Yes" or "No." Will you please answer that so that we may get along here?

Mr. LENZ. Yes; that is right. I really think I could not give you the right answer to that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You could not give me the right answer, is that it?

Mr. LENZ. No, sir. It might be that sometimes I do not understand the full meaning of the words.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Please do not give us any speeches.

I show you another document, "Friends of New Germany." Will you read that document [handing paper to witness]?

What does that document say in substance?

Mr. LENZ. That says that the leader of the group seems not to be the right man and so they want to have him replaced.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And the orders are from the chief to replace with American citizens the aliens who have been doing the work in this country, is not that what it says?

Mr. LENZ. No; I do not know if the one who is mentioned here is an American citizen and should be replaced by an alien. But that is not the point in this case.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Does not this say in substance that the chief orders, Hitler orders, that Americans shall replace aliens in these positions in this country?

Mr. LENZ. That is not how you term it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How would you term it?

Mr. LENZ. You could not term it that Hitler ordered it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who is the chief; whom do you consider the chief?

Mr. LENZ. For us in the bund, it is Mr. Walter, he is the chief; nobody else.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is the chief, as it is used in that document?

Mr. LENZ. I do not know who is the chief.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not Mr. Walter, is it?

Mr. LENZ. No. That is November 1933. Mr. Walter was not the chief at that time.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who was then in charge?

Mr. LENZ. It was Mr. Gissibl.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Does Mr. Gissibl's name appear in there?

Mr. LENZ. Here, right on top.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Does Mr. Gissibl's name appear when it refers to the chief?

Mr. LENZ. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is not the chief Mr. Hitler or his government?

Mr. LENZ. No, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You do not think that?

Mr. LENZ. No, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I will ask that this be marked for identification.

(THE DOCUMENT REFERRED TO WAS MARKED "EXHIBIT NO. 41" FOR IDENTIFICATION.)

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The thousand dollars that you got, from whom did you get that?

Mr. LENZ. The United German Societies.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What was the purpose of the meeting yesterday?

Mr. LENZ. Antiboycott.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you sing a song yesterday?

Mr. LENZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did that song contain the words "Death to the Jews"?

Mr. LENZ. No, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You are sure of that?

Mr. LENZ. I am sure of that. You are referring to the Horst Wessel song?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You have answered my question. Your answer is "no."

Mr. LENZ. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You will be here tomorrow, and I want you to bring a copy of that book.

Mr. LENZ. Right. Excuse me, may I ask you a question? You asked me if I was singing a song yesterday, and I answered "yes", and I would like to show you the song that I was singing yesterday.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And I am asking you to bring that song. Have we got that straight?

Mr. LENZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I have no further questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Just a few questions. You first said you were an American organization, and then you changed that to a German-American organization.

Mr. LENZ. Yes. That is what I wanted to say from the beginning, of course.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you mean by a German-American organization?

Mr. LENZ. Well, we have in our organization mostly German blood.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean just because of that?

Mr. LENZ. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Dickstein was asking you with reference to the conditions precedent to becoming a member; you had to be of Aryan blood, and there were other limitations, and that is why you changed the designation to German-American?

Mr. LENZ. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. The National Socialist Party has those same restrictions in their organization?

Mr. LENZ. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. And your organization is fashioned on the National Socialist organization in Germany, is it not?

Mr. LENZ. In some ways, yes; you may term it so.

The CHAIRMAN. So far as becoming a member is concerned, it is fashioned along identically the same lines as the National Socialist Party in Germany, is that right?

Mr. LENZ. Yes; the only thing I have to tell you—I do not know exactly how to term it—you may be a member of Irish extraction or you may be of Scotch extraction, I mean here in the bund, in the Friends of New Germany. But I could not tell you how it is on the other side.

The CHAIRMAN. On the other side you have got to be of Aryan blood. You have the same limitation. The National Socialist Party has the same limitations as you have in your organization. You have got to be of Aryan blood; and that would exclude the black and yellow races, at least, would it not?

Mr. LENZ. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And the Jew.

Mr. LENZ. But I really do not know exactly if the Scotch or Irish could be a member on the other side; really I do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. When you say "of Aryan blood", that is just the same as they say in the National Socialist Party. You both mean the same thing?

Mr. LENZ. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. And you prohibit membership in any other secret organization, because over there they say that nobody may be a member who is a member of a secret organization. That is true, is it not?

Mr. LENZ. I do not term it that way that it is so because it is on the other side.

The CHAIRMAN. No; but the exclusion of membership in secret organizations exists over there just as you have it over here?

Mr. LENZ. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. And the Jew is excluded over there just as he is excluded from your organization.

Mr. LENZ. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. So that in order to become a member of your organization, you have got to comply with the same conditions as you would if you were in Germany and were trying to become a member of the National Socialist Party over there.

Mr. LENZ. It might be you are right.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is all.

Mr. LENZ. May I say something? I know what you are striving at.

The CHAIRMAN. I striving to get the facts; you are not undertaking to read my mind?

Mr. LENZ. Absolutely; I think that is correct as you state it.

The CHAIRMAN. I beg your pardon?

Mr. LENZ. That is correct, what you just told me; but I say, as a German-American organization, you can have the same principles, can't you?

The CHAIRMAN. I am not passing on that. I am just weighing the evidence. I am not answering your question.

Mr. HARDWICK. That would be a conclusion.

The CHAIRMAN. We will draw our own conclusions from the evidence.

Now, just to go a step further. Membership is on the same conditions as membership in the Hitler Party, or the National Socialist Party, in Germany. While you may not personally subscribe to it, it is a fact that the organization directs its attacks on the Jews; we will not discuss why, but that is true, is it not?

Mr. LENZ. Not exactly. I mean, not the Jew as a whole; absolutely not. As I stated before, I am not an anti-Semite myself. I have Jewish friends myself.

The CHAIRMAN. It is directed against the Jew, rather than any other racial group, is it not?

Mr. LENZ. Mostly; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And the same is true in Germany?

Mr. LENZ. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all. Now, Mr. Lenz, you will bring those books tomorrow?

Mr. LENZ. At what time will it be convenient for the committee?

The CHAIRMAN. Bring them at your own convenience. Come in at 12 o'clock.

Mr. LENZ. I can go to the bank as soon as possible tomorrow morning and get the statement then.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well. That will be all today.

STATEMENT OF WALTER KAPPE

(Mr. Walter Kappe was first duly sworn and testified as follows:)

The CHAIRMAN. Where do you live, Mr. Kappe?

Mr. KAPPE. No. 1818 Twenty-first Road, Astoria, Long Island.

The CHAIRMAN. You were born in the United States, were you?

Mr. KAPPE. In Germany.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you been in this country?

Mr. KAPPE. I landed here on the 9th of March 1925.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you a citizen?

Mr. KAPPE. Not yet; I took out my first papers.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your business?

Mr. KAPPE. I am a newspaper man.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you conduct a newspaper?

Mr. KAPPE. I write as editor of the German- of the Deutsche Zeitung, a German newspaper.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the English name of that paper?

Mr. KAPPE. The German Outlook.

The CHAIRMAN. Who owns that paper?

Mr. KAPPE. The D. Z. Publishing Corporation.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is the D. Z. Publishing Corporation?

Mr. KAPPE. That is the initials of that company.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you a stockholder?

Mr. KAPPE. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it a stock company?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is at the head of it?

Mr. KAPPE. Mr. Carl Voelker is the president of the corporation and the publisher of the paper, and Mr. W. L. McLaughlin is the managing editor and the vice president of the corporation.

The CHAIRMAN. You know Mr. Spunknoebel?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you known him?

Mr. KAPPE. Let's see. I could not tell you the year right now; either 1931 or 1930.

The CHAIRMAN. When he came over from Germany?

Mr. KAPPE. No; he was in Detroit then.

The CHAIRMAN. What is that?

Mr. KAPPE. He was in Detroit.

The CHAIRMAN. That is when he came over from Germany?

Mr. KAPPE. I don't know.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, he went back to Germany once, did he not?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And he came back in 1932?

Mr. KAPPE. Right. I did not meet him then.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you meet him before he went back?

Mr. KAPPE. Before he went to Germany I met him.

The CHAIRMAN. You and he became associated in the Nazi movement?

Mr. KAPPE. No; in the organization Teutonia.

The CHAIRMAN. Were you out in Detroit?

Mr. KAPPE. No; I was in Chicago at that time.

The CHAIRMAN. Oh, yes; you were out with Mr. Gissibl.

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you came East with Mr. Gissibl?

Mr. KAPPE. No. I went to Cincinnati, Ohio, the Cincinnati Freie Presse, and worked there for 3 years. I am here since the 1st of January of this year?

Mr. KAPPE. Of this year. Yes. I came to take a place on the paper, the newspaper.

The CHAIRMAN. Who had the place before you?

Mr. KAPPE. They had different editors there--Mr. Tippman and Mr. Harbmann.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Spunknoebel, was he connected with any newspaper while he was here?

Mr. KAPPE. With Das Neue Deutschland, the forerunner of the Deutsche Zeitung.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the one you are with now?

Mr. KAPPE. I was with the Deutsche Zeitung.

The CHAIRMAN. But Mr. Spanknoebel was with the newspaper that was the forerunner of this?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Was he in the same capacity with the other paper that you are with this?

Mr. KAPPE. No. I do not think he wrote articles.

The CHAIRMAN. What was his connection with them?

Mr. KAPPE. I think that was at that time the Efdende Publishing Co. and he was the head of that company, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. He had charge of the propaganda in the United States, did he not?

Mr. KAPPE. Not to my knowledge.

The CHAIRMAN. Not to your knowledge.

Mr. KAPPE. Not in propaganda; no.

The CHAIRMAN. Was not he the party chief in the United States before he left the country?

Mr. KAPPE. He was. I have to find the correct English word for it.

The CHAIRMAN. Were you and Spanknoebel friends?

Mr. KAPPE. I did not agree with his policy.

The CHAIRMAN. What was his policy?

Mr. KAPPE. His policy was more or less—was not democratic enough for me. It was a little harsh—a little—

The CHAIRMAN. He advocated the Hitlerizing of the German Americans?

Mr. KAPPE. No; I would not call it that.

The CHAIRMAN. He advocated tactics along that line, did he not?

Mr. KAPPE. He wanted to unite the German Americans of this country in the spirit of the new Germany.

The CHAIRMAN. Which is, of course, the National Socialist party.

Mr. KAPPE. Not necessarily, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. You opposed him in that. That is true, is it not?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes; I opposed his leadership itself.

The CHAIRMAN. His leadership. And did you help overthrow him?

Mr. KAPPE. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, he was deposed when he had to leave the country.

Mr. KAPPE. I had nothing to do with it. I was in Cincinnati then doing newspaper work.

The CHAIRMAN. Some time—July 6, 1933, did you receive a letter from Mr. Spanknoebel?

Mr. KAPPE. July? Yes, probably.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you remember what the contents of that letter were?

Mr. KAPPE. No.

The CHAIRMAN. In that letter did he state to you that he had full authority from the supreme party office, as well as the minister of propaganda?

Mr. KAPPE. I do not recall any such language.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you identify that?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What is that?

Mr. KAPPE. That is a letter he wrote me.

The CHAIRMAN. He wrote you? Under what date?

Mr. KAPPE. The date mentioned there.

The CHAIRMAN. What is that?

Mr. KAPPE. Sixth of July 1933.

(THE EXHIBIT WAS MARKED "EXHIBIT 42.")

The CHAIRMAN. Do you recognize that, Mr. Kappe?

Mr. KAPPE. I don't know the handwriting.

The CHAIRMAN. What is that?

Mr. KAPPE. I don't recall it.

The CHAIRMAN. It is addressed to you?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes; it is addressed to me.

The CHAIRMAN. From whom is it?

Mr. KAPPE. Mr. Schollbach, I think; if I am not mistaken.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the letter you received?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. All right; will you mark that?

(THE LETTER WAS MARKED "EXHIBIT 43.")

The CHAIRMAN. Do you recognize that?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. That is dated July 6, 1933.

Mr. KAPPE. July 12.

The CHAIRMAN. Addressed to you from whom?

Mr. KAPPE. Written by myself.

The CHAIRMAN. Written by yourself to whom?

Mr. KAPPE. To Mr. Gissibl.

The CHAIRMAN. To Mr. Gissibl?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

(THE LETTER WAS MARKED "EXHIBIT 44.")

The CHAIRMAN. Do you recognize that letter?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What is that letter—from whom to whom?

Mr. KAPPE. From me to Mr. Staack.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it dated?

Mr. KAPPE. No.

(THE LETTER WAS MARKED "EXHIBIT 45.")

The CHAIRMAN. Do you recognize that communication?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is that?

Mr. KAPPE. It is a letter written by me to Mr. Gissibl.

The CHAIRMAN. To Mr. Gissibl?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

(THE LETTER WAS MARKED "EXHIBIT 46.")

The CHAIRMAN. I show you another letter, dated July 14. Do you recognize that?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is that?

Mr. KAPPE. A letter written by me to Mr. Gissibl.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Gissibl.

(THE LETTER WAS MARKED "EXHIBIT 47.")

The CHAIRMAN. I show you another letter. Do you recognize that?

Mr. KAPPE. I do not recall it.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not recall that?

Mr. KAPPE. No. No, I do not recall that. I do not deny that I received it, but I do not recall it.

The CHAIRMAN. This letter was dated July 1, 1933, and will be exhibit 48. That he does not recall receiving but does not deny receiving.

(THE LETTER WAS MARKED "EXHIBIT 48.")

The CHAIRMAN. I show you another letter.

Mr. KAPPE. That is my handwriting.

The CHAIRMAN. From you to whom?

Mr. KAPPE. To Mr. Gissibl.

The CHAIRMAN. That is sent from Cincinnati.

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

(THE LETTER WAS MARKED "EXHIBIT 49.")

The CHAIRMAN. I show you that. That is a letter from you to whom?

Mr. KAPPE. Mr. Gissibl.

The CHAIRMAN. Dated when?

Mr. KAPPE. Twenty-sixth of June.

The CHAIRMAN. 1933?

Mr. KAPPE. 1933.

(THE LETTER WAS MARKED "EXHIBIT 50.")

The CHAIRMAN. In this letter of June 26, addressed to you from whom—

Mr. KAPPE. Mr. Gissibl.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Gissibl—he states:

I have heard nothing as yet from party member Weideman, so that I am unfortunately unable to give you a report.

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is Weideman?

Mr. KAPPE. Mr. Weideman was—he came over from Germany to attend the exposition, the Chicago World's Fair Exposition.

The CHAIRMAN. He further says:

I received news from Detroit to the effect that party member Heinz Spanknoebel has been ordered to create a league of the Friends of New Germany, that he has been entrusted with this leadership—

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN (continuing reading):

to recognize the order of Hans Strauss, and that accounts with getting the leadership of the United States into its hands. Los Angeles has already submitted to Chicago and is ready to collaborate with us in every respect.

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is this Heinz Spanknoebel?

Mr. KAPPE. He is the same gentleman from Detroit that went to Germany.

The CHAIRMAN. You knew Heinz Spanknoebel, did you?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. So that you and Gissibl and Spanknoebel were working together?

Mr. KAPPE. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should Mr. Gissibl write you along that line?

Mr. KAPPE. Because Mr. Gissibl and myself did not agree with the ideas that Spanknoebel put forth.

The CHAIRMAN. While Gissibl wrote you, you did not agree?

Mr. KAPPE. Gissibl did not agree, either, with the policy and the ideas of Spanknoebel.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you sure of that?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Would it surprise you to know that Mr. Gissibl has testified to the contrary; that he did agree?

Mr. KAPPE. Later on.

The CHAIRMAN. What is that?

Mr. KAPPE. Later on, after we came together, he agreed.

The CHAIRMAN. What became of you when, as you say, later on they agreed?

Mr. KAPPE. We also—we agreed; we elected him.

The CHAIRMAN. And you agreed?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. So it was you and Gissibl and Spanknoebel, then, cooperated and worked together.

Mr. KAPPE. Yes; but I was then in Cincinnati. I did not have anything to do with it.

The CHAIRMAN. While you were in Cincinnati, you were working along through——

Mr. KAPPE. I didn't do anything then. I simply did my duty there.

The CHAIRMAN. In this letter here—you sent that to Gissibl, did you not?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. In that you ask for uniform organization in America.

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you want that for?

Mr. KAPPE. I thought that was the best idea to work; the only logical idea.

The CHAIRMAN. You and Gissibl were working together?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And whatever Gissibl did, you joined with him?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And you say that Gissibl and Spanknoebel did not cooperate together?

Mr. KAPPE. There was a time before Spanknoebel came to Chicago that we thought this would be the logical organization to build up an independent American organization with the name.

The CHAIRMAN. You wanted the creation of a uniform propaganda and press organ, did you not?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you want the propaganda for?

Mr. KAPPE. To tell our German people about the conditions in the New Germany.

The CHAIRMAN. Was the propaganda for the purpose of arousing emotionalism in this country?

Mr. KAPPE. No; but simply giving those people of German extraction an idea of what the New Germany was.

The CHAIRMAN. New Germany stands for emotionalism and racial prejudice, does it not?

Mr. KAPPE. I do not understand it that way, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. KAPPE. No.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not?

Mr. KAPPE. No.

The CHAIRMAN. They are directed against the Jews, are they not?

Mr. KAPPE. No.

The CHAIRMAN. They prohibit Masons from becoming a member of their organization of the National Socialist Party, do they not?

Mr. KAPPE. In Germany?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. New Germany means the party in control, does it not?

Mr. KAPPE. No; New Germany is the whole people, all the people.

The CHAIRMAN. I agree with you that it should mean all the people, but New Germany stands for the present rulers, does it not?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. By propaganda, you meant propaganda which would coincide with the policies of the——

Mr. KAPPE. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Of the rulers of Germany at the present time?

Mr. KAPPE. No.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you mean?

Mr. KAPPE. Not necessarily. We wanted to give our German fellow countrymen in the United States a fair and unbiased report of what is going on there, which we could not get through the press.

The CHAIRMAN. Gissibl and Spanknoebel came together, did they not?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And Spanknoebel came to New York and became—— at least, Gissibl came to New York and became Spanknoebel's——

Mr. KAPPE. Assistant.

The CHAIRMAN. Assistant?

Mr. KAPPE. Right.

The CHAIRMAN. And he joined with Spanknoebel in his efforts?

Mr. KAPPE. Right.

The CHAIRMAN. Spanknoebel's efforts were to create organizations in America among those of German blood which would carry out over here the Hitler theories in Germany. That is right, is it not? Or the National Socialist Party theories in Germany?

Mr. KAPPE. No.

The CHAIRMAN. That is what Spanknoebel was here for, was it not?

Mr. KAPPE. Mr. Chairman, we never have said that we wanted to carry National Socialist theories into America.

The CHAIRMAN. I am not talking about you; I am talking about Spanknoebel.

Mr. KAPPE. No; he did not, either.

The CHAIRMAN. He did not? Well, he was sent over here, was he not, as a representative of certain groups in Germany?

Mr. KAPPE. No. He came—he was here in America. He went to Germany. He probably had the moral support of certain groups in Germany.

The CHAIRMAN. In the previous letter, you said that he had the authority from the proper source.

Mr. KAPPE. That was told to us; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Gissibl told you that, did he not, in a letter?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And Gissibl was Spanknoebel's assistant, and as Gissibl said this morning, he left Chicago to come to New York to broaden his field of activities.

Mr. KAPPE. Right.

The CHAIRMAN. The defensive fight against lies and National Socialist action. You recommended that, did you not?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And National Socialist action is the action of the National Socialist Party?

Mr. KAPPE. No.

The CHAIRMAN. What else does it stand for?

Mr. KAPPE. National Socialist action was not known as action of the National Socialist Party, because we realized it would be a foolish thing to bring National Socialist Party ideas over to the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you mean by that suggestion—National Socialist action?

Mr. KAPPE. I meant by it that—to call to our fellow countrymen the spirit of this movement, this National Socialist movement.

The CHAIRMAN. Where was the movement; you mean in New Germany?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you wanted the same movement over here that was going on in New Germany?

Mr. KAPPE. No; the spirit.

The CHAIRMAN. You wanted the spirit of it?

Mr. KAPPE. The spirit of it.

The CHAIRMAN. And you wanted the spirit and the letter of it, did you not, as near as possible?

Mr. KAPPE. It would have been foolish to do anything.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you wanted the spirit of the National Socialist Party of New Germany inculcated into America, as near as you could inculcate it.

Mr. KAPPE. No, Mr. Chairman, I do not want to put it that way.

The CHAIRMAN. You said when you made this suggestion that you wanted the spirit of the National Socialist Party of the New Germany brought over here. What is the spirit that you want brought over here?

Mr. KAPPE. That is the national feeling and the social feeling, that everybody, my own brother, belongs to me and I have to help him, and we both belong to the same race and have the same blood and should stand together.

The CHAIRMAN. That included the Jews?

Mr. KAPPE. No, I say for us Germans.

The CHAIRMAN. Oh, for you Germans.

Mr. KAPPE. Yes, for us Germans.

The CHAIRMAN. That does not fit for all Americans?

Mr. KAPPE. That has nothing to do with politics. Naturally, as Americans, we shall stick together.

The CHAIRMAN. But you wanted this National Socialist action confined to those of Aryan blood, did you not?

Mr. KAPPE. Of German blood.

The CHAIRMAN. Of German blood.

Mr. KAPPE. Of German blood. But I am afraid you do not understand me right, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. I may understand you better than you think I do. But in any event, you wanted this National Socialist system of New Germany?

Mr. KAPPE. Not the system, not the system.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you have in mind when you made that suggestion, then? What did you have in mind?

Mr. KAPPE. I had in mind like over in the New Germany we should not be separated in Catholics and Protestants and low and high German; we shall feel as members of the German race, and stick together as they did in the New Germany. That was it.

The CHAIRMAN. You are a member of the Friends of New Germany, are you not?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You subscribed to something which you state you are opposed to, now. You now say you wanted them all irrespective as to religion, all Germans banded together. Is that right?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. A distinctive German organization in the United States. That is right, is it not?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Segregated from the rest of the Americans?

Mr. KAPPE. No, not segregated; working together.

The CHAIRMAN. In a sense segregated. You would not permit a Jew to become a member, would you?

Mr. KAPPE. No.

The CHAIRMAN. And you would not permit any member of the Masons to become a member?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. As a member of the Friends of New Germany, you are opposed to that, are you not?

Mr. KAPPE. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Don't you know your application plan says that anybody a member of a secret organization cannot become a member of the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. KAPPE. But that doesn't confine it to Masons.

The CHAIRMAN. Did it not specifically state that Masons should not belong? Have you read the application blank?

Mr. KAPPE. Maybe I did not. I know, because we have talked about it.

The CHAIRMAN. Secret organizations, does it not, secret bodies?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What is a secret body?

Mr. KAPPE. Any organization whose purposes and aims are not in the open.

The CHAIRMAN. What are those bodies? You must have some in mind. You subscribe to that, do you not?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes; but I voiced my opinion that it would be a foolish thing to happen.

The CHAIRMAN. You are personally opposed to that?

Mr. KAPPE. I am on record on that.

The CHAIRMAN. And this letter here, that is your letter, is it not, signed by you?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. That is exhibit 47. You say, "I propose that you telegraph, namely, to Weideman. He holds Spanknoebel's papers of authorization."

Mr. KAPPE. No.

The CHAIRMAN. What does it say?

Mr. KAPPE. "I propose that you telegraph to Weideman and find out which credentials."

The CHAIRMAN. You wanted to know who had succeeded Spanknoebel, did you not?

Mr. KAPPE. No; no.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you mean by that?

Mr. KAPPE. I asked Gissibl to find out what credentials Spanknoebel had.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should you ask him to wire Weideman? Why should you be interested in Spanknoebel, what credentials he had, if you are, as you say, a member of a distinctly American organization?

Mr. KAPPE. That is what I wanted to find out, whether he had any credentials.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should you be interested in them?

Mr. KAPPE. Because from the first, from my first activity on until today, I have always maintained that we should, as an organization, have nothing to do with Germany. We should be a strictly American organization.

The CHAIRMAN. Weideman, who was in Germany at that time, was he not?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes, but he was in Chicago.

The CHAIRMAN. And he was back to Germany?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What was Weideman's position in Germany, that should permit you and Gissibl to wire him in Germany? Why should you look him up?

Mr. KAPPE. Because we spoke with Mr. Weideman in Chicago about the creation of the Deutsche Freundschaftsbund as our idea of an independent American organization.

The CHAIRMAN. Did Weideman represent himself to you as holding any position?

Mr. KAPPE. He was the official representative of the German Government that was sent to this exposition.

The CHAIRMAN. Weideman was the official representative, and you gentlemen spoke to him about establishing a newspaper over here? Was it a newspaper or an organization?

Mr. KAPPE. We spoke about a newspaper. We spoke about organization matters.

The CHAIRMAN. And he discussed it with you—Weideman did?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes; without any authority, so that-----

The CHAIRMAN. I know, but officially representing the German Government, he discussed with you internal American matters, did he not?

Mr. KAPPE. We came to him.

The CHAIRMAN. You came to him, and he discussed it with you; that is true, is it not?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And the impression left upon you as the result of your talk was that you suggested to Gissibl to communicate with him in Germany?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. That is true. Weideman did not tell you that he did not want to discuss these matters with you, did he?

Mr. KAPPE. No; but at the same time he said, "I will have nothing to do with it."

The CHAIRMAN. But he was over here as an official representative of the German Government, and he discussed with you and Gissibl matters strictly pertaining to the people of America? That is true, is it not?

Mr. KAPPE. I would not put it that way.

The CHAIRMAN. He did not object to the talk, he did not tell you it was wrong for him? You and he and Gissibl had a talk. How long a talk did you have?

Mr. KAPPE. Oh, I met him one forenoon for probably an hour or so.

The CHAIRMAN. An hour or so. And you went over the whole thing, did you not?

Mr. KAPPE. Well, on different matters; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. You discussed the organization over here, and he discussed with you conditions in Germany.

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And he told you what the German party hoped to accomplish over here?

Mr. KAPPE. No.

The CHAIRMAN. You discussed the questions of organization of Germans in the United States, and those of German blood, did you not?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes; as an American independent organization.

The CHAIRMAN. And he did not say to you at any time that this was a subject that as an official representative of the German Government in the United States he could not engage in any talk on, did he?

Mr. KAPPE. He probably did not put it that strong, but he said, "Well, you can talk to me, but I have nothing to do with it; I have nothing to say."

The CHAIRMAN. But he discussed it with you?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And as a result of that, whatever the talk was, you suggested to Gissibl to wire Weideman in Germany. Weideman is connected with the German Government, is he not?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. In what capacity?

Mr. KAPPE. In the culture department.

The CHAIRMAN. What is his position?

Mr. KAPPE. I could not tell you.

The CHAIRMAN. Could not tell that. Did Gissibl communicate with him?

Mr. KAPPE. I do not think so.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you ever communicated with him since?

Mr. KAPPE. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Why did you and Gissibl go to an official of the German Government to discuss an American problem?

Mr. KAPPE. Because there was a movement—I won't say movement—because there existed at that time in different cities members, former members of the National Socialist Party of Germany, in the United States, in little cells, that were not very active; but we thought it was wrong to live in America and be a member of a German party—of a German movement.

The CHAIRMAN. But Gissibl stated his views, did he not, when he and Spanknoebel, as you say, made up?

Mr. KAPPE. No; the Friends of New Germany—

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know that only this morning Gissibl testified to that effect, that he endorsed everything that Spanknoebel stood for?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes; but the Friends of New Germany were never a German organization controlled by the Germany Party.

The CHAIRMAN. Gissibl now dominates the Friends of New Germany, does he not?

Mr. KAPPE. No.

The CHAIRMAN. He is on the pay roll.

Mr. KAPPE. To help Mr. Walter.

The CHAIRMAN. To help Mr. Walter? Why, he and Mr. Walter are on the outs, are they not, because they have different views? Are you sure of that? Is it yes or no? Don't nod your head. It is yes or no.

Mr. KAPPE. They are in accord; in harmony.

The CHAIRMAN. They are in complete harmony?

Mr. KAPPE. As far as I know; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. If they were not, you would know it, would you not?

Mr. KAPPE. I would know it; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly. So they are in complete harmony?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Gissibl is Walter's friend, is he not?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Gissibl has a candidate against Walter, has he not, for party chief—Mr. Schmuck of New Haven? Do you know that Gissibl admitted that this morning?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes; but Mr. Schmuck is not Mr. Gissibl's candidate. The delegates will elect the new leader of the organization.

The CHAIRMAN. This letter is one that you sent? Who was that sent from?

Mr. KAPPE. It was sent by me.

The CHAIRMAN. To whom?

Mr. KAPPE. To Mr. Staack, in Chicago.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is he?

Mr. KAPPE. He was a member of the band.

The CHAIRMAN. You said, "Destroy this letter immediately and keep your mouth shut", did you not?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. "I make you promise this to me on your word of honor. The time has come for action." What do you mean by that, "the time has come for action"?

Mr. KAPPE. I cannot find that in the German.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it in there?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you mean by that, "the time has come for action"?

Mr. KAPPE. I was informed that the books were not kept properly by Mr. Spanknoebel, and then I thought that if something like that happens, we have to act; we have to get rid of that man.

The CHAIRMAN. "But we want to preserve calm deliberation."

Mr. KAPPE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. "No premature remarks which could do us harm."

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. "I am telling you again that after this letter which Fr. has written with a happy heart, I again have confidence, but I must still be able to rely somewhat on fellow fighters." Is that right? What do you mean by "fellow fighters"?

Mr. KAPPE. That is a German expression, like you say "my fellow colleagues", "my fellow chums."

The CHAIRMAN. "I now consider to write without reserve to Consul Branhardt in Bremen." Did you write him?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes; I did.

The CHAIRMAN. Who was Consul Branhardt?

Mr. KAPPE. I met him in -

The CHAIRMAN. Who is he?

Mr. KAPPE. He is a merchant.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is he consul to?

Mr. KAPPE. The consul is an honorary title in Bremen: probably consul of Nicaragua in Bremen, or something.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should you write to him?

Mr. KAPPE. Because shortly before, I met him in Cincinnati.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you have a talk with him?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And did he talk with you about the New Germany?

Mr. KAPPE. No; but I told him that Spanknoebel made a mess out of things here.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is Branhardt, is he not the head of the division of the secret Nazi Party police?

Mr. KAPPE. No.

The CHAIRMAN. He is not?

Mr. KAPPE. I never heard of it. I never saw that name in the paper.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you connected with the secret Nazi police?

Mr. KAPPE. No, sir; I am not connected with the party or with anything.

The CHAIRMAN. Were you? Were you at any time?

Mr. KAPPE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You are not a party member?

Mr. KAPPE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Who sent that letter?

Mr. KAPPE. Mr. Schollbach.

The CHAIRMAN. And who is he?

Mr. KAPPE. He is living here in Newark.

The CHAIRMAN. A friend of yours?

Mr. KAPPE. I have not met him.

The CHAIRMAN. Coworker of yours?

Mr. KAPPE. Well, at that time he was.

The CHAIRMAN. In this letter, "without knowing anything about the negotiations with Weideman in Chicago, I sent a 6-page memorandum to Dr. Goebbels by the same steamer and by air mail. I am glad that your views and mine are almost identical, and that when Weideman arrived, he already found my letter.

"I now expect an early reply from abroad so that we can really start our work. The name is not the main thing."

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is Dr. Goebbels.

Mr. KAPPE. Dr. Goebbels is the minister for propaganda and enlightenment in Germany.

The CHAIRMAN. You knew him, did you?

Mr. KAPPE. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you communicate with him?

Mr. KAPPE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should this man communicate with him? You told him about your talk with Weideman, did you not?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you had a contact with Weideman in Germany, did you not?

Mr. KAPPE. No; in Chicago. I met him there.

The CHAIRMAN. As a result of meeting him there, you continue to communicate with him?

Mr. KAPPE. No.

The CHAIRMAN. You requested others to communicate with him for you?

Mr. KAPPE. No.

The CHAIRMAN. You requested Gissibl to do it?

Mr. KAPPE. To find out about Mr. Spanknoebel's credentials.

The CHAIRMAN. And this man apparently did it as a result of information you conveyed to him of your talk with Weideman. That is true, is it not?

Mr. KAPPE. That man acted at his own—

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; but you told him of a talk you had with Weideman in Chicago?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And the result of that was he sent a letter to Weideman, apparently.

Mr. KAPPE. Yes, apparently.

The CHAIRMAN. And he wrote telling you that?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And this Weideman was the official representative of the German Government to the United States at that time?

Mr. KAPPE. In Chicago.

The CHAIRMAN. That is true, is it not?

Mr. KAPPE. I don't know how far his official capacity was, but he was representing Germany at the exposition.

The CHAIRMAN. At the World's Fair?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Here is a letter from Spanknoebel to you, is it not?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Dated July 6, 1933.

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. "P.S." A post-script. Does that not say, "Have full authorization from the supreme party office"? That is, from your ministry for propaganda.

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Does it not also say, "If it is necessary to bring about a clear situation, I request that you cable Weideman"?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. "That we are united."

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should he write you to cable Weideman that "we are united" on July 6, 1933?

Mr. KAPPE. Because he was afraid, because we had told Weideman that we did not think his ideas were right.

The CHAIRMAN. What you and Gissibl did was to talk to Weideman about Spanknoebel. That is true, is it not?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes. Spanknoebel was at that time in Germany.

The CHAIRMAN. You talked with Weideman about Spanknoebel and his activities over here, and the American situation, did you not?

Mr. KAPPE. No. If I may put that in other words—

The CHAIRMAN. You talked with him about Spanknoebel, didn't you, Weideman?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes; but that was only of secondary importance.

The CHAIRMAN. But the important thing in your talk with Weideman was about the formation of an organization over here?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes; of an independent American organization.

The CHAIRMAN. Of an independent American organization over here. And he advised you, did he not?

Mr. KAPPE. No; he did not give us any advice.

The CHAIRMAN. He talked with you?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes; he talked with us.

The CHAIRMAN. He gave you his unofficial views, did he not?

Mr. KAPPE. He did not give us his views. We told him only to use his influence to see that nobody in Germany gave in, we did have nothing to do with Spanknoebel, because we did not believe in his ideas.

The CHAIRMAN. He said he would, did he not?

Mr. KAPPE. I don't know whether he promised us.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; but in any event the situation was such that you suggested to Gissibl to contact with him.

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And, in any event, Spanknoebel came over later from Germany?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And he wrote you this letter claiming that he had authority from the supreme office, did he not?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And he was accepted as such, as the representative of the National Socialist Party in the United States, until he was deposed, until he left the country, was he not?

Mr. KAPPE. He was not accepted by me.

The CHAIRMAN. No; but he was accepted by the movement.

Mr. KAPPE. Yes; after we—

The CHAIRMAN. And the only time Spanknoebel was repudiated by the National Socialist Party was when he was a fugitive from justice?

Mr. KAPPE. I do not know about that.

The CHAIRMAN. I am not cross-examining you, because I want you to feel right at home, but we want to get the facts.

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. But Spanknoebel was supreme until he was indicted? You know about the indictment?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Spanknoebel was supreme in this country so far as the people over here felt that he represented the National Socialist Party in Germany, until he was a fugitive from justice, was he not?

Mr. KAPPE. He was not supreme. He was the leader, as far as the bund was concerned.

The CHAIRMAN. The leader, this man who came from Germany, came over here and became leader of what was supposed to be an American organization. That is right, is it not?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. He used it in a way that fine Americans of German blood resented, did he not?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. He continued to be the leader, using it in what fine Americans of German blood considered to be an un-American way, did they not, and you fought it. That is true, is it not?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes; I fought him.

The CHAIRMAN. To your credit.

Mr. KAPPE. On my principles.

The CHAIRMAN. To your credit. You should not have any sympathy with a man like Spanknoebel. Men of that type should be shown up. The truth should come out. It is for your own benefit. You would not want a man of his type back here again, would you?

Mr. KAPPE. No.

The CHAIRMAN. He was succeeded by Gissibl?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And Gissibl stood for the same policies?

Mr. KAPPE. No.

The CHAIRMAN. You would not agree with Gissibl if he did, would you?

Mr. KAPPE. No; I would not.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know that Gissibl this morning admitted that he stood for the same things that Spanknoebel stood for?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes; but——

The CHAIRMAN. He admitted it himself. Do you know that? You don't know it, of course, naturally; but if he admitted it himself, would it change your opinion?

Mr. KAPPE. No.

The CHAIRMAN. So far as you are concerned, you are opposed to Spanknoebel and what he stood for, whether it is Gissibl or anybody else that tries to inculcate them over here? That is true, is it not?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You have seen that, have you?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. That came from Germany?

Mr. KAPPE. No; I think we get it from the German tourist-information office here in the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. German tourist-information office?

Mr. KAPPE. Every German newspaper in the United States gets it.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that Mr. Viereck?

Mr. KAPPE. No; Mr. Schmitz and Mr. Portack. It might also come direct from Germany.

The CHAIRMAN. We will offer that.

(THE DOCUMENTS WERE MARKED "EXHIBITS 51 AND 52.")

The CHAIRMAN. Is this a letter that you received, Mr. Kappe?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. From where?

Mr. KAPPE. From Dr. Robert Treut.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is he?

Mr. KAPPE. He is of the organization for the Germans abroad.

The CHAIRMAN. And that is sent to you from abroad?

Mr. KAPPE. Sent to me from Berlin; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And he is connected with the national socialist party, this organization?

Mr. KAPPE. No.

The CHAIRMAN. What did he write you about in that? Well, you received it, anyway, did you not?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Put it in as an exhibit.

(THE LETTER WAS MARKED "EXHIBIT 53.")

The CHAIRMAN. You received that, did you not?

Mr. KAPPE. No. Oh, yes. That is an article. Yes; sure.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, put that in.

(THE DOCUMENT WAS MARKED "EXHIBIT 54.")

The CHAIRMAN. You received that?

Mr. KAPPE. Mr. Fuchs gave me that.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is he?

Mr. KAPPE. Some of our readers.

The CHAIRMAN. What is that?

Mr. KAPPE. It is about a man that has told atrocity stories in America, and had told.

The CHAIRMAN. Propaganda, is it?

Mr. KAPPE. No; nothing to do with that.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is it sent to?

Mr. KAPPE. It was sent to the Chamber of Industry and Commerce of Plauen, to a firm by the name of Theodor Fuchs, in Plauen, in Germany. I think that is the father of one Mr. Fuchs that lives here.

The CHAIRMAN. And these other things were in your possession, were they?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes; they belong all together.

The CHAIRMAN. All together?

Mr. KAPPE. These two.

The CHAIRMAN. These two were together?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes; that belongs together, too.

The CHAIRMAN. And these were in your possession, too?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes; he brought them to me.

The CHAIRMAN. You can mark those all one exhibit.

(THE DOCUMENT WAS MARKED "EXHIBIT 55.")

The CHAIRMAN. Are you a stockholder in the D.Z. Publishing Co.?

Mr. KAPPE. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You don't subscribe to propaganda coming from the other side, do you, from Germany, attacking our citizens of our country, of this Government, whether they are Jews or Gentiles?

Mr. KAPPE. No; I do not subscribe to any.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you not been receiving all of this literature from the North German Lloyd, and does not that give propaganda to the country and the United States?

Mr. KAPPE. No; I receive newspapers from Germany, and for my information and for the use of writing my articles.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you see any of that material?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What do you call that?

Mr. KAPPE. That is a press service.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. It is not propaganda at all?

Mr. KAPPE. It is a regular newspaper press service, as all newspapers have.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. This is official documents that came from Germany.

Mr. KAPPE. Yes; I got them.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How did you get them? Do you get them in one sheet, or did you get them in lump sheets?

Mr. KAPPE. I got them in one envelop every day.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Whom did you get it from?

Mr. KAPPE. They come through the mail.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. From whom?

Mr. KAPPE. From this—I could not give you the address—National Socialist Press Service.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is that not a foreign propaganda service for outside of Germany?

Mr. KAPPE. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who are the National Press Service?

Mr. KAPPE. This service is for every newspaper in Germany, as long as they subscribe to it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The government controls the press over there, do they not?

Mr. KAPPE. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The Government of Germany, the National Socialist Party, do not control the press? You want to say that?

Mr. KAPPE. By "control it", they have a right to censor.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is it not a fact that they control every press in Germany today and that all the materials you get you get from the official organ of the German Government; is that not a fact? Is that not true?

Mr. KAPPE. It is not the official German Government.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Give me one unofficial paper that comes in from Germany, the party headquarters. Give me one official paper that comes in from Germany, unless it is from the party headquarters.

Mr. KAPPE. This stuff, that does not come from party headquarters. This the press service of the——

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You read German, do you not? What does that say on top there?

Mr. KAPPE. National Socialist Party correspondents.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Does that not come from that?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes; from the press department.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Of the National Socialist Party?

Mr. KAPPE. Of the party.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Are there any other individuals that are sending out these literatures or correspondence to the United States outside of this particular group? Give me one, if there is.

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who?

Mr. KAPPE. I got correspondence from the Institute for Germans Abroad.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is that not a part of the National Socialist Party? Are they not a part of it?

Mr. KAPPE. Well, it is all——

Mr. DICKSTEIN. It is all under the control of one government.

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And everything you get comes from that government.

Mr. KAPPE. Not directly.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Whether it is one branch or the other, that is so, is it not?

Mr. KAPPE. It is very hard to——

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Why is it hard? Every piece of propaganda that is entering the United States comes from one source or the other under the control of one government; is that not so?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. When you talk about cementing the feeling, and that is the purpose of your organization in this country, do you permit a Catholic or a Mason or a Jew to subscribe to the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. KAPPE. A Catholic, yes; and a Protestant, yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And a Mason?

Mr. KAPPE. And a Mason.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You allow a Mason?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And you allow a Jew. Do you allow Jews in the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. KAPPE. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Are those American principles? Would you say that those are American principles?

Mr. KAPPE. For our organization-----

Mr. DICKSTEIN. For your organization in this country, that you are saying you are trying to cement the feeling between this and the old country.

Mr. KAPPE. The Jews would not allow us in their organizations.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What organization in this country does not allow you to go into the Jewish organization?

Mr. KAPPE. Well-----

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know of any?

Mr. KAPPE. I have not tried it yet.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. No. What organization of the Masons would prohibit you from joining their organization?

Mr. KAPPE. None.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. None?

Mr. KAPPE. None.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. So that when you said a moment ago there is discrimination, you are mistaken so far as this Government is concerned, is that not so? Would you answer that, please?

Mr. KAPPE. Will you kindly repeat that once more?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Will you repeat that, Mr. Reporter?

(The question was read.)

The CHAIRMAN. In this country you mean?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. In this country, put it that way. We do not discriminate against Jews, do we, in this country?

Mr. KAPPE. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. But you discriminate against them in your organization?

Mr. KAPPE. No, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You discriminate against Masons, do you not?

Mr. KAPPE. No, sir; not to my knowledge.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. In your application—read that over here—what does it say? This is your Friends of New Germany. Read that top there.

Mr. KAPPE (reading):

I do not belong to any secret organizations of any kind. I am of Aryan descent.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Which means what? What does "Aryan descent" mean?

Mr. KAPPE. That I am a German.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. A German? And what else does it say?

Mr. KAPPE [reading]:

And free from Jewish and colored blood.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Does any organization in this country subscribe to this formula?

Mr. KAPPE. I don't know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You don't know. So that when you stated that you are trying to cement the friendship, and that is the purpose

of your organization, with the foreign government, that is, Germany, it is for the purpose of a friendly feeling?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. But it is not so, is it, under that very application that is taken from your files?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes; but we do not mean to say that-----

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You do not mean to say it, but it is in there, is it not?

Mr. KAPPE. It is no discrimination. We want to be off by ourselves, like other organizations.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Why do you not stay in Germany? The American Government does not interfere with anything that Germany wants to do in Germany.

Mr. KAPPE. I know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Then why do you come into this country and try to subscribe a foreign policy for the American people in this country?

Mr. KAPPE. I am not doing that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You are not doing that? Now, you say you do not believe in propaganda. You do not believe in that. You do not believe in attacking racial groups in this country. Is that true?

Mr. KAPPE. Not as racial groups; no.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Well, as what would you?

Mr. KAPPE. If they attack my old Fatherland and the people that live there, I feel that I have the moral right to defend all that is dear to me.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Let me give you this illustration. I am of Jewish faith.

Mr. KAPPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I have the highest regard for the German people. I have been in your country a number of times. Outside of the fact that as a Member of Congress I have tried to clear the atmosphere in this country, you and your paper made unjustifiable attacks upon me as a Jew.

Mr. KAPPE. No, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What?

Mr. KAPPE. No, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You have not said a word about me in your paper?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes, yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. As a Jew.

Mr. KAPPE. No; as one that is fighting and saying things about Germany that in my estimation are not true.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Give us one line of things that I said about Germany.

Mr. KAPPE. In Cincinnati, you have talked about the butchers, the Hitler butchers.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Were you there?

Mr. KAPPE. I have read it in the papers.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And what else?

Mr. KAPPE. And you have said that all we do is, we want to undermine the American institution.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is right.

Mr. KAPPE. The Government.

MR. DICKSTEIN. If you are undermining the American institution and the American Government, you agree with me that we ought to expose it, do you not?

MR. KAPPE. Yes, sir.

MR. DICKSTEIN. So that if I said that a group of aliens or somebody is undermining this Government with subversive propaganda, you were not justified in making any attack of any kind, were you, because I acted as an American in my own country?

MR. KAPPE. Well, but——

MR. DICKSTEIN. Was I undermining? Was I doing something wrong?

MR. KAPPE. In my opinion you did, Mr. Dickstein.

MR. DICKSTEIN. If I presented to the Government of the United States——

MR. KAPPE. Oh, not that; not that.

MR. DICKSTEIN. But you did attack me along those lines, because I was a Jew. That is the truth, is it not? I have copies of them here. I do not want to take up your time.

MR. KAPPE. Not as a Jew, but as a man that hates the new order of things in Germany.

MR. DICKSTEIN. Why? I am talking about the United States. I am not interested in Germany. Do you think it was wrong for an American to warn the country of foreign subversive propaganda?

MR. KAPPE. No, no.

MR. DICKSTEIN. That was right, was it not?

MR. KAPPE. That was right.

MR. DICKSTEIN. And you agree with me?

MR. KAPPE. I agree with you.

MR. DICKSTEIN. But, nevertheless, you made an attack in your public press.

MR. KAPPE. I asked for proofs.

MR. DICKSTEIN. You asked for proofs?

MR. KAPPE. I said there would be——if that is propaganda——there would be a million propagandists.

MR. DICKSTEIN. Do you remember 22 sacks of mail coming into the German consulate at New York.

MR. KAPPE. No.

MR. DICKSTEIN. Did you hear about it?

MR. KAPPE. Yes; I read it in the papers.

MR. DICKSTEIN. 22 sacks of mail, coming in under the guise of diplomatic mail. Do you remember that?

MR. KAPPE. Yes.

MR. DICKSTEIN. You published that in your own paper.

MR. KAPPE. Yes.

MR. DICKSTEIN. Was that diplomatic mail?

MR. KAPPE. No.

MR. DICKSTEIN. It was propaganda, was it not? Was it not?

MR. KAPPE. I have not seen it.

MR. DICKSTEIN. You saw some of the sheets. It was brought to your paper.

MR. KAPPE. I would not call that propaganda.

MR. DICKSTEIN. It was something that would tend to bring about hate amongst our citizens in this country?

MR. KAPPE. No.

THE CHAIRMAN. Why should they send these things to the German ambassador unless they were strictly official matters?

MR. KAPPE. To enlighten those people the German consul comes in contact with, of German descent.

THE CHAIRMAN. Are the German consuls in this country and other countries used for that purpose? Do you think that American consuls abroad should be used for handling literature going to other countries surreptitiously, hiddenly, secretly, under the guise of the diplomatic relationship, for distribution in that country?

MR. KAPPE. I don't know about that.

THE CHAIRMAN. Of course, you know about that.

MR. DICKSTEIN. The papers carried it. Your own paper carried it, after it was exposed by me.

MR. KAPPE. Yes, but I don't know that there is anything illegal.

MR. DICKSTEIN. Oh, you don't know that?

MR. KAPPE. No.

MR. DICKSTEIN. Until that 22 sacks of mail reached the consul, the propaganda was brought in by parcel post, was it not?

MR. KAPPE. I never received any.

MR. DICKSTEIN. You never received it? How did you get all that sort of material?

MR. KAPPE. When I got the book, I got it from the publishing house.

MR. DICKSTEIN. This was found in your possession, was it not?

MR. KAPPE. Yes.

MR. DICKSTEIN. Would the American people subscribe to that sort of---would you call that propaganda?

MR. KAPPE. I would not subscribe to it. I did not have it published.

MR. DICKSTEIN. It was in your office.

MR. KAPPE. Yes.

MR. DICKSTEIN. They gave it to us.

MR. KAPPE. Yes.

MR. DICKSTEIN. You do not subscribe to this?

MR. KAPPE. No.

MR. DICKSTEIN. You think it wrong yourself?

MR. KAPPE. Yes, sir.

MR. DICKSTEIN. But yet it was there.

MR. KAPPE. Yes, sir.

MR. DICKSTEIN. With other similar attacks against such American citizens of outstanding character in the United States. That is true, is it not?

MR. KAPPE. Yes, but I did not order it.

MR. DICKSTEIN. I did not ask you that.

THE CHAIRMAN. Where did it come from?

MR. DICKSTEIN. From his office. Where did you get it from?

MR. KAPPE. Somebody made a drawing and brought it in.

MR. DICKSTEIN. Who was the "somebody?"

MR. KAPPE. Mr. Schiebe.

MR. DICKSTEIN. And who is he? Where is his address?

MR. KAPPE. He is living somewhere in Astoria. It must be in the telephone book, I guess. But—

MR. DICKSTEIN. Who paid Schiebe for that?

Mr. KAPPE. He didn't get paid for it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. He is a German, is he?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is he an alien or a citizen?

Mr. KAPPE. I could not tell you.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I offer that in evidence.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

(THE DRAWING WAS MARKED "EXHIBIT 56.")

The CHAIRMAN. I think at this time you might as well offer all these books, too.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I will ask the clerk to read that portion. That is the statement of the Deutsche Post.

The CLERK (reading):

In the August number of the same publication new appeals are made to Americans of German descent to enter politics in the United States. The appeal reads in part:

"To be in politics means to join the fighting troops of the Friends of the New Germany and cooperation informing a bulwark of a united German America."

In a further item in the same issue, which is entitled "Revolution in the United States of America", and in which also the President of the United States is criticized, the paper says:

"From the chaos of a revolutionary break-down we want to emerge by an orderly revolutionary deed guided from above."

Criticizing President Roosevelt's reconstruction program, an article by G. Z. Weigand contains the following paragraph:

"Roosevelt's promise to give the forgotten man a new deal was an empty election promise. The laws passed in the last 3 months show hardly any revolutionary ideas. Hoover could have passed them just as well. Roosevelt celebrates them as the beginning of a better future."

The article ends with an expression of hope for the awakening of a strong political nationalism in the United States.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. "Nationalism" is the National Socialist Party, is it not?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CLERK (reading):

In the April number of the same issue there is published an "open letter" to the American Government which reads in part as follows:

"We warn official America 'Watch your step!' We urgently request the American Government to bring about a discontinuance of the propaganda against Germany."

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What propaganda did America create against Germany; do you know of any?

Mr. KAPPE. The United States?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What did the United States do as a government to create propaganda against the Germans?

Mr. KAPPE. Nothing.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Nothing?

Mr. KAPPE. I did not write that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. We will come to that. Who is Weigand? What is this G. Z. Weigand?

Mr. KAPPE. I do not know him.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do not know him at all?

Mr. KAPPE. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You do not subscribe to that?

Mr. KAPPE. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You will agree that is propaganda, is it not?

Mr. KAPPE. It is the personal views of . . .

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Would you call that language read by the clerk as "personal views"?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You would call that "personal views", and you would put it, I suppose, under the guise of free speech --written by a German Nazi paper representing the National Socialist Party. Would you subscribe to that?

Mr. KAPPE. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Certainly not; and there is only one National Socialist Party in the world today, and that is in Germany. Is that correct?

Mr. KAPPE. Well, I think there are some more.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The others have another form of Fascisti, like Mussolini, but the National Socialist form of government is Germany?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is the Hitler government?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Which you tried to inculcate into the American people; is that not so? You are trying to spread that form of government?

Mr. KAPPE. No, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. In your press and in your daily contact of propaganda?

Mr. KAPPE. No, sir; I never did it and never will do that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I did not say that you personally did it, but that is part of the program of the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. KAPPE. No, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Are you a member of the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. HARDWICK. You say you are?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. I understood you to say you were an alien.

Mr. KAPPE. Yes, sir; I am not yet a citizen.

Mr. HARDWICK. And that a person could not be a member of the Friends of New Germany unless he were a citizen. How about that?

Mr. KAPPE. There are citizens and noncitizens in it.

Mr. HARDWICK. That is true today?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes; but eventually we will all become citizens.

Mr. HARDWICK. But at present you are a member, although you are at present also an alien?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. HARDWICK. How long did you say you have been in this country?

Mr. KAPPE. Been in this country since 1925.

Mr. HARDWICK. Some 9 years.

Mr. KAPPE. I took out my first papers in 1926. I have changed my residence. I could not keep track, getting the necessary wfr-

nesses for my papers. And then later on I thought I would become a citizen as soon as I am cleared of those accusations of being an agent of the German Government, or a Hitler spy, and whatever I have been called.

Mr. HARDWICK. Of course, your time to prosecute your first papers to make them effective has expired, has it not, under the American law?

Mr. KAPPE. They have expired?

Mr. HARDWICK. You have 7 years. That 7 years is up.

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. So you will have to start over.

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. You are not even now in the status of a person having first papers.

Mr. KAPPE. No.

Mr. HARDWICK. Are you?

Mr. KAPPE. No; I have not.

Mr. HARDWICK. You have no papers, and yet you are at present an active member and one of the national officers of the Friends of the New Germany?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. HARDWICK. What is all this talk about 9 months ago that they changed that—but you are not a member of the National Party?

Mr. KAPPE. No, sir.

Mr. HARDWICK. Is that the difference?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. HARDWICK. The rule does not go so far as to require people to be American citizens to join this organization, the new group?

Mr. KAPPE. I did not get it.

Mr. HARDWICK. I say, the new rule does not extend to the proposition that in order to be a member of the society of the Friends of New Germany you must be an American citizen?

Mr. KAPPE. No.

Mr. HARDWICK. Or have your first papers?

Mr. KAPPE. No. It is our wish—it is the wish that every member should become a citizen.

Mr. HARDWICK. I understand. How many members has the society of the Friends of New Germany in this country?

Mr. KAPPE. About 3,000 or so.

Mr. HARDWICK. About 3,000. Do you know in a general way, without undertaking to be absolutely accurate, what percentage of them are aliens and what percentage of them are citizens?

Mr. KAPPE. Well, they change. Right now?

Mr. HARDWICK. Yes.

Mr. KAPPE. Probably 50-50, I think.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you draw any pension from the German Government?

Mr. KAPPE. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Were you in the World War?

Mr. KAPPE. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Were you in the German Army?

Mr. KAPPE. After the war; yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You joined it after the war?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes; as a volunteer.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. After the war in Germany?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes; for a short time.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Gissibl said that he withdrew from the Friends of New Germany his membership because he was not a citizen.

Mr. KAPPE. Yes. He could not be the-----

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; but he withdrew completely from the organization, he said.

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Then how do you account for his withdrawing completely from the organization because he is not a citizen, and you still retain your membership?

Mr. KAPPE. I don't know.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know of any reason why he should have resigned completely from the organization as a member?

Mr. KAPPE. Probably, too, I think because his name has been mentioned in the papers so often.

The CHAIRMAN. Did he not just simply resign as party chief and withdraw as a member just to sort of cover himself up? Let's be frank. He is still the active head of the organization, is he not?

Mr. KAPPE. He is still in an advising capacity there to help Mr. Walter.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. And he contributes in the main to making up the policies.

Mr. KAPPE. The policies are there already, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. But he is the one whose advice is followed. That is so, is it not?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you been to Germany lately?

Mr. KAPPE. No; never.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Gissibl went to Germany a short time ago.

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And the Friends of New Germany paid for the trip.

Mr. KAPPE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you knew of his going over there?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. He went over there officially and representing the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. He went over specifically to consult with members of the National Socialist Party and the Hitler Government? Don't start answering too quickly. Do you know he did? What did he go over there for, then?

Mr. KAPPE. Gissibl, in my opinion, went over there to straighten out certain matters.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should the Friends of New Germany, if they are a distinctively American organization, send somebody over to Germany to straighten out matters?

Mr. HARDWICK. Pay the expenses on that trip.

Mr. KAPPE. Because the Ausland department of the National Socialist Party has groups of National Socialists in all countries where Germans are living.

The CHAIRMAN. They have groups in this country now?

Mr. KAPPE. No. I say they had groups in all those countries, in every country where Germans were, in Italy, France, and England, there always—

The CHAIRMAN. But they have not any in this country?

Mr. KAPPE. No.

The CHAIRMAN. They did not when he went over there?

Mr. KAPPE. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should he go over there? He did not go over on that account?

Mr. KAPPE. I think probably it had something to do with it, that somebody, probably, over in Germany, had the idea to open up again those groups, and he was opposed to that.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you sure that is the reason he went over there?

Mr. KAPPE. That is at least one of those reasons.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the other reasons?

Mr. KAPPE. I do not know whether there were any specific reasons.

The CHAIRMAN. You were one of those who brought it about that he went over there, were you not?

Mr. KAPPE. What?

The CHAIRMAN. In the organization Gissibl and you discussed this before he went over, did you not?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And naturally Gissibl and you undertook the necessary efforts to have him sent over.

Mr. KAPPE. I had nothing to do with that.

The CHAIRMAN. Gissibl and you and one other gentleman are called the "Big Three", are you not, of the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. KAPPE. No.

The CHAIRMAN. You know of Gissibl going abroad?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes; I knew of it.

The CHAIRMAN. You knew before he went over he was going over?

Mr. KAPPE. Well, he decided, I think—

The CHAIRMAN. Well, wait a minute. You knew before he went over that he was going over?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And you and he discussed his trip? That is true, is it not?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And the purposes of the trip?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, what did he go over there for?

Mr. KAPPE. Well, it was—as I told you before, Mr. Chairman, there are no specific reasons. It was mainly to get information how everything was.

The CHAIRMAN. What information?

Mr. KAPPE. Information about conditions in Germany.

The CHAIRMAN. What information; what particular information?

Mr. KAPPE. To be able to tell us what was the true picture of it.

The CHAIRMAN. He never told anybody when he came back, did he?

Mr. KAPPE. Oh, yes; he spoke about it; he spoke about the conditions in Germany.

The CHAIRMAN. Where did he speak about it?

Mr. KAPPE. Here in Yorkville, in New York, in the Casino.

The CHAIRMAN. Why, the previous witness, the treasurer, said he did not.

Mr. KAPPE. The speech was published in our newspaper.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. He went over there just to get information, but he went over as a representative of the Friends of New Germany in the United States, did he not?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. He went over to pay allegiance to Hitler, did he not?

Mr. KAPPE. He did not see Hitler.

The CHAIRMAN. Oh, I know; but he went over there to pay allegiance to Hitler?

Mr. KAPPE. I won't say that.

The CHAIRMAN. You won't say he did not, either?

Mr. KAPPE. He did not pay allegiance to Hitler.

The CHAIRMAN. You won't say he did not go over there to pay allegiance to Hitler?

Mr. KAPPE. He never would have done that to pay allegiance to Hitler.

The CHAIRMAN. He went over there, anyway, to pay his respects?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes; you might put it that way, to pay his respects.

The CHAIRMAN. And he went over there to discuss with representatives of Hitler your organization in the United States. He must have gone over there for that reason. Common sense would tell us that, would it not?

Mr. KAPPE. I know that he discussed cultural matters.

The CHAIRMAN. What is that in English?

Mr. KAPPE. Cultural.

The CHAIRMAN. Cultural matters?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You did not have to send anybody over on cultural matters in Germany, did you? What did you mean by "cultural"? The meaning may have been changed in the last year. What do you mean by "cultural"?

Mr. KAPPE. Cultural? Development of art and science.

The CHAIRMAN. The development of art and science of Germany, of any country, is of generations, is it not?

Mr. KAPPE. I did not get that.

The CHAIRMAN. The cultural development of a nation is of generations?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Not a day or a year, is it?

Mr. KAPPE. No, that is right.

The CHAIRMAN. So he did not go there for that, did he? We all know of the fine culture of the German people in the past. Everyone knows that. History records that fact. You do not have to be of German blood. It is a part of the history of the

progress of the world. So he did not go over for a cultural education, did he? That is true, is it not?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. He went over for other reasons. What were they?

Mr. KAPPE. There are no specific reasons that Gissibl went over for.

The CHAIRMAN. What were they? That does not mean anything, to answer a question that way. What were they? We have eliminated the cultural reason that you advanced. You now say he did not go over for that. What other reasons were there?

Mr. KAPPE. To tell them, to give Germany some information about the work of enlightenment we are carrying on here as sons and daughters of the fatherland, naturally.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should you, imbued with the institutions of America, go over to Germany to report what development is taking place here in the United States, if you are a distinctively American organization?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes, but we are also members of the—of German blood.

The CHAIRMAN. I am of Irish blood, but I am not going over to Ireland telling them about conditions here.

Mr. KAPPE. Well, it is different, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Oh, is it?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. I am just as proud of the land of my forbears as you are of yours. I am glad to see you proud of it. If you were not, I would not have any respect for you. But we are not entering into that now. Everybody has respect for the German people and their contributions. But why should he go over there representing officially your organization, that is a distinctively American organization, to report over there the conditions in the United States?

Mr. KAPPE. Not conditions in the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. Or the development of the German people, of German blood.

Mr. KAPPE. Yes, of our movement.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words they are reporting to the chief?

Mr. KAPPE. No, no.

The CHAIRMAN. They are reporting to some higher-up?

Mr. KAPPE. No.

The CHAIRMAN. You are?

Mr. KAPPE. We are not responsible to anybody.

The CHAIRMAN. You were making a report, because you wanted them over in Germany to know directly what your organization was doing, were you not?

Mr. KAPPE. Probably to find some sympathy.

The CHAIRMAN. To find some sympathy?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes; I might say that.

The CHAIRMAN. I thought you said you were opposed to bringing over here and trying to implant in America the national Socialist scheme as it exists in Germany. Why should you look for their sympathy, if you are opposed to them?

Mr. KAPPE. Don't you see that here, with all we are doing, that we think we do something that is right; we want to help our father-

land. So Mr. Gissibl went over and told them, and told them, "Now, listen, we are helping you. We are going to help you."

The CHAIRMAN. Helping them in what way?

Mr. KAPPE. Defending Germany against lies spread against Germany, telling our readers that those atrocity stories they read in the papers are not true; that there is no —

The CHAIRMAN. You think it was necessary to send a man over to tell them that?

Mr. KAPPE. Also to get a true picture of the New Germany.

The CHAIRMAN. Also to get instructions from them?

Mr. KAPPE. There were no instructions.

The CHAIRMAN. Or to collaborate with them to get the benefit of their views and their opinions? That is right, is it not?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes, sir; I might put it that way.

The CHAIRMAN. Surely.

Mr. KAPPE. But there were no instructions and no allegiance.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you always raise your hand and "Heil Hitler"? I am curious to get your state of mind when you do that. It is a salute, is it not?

Mr. KAPPE. That is a salute; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Salute to whom?

Mr. KAPPE. Salute like —

The CHAIRMAN. Whom do you salute?

Mr. KAPPE. The other fellow that I meet.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is the other fellow?

Mr. KAPPE. That I talk to, that I meet. You won't see me doing it.

The CHAIRMAN. Whom do you salute when you stand up when you are in a meeting. You stand up and you "Heil, Hitler." Whom are you saluting?

Mr. KAPPE. In a mass meeting we have a cheer for President Roosevelt and Germany's leader.

The CHAIRMAN. Whom do you salute when you say "Heil, Hitler"? You are saluting Hitler, are you not?

Mr. KAPPE. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Whom are you saluting?

Mr. KAPPE. The salute itself does not —

The CHAIRMAN. Whom is the salute given to?

Mr. KAPPE. To — the same as if I would take my hat off to you if I would meet you.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not meet me in the street and put your hand up to me, do you?

Mr. KAPPE. No.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not greet everybody you meet out here in the street and put your hand up, do you?

Mr. KAPPE. No; I do not.

The CHAIRMAN. When you put up your hand and say "Heil Hitler", whom are you saluting?

Mr. KAPPE. The next man that I salute, the audience or —

The CHAIRMAN. Whom are the audience saluting? To whom is the salute addressed? It is addressed to Germany, is it not, the government in Germany?

Mr. KAPPE. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you tell me why?

Mr. KAPPE. It is very hard to explain, but it is a custom.

The CHAIRMAN. Was it a custom before Hitler? Was it a custom before Hitler was in power?

Mr. KAPPE. No; not generally; not a general custom.

The CHAIRMAN. It was not a custom at all, was it?

Mr. KAPPE. Not a general custom.

The CHAIRMAN. What is that?

Mr. KAPPE. It was not a general custom then.

The CHAIRMAN. And it is in vogue since Hitler was in power. That is a sign of allegiance to Hitler, is it not, and his party, and his government?

Mr. KAPPE. If I raise my right arm, it is the German salute.

The CHAIRMAN. To whom?

Mr. KAPPE. Mr. Chairman, there is nothing to whom.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you say when you raise your right arm?

Mr. KAPPE. I say "Heil."

The CHAIRMAN. What does that mean?

Mr. KAPPE. Hail.

The CHAIRMAN. What do the others say?

Mr. KAPPE. A few say "Heil Hitler" because they took it over from Germany in the form of salute, because it is customary over there.

The CHAIRMAN. You did not raise your right hand before Hitler came into power, like that, and salute, did you?

Mr. KAPPE. No.

The CHAIRMAN. No. You have never been associated with Spanknoebel, you say?

Mr. KAPPE. I did not say that. For a short time I was a member of the bund when he was the leader.

The CHAIRMAN. I thought you said you never had any personal contact with Spanknoebel.

Mr. KAPPE. Oh, yes; I said yes. I met him in Detroit, and I met him in Chicago at the convention.

The CHAIRMAN. Under Spanknoebel, you were director of the press, were you not?

Mr. KAPPE. By name.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not care whether it was by name or not, you were director of the press under Spanknoebel?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Spanknoebel appointed you?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And you said you were opposed to Spanknoebel?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And you accepted an appointment from him?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And at the same time did Spanknoebel know you were opposed to him, at the time he appointed you as director of the press?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What were you supposed to do as director of the press?

Mr. KAPPE. I was elected to that office.

THE CHAIRMAN. We understand there has never been an election.
MR. KAPPE. Yes; there has.

THE CHAIRMAN. The evidence we have is that Spanknoebel took it over and mimed everybody.

MR. KAPPE. Spanknoebel first was elected and then he named his assistants.

THE CHAIRMAN. You were not elected, were you?

MR. KAPPE. No; but it was the wish of the delegates.

THE CHAIRMAN. I know, but Spanknoebel appointed you?

MR. KAPPE. Appointed me; yes.

THE CHAIRMAN. And Fritz Gissibl was his vice commander in chief of the organization?

MR. KAPPE. Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN. Wohl was treasurer?

MR. KAPPE. Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN. Mensing was chief of staff of the Uechla. How long were you director of the press under Spanknoebel?

MR. KAPPE. I was by name only.

THE CHAIRMAN. How long were you by name only?

MR. KAPPE. From that time on when that meeting was in Chicago; that was July or August.

THE CHAIRMAN. Did you come to New York while he was here?

MR. KAPPE. No.

THE CHAIRMAN. Did you know that Spanknoebel had credentials for the press, to show the press that he was appointed by a popular authority in Germany to come over here and represent the German Nazi movement?

MR. KAPPE. He made some—on his letter he made some remarks to that effect.

THE CHAIRMAN. By accepting an appointment from Spanknoebel, you recognized him as your chief, did you not?

MR. KAPPE. Yes.

MR. DICKSTEIN. You said the reason you organized this Friends of New Germany is because you want to prevent the lies about Germany. Is that right?

MR. KAPPE. Yes, sir.

MR. DICKSTEIN. Germany today has no free press; is that true?

MR. KAPPE. Well, I would not say that, Mr. Dickstein.

MR. DICKSTEIN. The press is under the control of the National Socialist Party?

MR. KAPPE. Yes.

MR. DICKSTEIN. So that if I, as an individual, said that there was no free press in Germany, that would not be a lie, would it?

MR. KAPPE. No; it would be a matter of opinion.

MR. DICKSTEIN. I say, that would not be a lie, would it?

MR. KAPPE. No.

MR. DICKSTEIN. So that I would not be slandering the German people, would I?

MR. KAPPE. No.

MR. DICKSTEIN. When Germany removed all Jews from office, such as doctors and lawyers and judges—that is true, is it not?

MR. KAPPE. No; only to that percentage of the Jewish population in comparison with the—

Mr. DICKSTEIN. But if they did remove certain Jews, doctors, and lawyers and judges, and if I said that, that was not slander against Germany, was it?

Mr. KAPPE. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And if I said that Germany has put certain people into a concentration camp, that was not lying about Germany, was it?

Mr. KAPPE. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What particular lies do you say you have been trying to stop in this country?

Mr. KAPPE. The lies that Jews have been killed because they were Jews--Jews have been mistreated in concentration camps, and Communists have been killed and mistreated in those concentration camps, and that the German laborer is just a slave.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That the German Government had confiscated all the labor organizations and took their money away. That is true, is it not?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes, sir; but they-----

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is true, is it not?

Mr. KAPPE. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That would not be a lie if I said something about the labor conditions in Germany?

Mr. KAPPE. No; but on the other hand, they put up a new organization.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you got a constitution, the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. KAPPE. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you any bylaws upon which you work?

Mr. KAPPE. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is all.

The CHAIRMAN. All right; thank you, Mr. Kappe.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. FRANK PEASE

Mr. PEASE. In a brief meeting with Dr. Rosenberg, Alfred Rosenberg and Prince Von Bismarck, a year ago in London, while not going into details, Dr. Rosenberg did say to me in passing, "Well, of course, you know my foreign operations tactic is to divide the people from the government", and I remarked to him, "That is a Moscow tactic." That, Dr. Rosenberg said to me.

The other two items that I have in mind that are somewhat confidential are, the latest semi-Semitic book that has been published in America anonymously, a rehash of the characteristic anti-Semitic books such as Mrs. Webster's work and Lady Kingsbury's work, and with excerpts from the protocols, written by a gentleman in America by the name of Colonel Sanctuary, 156 Fifth Avenue, distributed, I think, by Gulden, of the Order of Seventy-six, I think not issuing openly from Colonel Sanctuary's office. Colonel Sanctuary is, I think, a Mason, and has recently been lecturing throughout Masonic circles in England against the Jews and for the Nazis. Of course, the Masonic members would not like that, but none the less, a man that starts this rabid anti-Semitism in America is not an awfully good Mason, I would say. I am not a Mason myself. My

father was. But I should say that was not in accordance with Masonic principles and teachings. That is one item.

In the same building, 156 Fifth Avenue, is a man that I don't know is an American citizen. He is either Captain or Lieutenant Lusenberg. Lusenberg told me that he went to school with Dr. Rosenberg; claims he is an Estonian. He is a linguist, speaks 6 major languages, and the 3 Estonian semidialects. He is now or has been an interpreter, for the Ellis Island immigration staff. He is the man who stimulated Colonel Sanctuary into getting out this anti-Semitic book, which is being sold all over America.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is he now working at Ellis Island?

Mr. PEASE. I am not sure.

Mr. ERSTEIN. He is, in the capacity of a welfare worker for the Y.M.C.A.

Mr. PEASE. When I recently returned from Germany, Lusenberg tried to inveigle me into going up to a man named Gissibl's house.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Gissibl?

Mr. PEASE. Quite naturally we did not accept his invitation to dinner, my wife replying over the telephone, saying that the last German food we had was in a German jail. Since that the Nazis have been laying off me, when they understood my absence was hostile. I should have gone and gotten an earful.

But Lusenberg is in close contact with this man Gissibl, and Lusenberg is the man who stimulated Colonel Sanctuary to write the book. It is largely clippings from these sources I mentioned; very poorly written. Nevertheless, it is being sold by the Nazis throughout America. Sells for \$2.50 a copy and \$1.50 a copy.

Then an associate of Lusenberg is a young man who represents the League of Young Russians. He is a Canadian and American representative. I am sorry I cannot furnish his name. It is one of the double-barreled names. I can present it to the committee tomorrow. That is one of the active Nazi agents here. Associated with him is a lady by the name of Mrs. Von Felt, 3065 Roberts Avenue, Bronx.

Those chaps distribute this anti-Semitic book. From a literary standpoint, it is no good, but from a propaganda standpoint it is. It happens to be written by an American, and the title of it, by the way, is either "Are These Things So?" or "Can This Be True?"

Mr. PRINCE. "Are These Things So?"

Mr. PEASE. You have seen it, then.

Those are all the things at the moment of a nature I would not want to bring out at a public hearing.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Just a minute. On this Pelley proposition.

Mr. PEASE. Oh, yes; on the Pelley thing. Pelley wrote me last year in London as an anti-Communist. That has been the thing that I have been doing, fighting Communism. I have spent a lot of money on it, and taken lots of chances, and have probably embarrassed governments abroad because of the nature of the propaganda which I published against the operations of the G.P.U., the implications being sometimes that foreign officers were dealing rather intimately with them.

For instance, one piece of information I published in London, of which I have a copy here, was apropos the shipment of a load of

high explosives up the Thames, which mysteriously disappeared, and Scotland Yard has not found it yet. That made Scotland Yard very hostile to me, and I had to get out very hurriedly, or I would have been thrown out. The foreign office told me that. So I went to Germany. I supposed that Germany was thoroughly anti-Communist. I published that in an article. Another item was that Premier MacDonald had decided to propose that everybody in Europe reduce the standing army to 50,000 members and let Soviet Russia have a standing army of 200,000 members. I published that.

Things like that brought me into corresponding with Pelley at long distance, assuming, although I never heard his name for it, that whoever is starting an active movement against Communism in America, I am for it. Pelley very quickly showed that he was exploiting anti-Semitism rather than anti-Communism. My position on anti-Semitism is that it would be a very bad thing for America to exploit Israel under the guise of anti-Communism, and I do not believe in it. They have been trying to make me believe it for the last 4 or 5 years.

Then I came back and I printed this document. I sent it to a lot of these professional anti-Communists, like Harry Young, in Chicago, and a lot of others, and none of them would publish that thing. Yet it presumes to be an intelligent discussion of what is going on in Germany today, gives a real picture of the politics and the actual scene—not out of a catalog and dodging anything of the Nazi Party, but what is actually going on at the scene.

In this morning's press, the Chicago Tribune representative from Berlin, in the Morning's News, has an item in which he actually comes out and confirms my whole position. He says Hitler is not giving his rank and file his worker's program, and not being able to do it, is going more and more to the left.

None of these professional anti-Communists would publish that. When I got back to America and looked over their stuff more intimately, their publications, I found out why. Their support, the thing they are making their money from, and which you have a large amount of data on as compared to my limited theoretical knowledge of it, is that they are exploiting anti-Semitism to get into the money. That did not suit me, so I broke with them. I put this analytical expose of the center of the Nazi movement into their hands, and they would not touch it. Therefore, I completely turned in my tracks and concluded that these fellows are actually betraying the counter-revolution in America by turning it into anti-Semitism exclusively. That is the tactics of the opposition and the Nazi Party in this country, to take the organizations that are militant and consciously patriotic and to wish the whole onus of the communistic class warfare situation on to Israel. I am against that. It is wrong, politically, historically, morally, and humanely, to do it. Those are the terms on which they are going to go forward in American and line up their members, because it is a better rabble-raising formula than to deal with conflicting communistic problems.

If Pelley has appeared before this committee, or your members went down there, and if he had the moral and intellectual audacity to tout himself as not being part of the Nazi Party, I have letters in my pocket to show when he began his association with them. He

came to see me as soon as I arrived in America. An analysis of Mr. Pelley's motive in saying this was that what he did was exactly the opposite. I would not have the effrontery to ask him if he was taking Nazi money, but he volunteered the fact that he had nothing to do with it.

Now, here, under date of — I will leave these letters with you for your committee, if you wish.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes, we will keep them.

Mr. PEASE. Here is the point down here. The thing does not amount to much except this one of August 19, 1933, from North Carolina, under Pelley's signature, written to me in London. Down here, you might like this line, rather. Here is Pelley's characteristic egotism — something apropos the Ku-Klux Klan. He said:

Your reference to the Ku Klux Klan shows that you have lost touch with recent developments here in the States, because the Klan has been utterly discredited through the lechery and venality of its leaders and has almost ceased to operate. Those leaders who were on the "up and up," and who really thought the organization meant the purging of our country of its undesirable elements, have more or less become identified with our Legion of Silver Shirts, and we are enrolling heavy numbers of former Klan members, especially throughout the Mid-West. In fact, it so happens that a newspaper from Arkansas was laid on my desk this forenoon, in which the charge had been made editorially that the Silver Legion was probably the receiver for the bankrupt Ku-Klux Klan.

In this connection, I might say without bombast that the Silver Legion is practically the only organization in America doing this antisubversive work effectively and in the open at the present time. The only reason we have gotten away with it has been the prodigious amount of secret information which I possess, which I would immediately make public if an attack were launched against us, creating such terrific exposes that they might result in international complications. The American Jews know it and are chary of starting something which they cannot finish. Nevertheless, we are assembling our forces for a deadly onslaught on the whole bureaucracy in Washington and the communistic organization as headed up by Gleason of Chicago. Working with the American Hitlerites, we are launching an anti-Semitic boycott throughout the entire Nation about October 1. There is going to be plenty of excitement here in the United States this autumn, and it is a pity that you are overseas when the real fight has got to be engineered from America and work backward toward Russia.

Then down here he has the audacity to ask me, a man who is known throughout the world as an anti-Communist, to work under cover for him, a two-bit intelligence like that. He says:

If you cared to come back home and work under cover, in league with us, we might perhaps perfect an arrangement more profitable to you than being compelled to slip around Europe like fugitives. We need all the enlightened men working over here just at this time that we can procure, and I have a most comprehensive and effective plan for achieving the cooperative results by an association of the heads of these "anti" groups that are clean, in such a way that their association is not suspected.

And a man like Pelley asked me to come and work under cover for him.

That is one, and here is another. If that "puts the bee" on him, I am very glad to give it to the committee.

STATEMENT OF W. L. McLAUGHLIN

(Mr. W. L. McLaughlin was duly sworn and testified as follows:)

The CHAIRMAN. Your full name is what?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. William L. McLaughlin. William Lyon McLaughlin.

The CHAIRMAN. Just give your business address.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. 312 East Twenty-third Street, Street.

The CHAIRMAN. And you are connected with what newspaper?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. D. Z. Publishing Corporation.

The CHAIRMAN. D. Z.?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. D. Z., the initials of Deutsche Zeitung.

The CHAIRMAN. Your connection is in what capacity?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Managing editor, vice president.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you been connected with it?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Since its inception.

The CHAIRMAN. How long is that?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Oh, roughly, about the 10th of January, or around the 1st of January, the fore part of January. It is more or less since the first of the year.

The CHAIRMAN. Did it succeed some other newspaper?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. That succeeded the Das Neue Deutschland, which was the organ of—now, I say this because—I could not make a positive statement on this. I say it was the organ of the Friends of New Germany. As a matter of fact, Das Neue Deutschland was owned by a proprietorship, in other words, a partnership.

The CHAIRMAN. Who were they?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. And those partners, to the best of my knowledge, were Spanknoebel and Haag.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know the conditions under which the present ownership obtained the newspaper?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. The present ownership bought the newspaper from Haag.

The CHAIRMAN. Spanknoebel had left the country?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. He had left the country, scammed, or whatever you want to call it.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you tell us the financial transaction in connection with the transfer, or the consideration paid?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. The consideration was \$1 and other valuable assets, or however you phrase such a swap.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the other valuable—

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Oh, goodwill, I guess, cooperation; I mean those things—that is a question that is difficult to answer, because it is one of those things that occur every day. The paper was transferred, and it had to be done legally. Haag could not carry it. That seemed obvious. And we took it over and formed this corporation and continued to publish the paper. We changed the name upon acquiring it from a name that seemed to us to be too obviously a propaganda heading, Das Neue Deutschland. It just did not fit into our ideas of journalism.

The CHAIRMAN. Did the new paper pursue the policies of the old?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. That is a difficult question to answer. The new paper pursues the policies that we have laid down for it.

The CHAIRMAN. The present paper is owned by whom?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. The present paper is owned by—what you are looking for now is the stock ownership, is it not?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. The stock is solely and entirely in the hands of one individual, and that man is Carl S. Voelker. For your immediate information on that, the name is German, but he is a native-born American citizen. He was an officer in the United States Army. And I have been associated with him for a number of years. It was quite as much on my advice as on his own judgment that we took this thing over and continued to publish it, to build it up according to our own preconceived ideas. Some of them were experimental. There were certain changes made. But today it is in more or less the physical form that we want it.

The CHAIRMAN. More or less what?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. The physical form that we want it.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know what he paid to the former owners for the paper?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. I told you a dollar, just enough. . . .

The CHAIRMAN. But that is just a legal term, \$1 and other valuable considerations.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. I doubt that there was anything else. Naturally you don't expect me to answer questions for Voelker.

The CHAIRMAN. No.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. But to the best of my knowledge, there were no other considerations. We continued to employ Haag in the capacity of sort of a speculation manager or general contact. We have since dropped him. By the way, I think Mr. Haag is not here, or he was here; he was here, but he left today. During the grand-jury investigation, when Spanknoebel was here, I think that Haag entered into that proceedings. I mean, he was brought into it for questioning.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you this question now, so we can bring it right to a head.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. We are sort of beating around the bush. You want some pretty definite stuff, now?

The CHAIRMAN. Is the present ownership divorced from the former?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Why, yes. The present ownership is the ownership. Listen; let's put it this way, to stop the kidding around. If you think for one minute that we have any money from Germany, any foreign money, any subsidy, the information is, in the vernacular, all wet. We have not.

Mr. HARDWICK. How much money have you had to invest in the enterprise in order to keep it going?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. We haven't invested money in it. We haven't needed to invest money in it, unless—that is sort of theory, I guess. You see, the paper has been financed, I might say, on the good will of Voelker Bros., Inc., who did the printing. In other words, the 30 days' credit extended to the D. Z. Publishing Co. by Voelker Bros. has been quite sufficient to carry the paper.

Mr. HARDWICK. I see. What is its circulation now?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. This week's issue, 25,000.

Mr. HARDWICK. Is that abnormal or is that average?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. It is possible that it might have to be considered as abnormal by a few thousand. We have been running about 20,000, 21,000. You see, there was an excessive sale last night at the Garden.

Mr. HARDWICK. I thought possibly that might affect it. Somewhere around 20,000, a little above, would be about it?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. We sold 8½ thousand copies at the Garden last night; probably could have sold more, but that was all we were able to get up there.

The CHAIRMAN. Somebody else does the printing, some other concern?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Voelker Bros., Inc., do the printing.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not have what you call your own printing presses?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. As a corporation; no. Both firms all house in the same building.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice on February 9 a check was drawn, payable to Mr. Hang for \$200.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. That was loaned to him.

The CHAIRMAN. An advance payment. Can you tell us what that is for?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. That is in the handwriting of the bookkeeper. Here is my handwriting, this particular one here. "Max Spohn" is written in here.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know what that was for?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Yes. He was loaned \$200. He said he needed it to pay premiums on insurance.

The CHAIRMAN. And has he ever paid it back?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. No.

The CHAIRMAN. That is—

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Advertising commission.

The CHAIRMAN. Check February 13, that is.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Advertising commission.

The CHAIRMAN. What is that 35? What does that mean, commission on account 35, is it? What is account 35; do you know?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. The bookkeeper keeps his slips numbered in serial number; in other words, the demands for money by the advertising men, because they get paid when the bills are paid. I think that is what it is.

The CHAIRMAN. What commission would he get?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. The commission has been changed. He was getting 50 percent gross for handling that, for handling the entire responsibility of the advertising department. That had been the condition under which he had been working.

The CHAIRMAN. In any event, can you tell us what advertising that is for? He received that?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. No; it is all miscellaneous.

The CHAIRMAN. An examination of the books will show that.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. It certainly should. I mean, you have—well, you will have to look for that.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is Max Spohn?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Max Spohn is the advertising manager. He is the only one paid any commission for the advertising. He pays his men off. He pays his men off.

The CHAIRMAN. And he on February 13 got \$81.40. Do you know what that was for? Commission on account no. 34?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Anything to Max Spohn is commission on advertising.

The CHAIRMAN. Your records will show what account no. 34 is?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. It certainly should. If it does not, then the system is wrong, so I say it should. The expense account, that is petty cash, petty cash, mailing-----

The CHAIRMAN. What is issue no. 7? That is one of the issues of the paper.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. That is no. 7--no. 7, seventh week off the press.

The CHAIRMAN. Postage for circular letter. Do you remember what that was?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. For either subscriptions or renewals.

The CHAIRMAN. The record would show.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Either subscriptions or renewals. You see, Voelker Bros., Inc.--these are printing bills, you see, statement January 31.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have the records showing what these expenses are for, something indicating what they are? Do you have one for February?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. That is impossible.

The CHAIRMAN. February 19, February 20.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. The only thing I have in connection with that is a book that you have here that has in it a bunch of vouchers from whoever required the money. You will find it is usually in dribs and drabs.

The CHAIRMAN. What is this here; that is an expense account, is it not?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Yes; an expense account. Well, it is the same thing. You probably recognize that we have to buy a lot of stuff that we have in there, articles, because we do not keep a constant staff. We have different men who write them. We buy the material, in the same fashion that magazines do, from contributors.

The CHAIRMAN. Max Spohn, February 21. That is commission?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. That is all commission on advertising, wherever you see it. Postage-----

The CHAIRMAN. What is that--issue no. 8?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Issue no. 8. At that time, at the first part of the year, we mailed these out with regular postage. Subsequently we got a postal permit, so the thing will therefore vary as you go on.

The CHAIRMAN. Cash, M. Spohn, commission on statement no. 39. That indicates the name of some particular advertiser?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. No; it does not. It indicates a statement of his moneys collected, because they collect their own money.

The CHAIRMAN. Would your records show?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Will show those vouchers; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. On February 28, Max Spohn, \$154.15. Well, without going through all these-----

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. These are all advertising commissions.

The CHAIRMAN. Without going through all these, wherever those names appear, Spohn, that is for advertising commissions?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And this fellow Haag, outside of the first one of \$209, which you say is a loan, the rest are for commissions?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. That is supposed to be a loan.

The CHAIRMAN. Wherever his name appears you say is supposed to be a loan?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Well, it is a loan; whether we get it back is another question. It may be frozen.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know what accounts Spohn obtained?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. What accounts?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; advertising accounts.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. My God, I have got 12 to 15 pages of stuff in there, column after column of advertising.

The CHAIRMAN. I am not going through that, except that every one of those items in there could be checked by the records.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. All I am concerned about with those ads is that the stuff is on the level.

The CHAIRMAN. Just a few items here we would like to have you explain. Here is an item of \$600.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Advertising. Hapagloyd, Hamburg-American Line and North German Lloyd—the combined name of the combined line.

The CHAIRMAN. That is for advertising?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you charge for your space in the paper?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. The highest rate in the paper is approximately 55 cents a line.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you charge for —

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. 55 cents a line, roughly; now, that is not definite.

The CHAIRMAN. Any of the other subscribers pay that high?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. I cannot answer the question completely. I cannot answer it as definitely as you might want it. We have ads in there—the only ads in there of national advertisers are Hapagloyd and German Tourist Information Office, which you will see in every issue.

The CHAIRMAN. And they are still being carried, and their bill runs \$600 a month, the Hapagloyd?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Have you looked this over? Let's see, German Railroad Co. Let's see, now, German Tourist Information Office or German State Railways, it would be, one or the other.

The CHAIRMAN. There is a German Tourist, \$200.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. There you are, \$200.

The CHAIRMAN. They pay 55 cents a line, too?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. No. I cannot say. I would have to compute it for you. I have not a copy here with me.

The CHAIRMAN. Here is March 7, the Hamburg-American, \$600.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. They run that same ad constantly.

The CHAIRMAN. They run it each month?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know whether or not the ad was run in the previous paper?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Yes; it was.

The CHAIRMAN. Who obtained that ad, do you know, or does it come direct to the paper, or is it some one of your men who is out on commission?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. That ad was run in the previous paper and it was continued in this paper. In fact, it was increased to the extent that instead of being only one ad, they wanted it in English, in the English section, and, as you probably know, that English

section goes out under the definite masthead, "German Outlook", and we have sent it to most of the legislators in Washington.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice this is not carried forward from April, Mr. McLaughlin. I assume you can explain that.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Well, I have got about as much of a force as I can stand, and they are a little bit behind in their work. That is the only explanation I can give you.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice no payments recorded in here in April from the Hapagloyd Line.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. No; the bill has not been paid yet.

The CHAIRMAN. But they have carried their ad each month?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. They have carried their ad. At the present time there is a little controversy over the rate they are paying.

The CHAIRMAN. Their what?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Over the rate that they are paying. What we will come to on that is something that has to be ironed out.

Mr. HARDWICK. Do you mean that they are complaining that the rate is too high?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Well, I don't know. The German lines are not doing too much business, and I gather that they would like to chisel it a bit, if you will acknowledge the word to "chisel".

Mr. HARDWICK. It is in pretty common use in this country.

(Discussion off the record.)

The CHAIRMAN. For the record, instead of prosecuting this now and along the lines we have talked, Mr. McLaughlin has made a stipulation with the subcommittee—and if I make an incorrect statement, I want you to correct it so that we will have a meeting of the minds—that in the event any member of the committee desires to have a representative further examine the books and the records, that with the relinquishment of the records now by the committee, Mr. McLaughlin assures the committee that the representative will be cooperated with in every way, and that the examination of the books by a representative of the committee will be assured to the committee.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. I would like to make a stipulation in connection with that, if there is anyone that—I would like to have some written authorization, in case I happen to be out, because I am out a good deal of the time. I will give the office instructions that if someone comes down with the proper authorization they are to be permitted to go over the books. I mean, if I happen to be out, or you call up or want something in a hurry, it makes no difference.

The CHAIRMAN. You need not worry about that. That is natural. You can rest content that there will be no difficulty from that angle.

Mr. KAPPE is employed with the paper, is he not?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. He is the editor; the German editor.

The CHAIRMAN. What compensation does he receive?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. \$50 a week.

The CHAIRMAN. He is pretty active in the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Yes; he is.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Haag, do you know whether or not he was a member of the Nazi body in Germany?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. The Nazi Party in Germany? That is a question you will have to ask Mr. Haug. I mean, in the case of some, I can answer it for you, but there seems to be some controversy as to just what his standing with any organization is, you see.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Voelker, did he recently go to Germany?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. He went to Germany. He left here on February 3, on, I think it was, the *Rea*— either the *Rea* or the *Conte de Savoia* of the Italian line. Went to Genoa, stopped in Italy, went to Switzerland, to southern Germany, up through Germany, and returned on the *Bremen*, either the *Bremen* or the *Europa*, I am not sure. It was either one of the express steamers.

The CHAIRMAN. I have no further questions to ask Mr. McLaughlin, in view of the stipulation. Any questions?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes; just one or two.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. I would like you to ask me anything you wish to ask me in connection with this Friends of New Germany or anything else; I mean, I dislike having to waste a lot of time. I do not want to waste yours. It is late now, I know, but I would like to sit here and tell you anything you want.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You were born in this country, were you?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Of a long American line.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You believe in the Constitution of the United States?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Quite.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And you also believe in free speech?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Exactly.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. When the Congress by its action under the Constitution had put the stamp of approval upon an investigation to find out whether there are any subversive activities within the United States, that was within its legal powers?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. I assume that it was.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And that should not require any criticism of any particular race of people in this country?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Now, I am afraid you are leading me into something I cannot answer to my own satisfaction.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I think my question was very simple. I am talking to you as one American to another.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. I know, but—

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What I want to establish—

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. All right. I mean, I am not a professional witness at congressional investigations. As a matter of fact, this is a maiden adventure on my part.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Well, we all have first times on a lot of things.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. So you will probably pardon, then, some of my remarks.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I am trying to take the mildest way I can, because my name has been mentioned quite often by you in your columns.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. In my weekly column and some of the articles which I have written.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. And I don't write them all; but you have been quite conspicuous in our columns.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes; very conspicuous. You said a moment ago that you believe in free speech.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. I do.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What is your paper aimed at, directed to, in its policy, with regard to publication? Is it aimed at certain races of people in the United States?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. The Deutsche Zeitung and the German Outlook have consistently, to the best of my knowledge--and this is my policy; I have stated it in print, and I have stated it in public, and I stated it last night--that I will not at any time go on record as starting a campaign against any race, but I do feel free to go after part of a race if I feel that it is warranted. Now, the aim of the Deutsche Zeitung at its inception, the aim of that newspaper has not been a campaign against the Jews, and I will say to you, whether it is on or off the record here now, because I am happy to talk to Mr. Dickstein because of the various things that have happened, because I hope that Mr. Dickstein will recognize that I am publishing a newspapers.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is exactly so; I am recognizing that. For that very reason, I am bearing in mind that you are publishing a paper and bearing in mind about free speech and free assembly, and I have cut my questions into very, very few questions, and made them direct, if you can answer them.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Would you care to permit me to go on speaking on this subject in my own words at this particular point, and tell you what I feel about the thing?

The CHAIRMAN. Why not have it without the record?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is off the record, then.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The question I ask you is, does your paper pursue the policy of pro-German, pro-Nazi, the Hitler national party? That is all the question I have to ask.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Now, let's see. I want to answer the question to your satisfaction and also my own.

The CHAIRMAN. Just answer the facts, Mr. McLaughlin.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. I will answer it this way: I will say in my estimation, in the estimation of the paper, that national Socialism is the best thing that has happened to Germany, but I do not think that national Socialism is the thing that we want here.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I am glad you made that statement, and I am thankful to you.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. In line with that, I hope you will recognize, Mr. Dickstein, that that paper has backed this administration, and that is not sand in your eyes.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. HARDWICK. I say, about this very American movement, what is to be done in this country?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. No; I do not recognize that anybody has a right to go for advice to a foreign nation.

Mr. HARDWICK. If they have done that, do you think that is wrong?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. If they have done that, that is wrong, but I am not the judge of that, am I?

Mr. HARDWICK. No; but your newspaper must judge it if it is going to take up the cudgels in this fight. Sooner or later you come to that point. Now, let me suggest another thing. Of course, as a good American of old stock, fundamentally grounded in the principles that made this Government and keep it alive, you do not believe in any propaganda that teaches any part of our people to hate or despise other parts, just on account of race or color or previous condition, or religion, do you?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. No, positively not.

Mr. HARDWICK. Do you?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. No, I do not.

Mr. HARDWICK. Let's take one step further. What country were your ancestors from, England or Scotland?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. My ancestors are from Ireland and England.

Mr. HARDWICK. There you are. That illustrates it. You say you are of Irish descent?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Irish and Yankee, from 1600 or so.

Mr. HARDWICK. If you saw people of your race and blood and religion and church—if you belong to a church—persecuted in a foreign land on account of race or religion, and your natural sympathies went out to your brethren in blood or religion, and you were somewhat emotional in expressing it, would you think that that constituted any good reason for other people to persecute or fight you because you had sympathized and tried to fight to some extent for your brother?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. We are coming around to the persecution of the Jews in Germany, are we not?

Mr. HARDWICK. Yes.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. I do not think that what goes on in Germany is any of our damn business.

Mr. HARDWICK. I am inclined to agree with you from some standards, but I expect if I had some people over there, and they were treating them pretty bad, I would begin to think differently.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. First of all, I should wish to be positive of that.

Mr. HARDWICK. Yes; I would, too. I would wish to be certain it is true.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. And in connection with the subject matter at the moment, I consider that the information has been garbled.

Mr. HARDWICK. You do? You think the situation has been misrepresented to these people?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Grotesquely so, from what information I have available to me.

Mr. HARDWICK. Of course, we all have different opinions. Any one of us might be mistaken in whole or in part or unable to agree on questions of that sort. But assuming that my premise is true, that thousands of people in this country, or millions of them, if you want to put it that way, feel that their brethren in blood or in race and in religion are being persecuted anywhere, Poland or Jerusalem or Germany, on account of that race or religion, you would not think it was unnatural that their sympathies go out to them, would you?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Not at all, that there sympathy should go out to them.

Mr. HARDWICK. Do you draw a line there and say that they probably ought not to take any action if they think they can take any to stop it?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. I do not think that any group of citizens in the United States have a right to institute as a mass, as a group, as a bloc, a boycott against a nation which is friendly to the United States, because to my way of thinking it is somewhat like a private declaration of war. It is not the function of a group of citizens.

Mr. HARDWICK. I will give you a thought that has been running through my mind for two days in connection with some of this evidence: If the public authorities and the government will not participate in that sort of thing, have I not a right, just as I choose my own companions and social friends and intimates, to say, "I do not like the way these Germans are treating my brethren or my kinsmen over in Germany, and until they quit it, I do not intend to buy anything from them?"

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. You have a perfect right to that action.

Mr. HARDWICK. Why is that not pretty much this same way?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. I do not think that is the whole story of what is happening.

Mr. HARDWICK. I do not think so either. I am just giving you these thoughts that have been coming to my mind.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. If that were the whole story, those people, as individuals, would certainly be within their rights.

Mr. HARDWICK. Suppose I had a lot of kinfolks scattered all over the country who had the same blood and religion, and all of this situation that I did, and I went around and said to them, "I do not think we ought to buy anything from those Germans until they quit persecuting our brothers over in Germany." They would be within their rights, would they not?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Suppose that affected another section of our own population, another cross section, we will call it?

Mr. HARDWICK. I think myself there would be some doubt about it, if they undertook to apply such a boycott as that to Germans who live in this country and could not help it and had nothing to do with it. If that is what you mean, well, I agree with you about that.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. And that in my estimation has happened. I think it was a natural development. It could not help but happen.

Mr. HARDWICK. You think that has happened in this country?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. I do.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the starting point, Mr. McLaughlin, in your opinion?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. The starting point of the boycott?

The CHAIRMAN. No; of the different conditions that might exist.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. We have to recognize the fact that Germany set out to throw a certain group of Jews out of Germany.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose they started to throw a group of Irish out of Germany, how would you feel, for no reason other than that they wanted to throw them out?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. I think any nation has a right to throw anyone out who is not a citizen, whom they wish to.

The CHAIRMAN. You would not subscribe to that, would you?

Mr. HARDWICK. You would think they were treating your brethren pretty badly, though, if they threw them out?

The CHAIRMAN. Well, of course, as a citizen of one nation recognizing the sovereignty of another nation, but what is your own personal reaction?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. My own personal reaction is that they would have a perfect right to do it.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; but how would you personally feel in the matter?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. I would have no feeling in the matter, except that they had a right to do that, that it was just unfortunate.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all right. That is a feeling on the broad question. But do you not think you would have any personal reactions to it, your own personal feelings, as distinguished from the feelings of the sovereignty of another State exercising its functions?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. If I did not think they had a definite reason, economic or otherwise, to do it, possibly I would.

Mr. HARDWICK. In other words, if they were justified in whole or in part?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Exactly.

The CHAIRMAN. The starting point, of course, was—and this is only a colloquy—the starting point as you admit was the action of the present regime in Germany directed towards the Jewish people of Germany, German Jews; is that right?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. I do not think they were German Jews.

The CHAIRMAN. They were people living in Germany?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. They were Jews living in Germany.

The CHAIRMAN. And everything else is a natural and probable consequence of that?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And if the origin is removed, the consequences are removed?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. What is that?

The CHAIRMAN. If the starting point had not happened, naturally the probable consequences would not have developed?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. There would have been no such problem as we have.

The CHAIRMAN. We will eliminate that, because we are just discussing it academically.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. It is simply academic, is it not?

The CHAIRMAN. Assuming for the purpose of argument, however, that later the public hearings disclose the fact—I am not saying it will, but assuming it does—whatever the facts are they will be disclosed, one way or the other—but assuming the facts later disclose that the National Socialist Party in Germany, which, of course, is the government—I think that is fair to say that for all practical purposes—undertook to organize themselves in the United States; what would be your reaction then as to their right to do that, without regard to whether there was going to be any danger to our Government? We do not have to go into that fact. But if they undertook to come over here in the United States and directly to capitalize the conditions and to agitate over here and to form organizations along the lines of the organizations existing in Germany, what would be your viewpoint then?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. If those organizations are for political reasons, then I am against it. If they are for social reasons, if they are for social reasons concerning those citizens of another country, in our country, for their own getting together, or to stimulate friendship for the other country, I think it is perfectly all right.

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly, this movement is not one of friendship, is it, no matter what it is?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Oh, right now friendship is completely removed in New York City.

The CHAIRMAN. I am certain the German Government would not be justified in sending its agents over here secretly, or a party which controls another government would not be justified in sending its agents over here secretly for even social purposes, would it?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Hardly.

The CHAIRMAN. I think I get your viewpoint, and I am glad to hear it. I am not stating what the evidence will disclose; I do not know. I am just giving an assumed case.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. HARDWICK. I believe you said the rates you charged to these German steamship lines and maybe to the German Tourist Bureau were about 55 cents an inch?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. A line.

Mr. HARDWICK. A line, I meant. I beg your pardon. I am not very familiar with these technical terms.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. An inch is broken into 14 lines.

Mr. HARDWICK. All right. About 55 cents a line. What is your average rate for other advertisers outside of those two, who seem to be your largest and best? Does it approximate that?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. They range from about 16 cents, I should say.

Mr. HARDWICK. What would be an average, 25?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Probably 20 to 25.

Mr. HARDWICK. 20 to 25. Thank you. That is all I have.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. And that is not definite.

Mr. HARDWICK. I understand that is merely an approximation.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. You see, this paper has grown so darn quickly that it has been impossible for us to stabilize rates as we should or as any business should. It has been thoroughly impossible.

STATEMENT OF C. G. ORGELL

(Mr. C. G. Orgell was duly sworn and testified as follows:)

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you give your name and address?

Mr. ORGELL. C. G. Orgell, 25 West Forty-fifth Street, care of Raymond Roth.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Where do you actually live?

Mr. ORGELL. 1663 Second Avenue, care of Richmond.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. New York City?

Mr. ORGELL. New York City.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Are you a citizen of the United States?

Mr. ORGELL. I am.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How long have you been a citizen?

Mr. ORGELL. I am a citizen since 1930, I believe.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How long have you been in this country?

Mr. ORGELL. 1923.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Born in Germany?

Mr. ORGELL. Born in Germany.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What position do you hold and what organizations are you connected with?

Mr. ORGELL. I am connected with the American Society of Electrical Engineers.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What others?

Mr. ORGELL. I am connected with the literary society.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. German literary society?

Mr. ORGELL. A German literary society in New York City.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Are you connected with the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. ORGELL. I am; yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What office do you hold, if any?

Mr. ORGELL. None at all.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you your card, membership card, here?

Mr. ORGELL. I do.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Will you produce it?

Mr. ORGELL. Gladly.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You are paying dues to the organization?

Mr. ORGELL. I am.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And these stamps are put on at the organization here?

Mr. ORGELL. Right.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Any of that money go to Germany?

Mr. ORGELL. I do not know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is it not a fact that part of that money of the dues paid by members of the Friends of New Germany is forwarded to Germany, a certain percentage of it?

Mr. ORGELL. I am sorry; I do not know anything about it, because I am not an officer.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Your membership card in that organization is no. 89.

Mr. ORGELL. Correct.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You have your address here at 43 Riverside Drive.

Mr. ORGELL. I have been living there for 5 years until this summer, this spring.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What is the object of the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. ORGELL. As far as I can see, to be friends of the New Germany.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. When you say Friends of the New Germany, you mean the National Socialist Party?

Mr. ORGELL. I would not say that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who is it?

Mr. ORGELL. So far as I know, the Socialist Party, National Socialist Party, is not the New Germany.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Where have you a New Germany, in the United States?

Mr. ORGELL. There is no New Germany in the United States; no.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. There is no New Germany here.

Mr. ORGELL. But, Mr. Dickstein, we have friends of the Soviet Union here, we have friends of St. Patrick, of Ireland, so I do not see why I, as an American, cannot be a friend of New Germany.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is this an American organization?

Mr. ORGELL. Absolutely, so far as I know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Why do you use the words "New Germany"?

Mr. ORGELL. I did not select that word.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you ask yourself the question or discuss it?

Mr. ORGELL. Yes; I mean it is marked "Friends of New Germany." I did not select it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Your activities are nothing but American teachings and American principles?

Mr. ORGELL. So far as I can see.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. In your organization do you "Heil Hitler" at your meetings?

Mr. ORGELL. At the end of the meeting they hail Roosevelt. They hail Hitler; that is right.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How long ago did that start in, the hailing Roosevelt?

Mr. ORGELL. I do not know, because I came back from Germany last fall, and whenever I attended a meeting, so far as I ever recollect, they always hailed Roosevelt.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. When was the first time they commenced to hail Roosevelt?

Mr. ORGELL. I do not know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did they hail Roosevelt with the same—

Mr. ORGELL. Same gesture, "Heil Roosevelt", "Heil Hitler", arm up here.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. If you are an American organization, why do you "Heil Hitler"?

Mr. ORGELL. I like Hitler, just the same as Mussolini. I think Hitler has done a great deal for Roosevelt. I admire Mussolini, Hitler, and Roosevelt. I think they are the three greatest men in the world.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. We will not go into how great they are. I simply asked you why you "Heil Hitler." Is it provided in your constitution?

Mr. ORGELL. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you a copy of the by-laws of your organization?

Mr. ORGELL. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you vote?

Mr. ORGELL. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You have no vote there?

Mr. ORGELL. Not so far as I am a member, as long as I am a member I never voted.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is an American organization, you say. You do not carry on any propaganda in this country?

Mr. ORGELL. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you ever read some of the material that comes in from Germany?

Mr. ORGELL. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you ever seen it at all?

Mr. ORGELL. I do not recall that I have ever seen it. No, I never saw that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know Mr. Emerson?

Mr. ORGELL. I do.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How well do you know Emerson?

Mr. ORGELL. You mean Colonel Emerson?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is right.

Mr. ORGELL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How well do you know him?

Mr. ORGELL. How well? Well, he trusted me with his office during his absence.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You were in charge of it?

Mr. ORGELL. I was in charge of the office.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Where did he go?

Mr. ORGELL. He went to Germany.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What was he doing in Germany?

Mr. ORGELL. I do not know, Mr. Dickstein.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How long was he away?

Mr. ORGELL. Three months, I think.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is this the Emerson that had his office at the consul of Germany in New York?

Mr. ORGELL. Not at the consul, no.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. At the consul's building, in the same building?

Mr. ORGELL. In the same building there are about forty or fifty consuls, so far as I know, all the South American.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. He had an office in the same building where the German consul is?

Mr. ORGELL. That is correct; yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. On the same floor?

Mr. ORGELL. Not my office where I was.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I mean the office of Emerson.

Mr. ORGELL. The office of Emerson was on the first floor, room 131.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What was the office of the consul?

Mr. ORGELL. The nineteenth floor.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know a Mr. Pelley?

Mr. ORGELL. I do.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who is he?

Mr. ORGELL. As you know, he is chief of the Silver Shirts, Silver Legion.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. When was the last time you spoke to Pelley?

Mr. ORGELL. I spoke to Pelley—well, I cannot say the date, but it must have been either the end of January or February, around that time.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And what did you talk about?

Mr. ORGELL. I was called down to the office of Mr. Gulden to meet Mr. Pelley.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who was Gulden?

Mr. ORGELL. Gulden was the commander of the Order of '76.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you meet Pelley there?

Mr. ORGELL. I did.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And what was the purpose of your visit to meet Gulden and Pelley?

Mr. ORGELL. Mr. Gulden told me that Pelley was there, and asked me whether I would like to meet him. I said yes, I would. I was very pleased to meet him, because everybody talked about him, and I wanted to meet him.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What did you discuss with Pelley?

Mr. ORGELL. I did not discuss anything. Mr. Pelley told us about the communistic and Jewish activities in New York City, and the communistic danger here, especially in the East.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What did he tell you about the Jewish activities in New York City?

Mr. ORGELL. He claimed that—well, I would not make a direct statement, but I know that he said that most of the communists are Jews or something like that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And you believed that?

Mr. ORGELL. After seeing some of the mass meetings on Union Square, Mr. Dickstein, I do believe that the majority of communists are Jews.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. There are no Germans in it?

Mr. ORGELL. Oh, there may be Germans. Oh, yes, yes; but I am talking about the majority.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Then after he told you that, did you talk to Gulden?

Mr. ORGELL. I probably did. It was a meeting just like we are here.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you remember the conversation with Gulden?

Mr. ORGELL. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What?

Mr. ORGELL. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What was the purpose of the discussion generally, why should he discuss these things with you?

Mr. ORGELL. I was called down because I was in Emerson's office, and Mr. Pelley claimed that Emerson was paid by Untermeyer.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That Emerson was?

Mr. ORGELL. That Emerson was paid by Untermeyer; in other words, was an agent of Samuel Untermeyer. Naturally, that interested me. I asked him about any details. Mr. Pelley, among the other things, read some statements claiming that Untermeyer must have paid Emerson.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What did Emerson do to be entitled to get all that credit?

Mr. ORGELL. I do not know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What did he do for Untermeyer or for anybody in this country?

Mr. ORGELL. That is a question I have asked myself many times.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What other statements were made at that time?

Mr. ORGELL. I came very late, the meeting had started. I mean, it was not my own. It was a social gathering. I left early, because I had to go back to the office.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You were called down because you were connected with the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. ORGELL. That is right.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And Pelley was representing the Silver Shirts?

Mr. ORGELL. Correct.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And Gulden was representing the Order of '76?

Mr. ORGELL. Evidently.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And was it not the understanding to try to get together for the purpose of attacking certain races of people in the United States?

Mr. ORGELL. Not that I know of; not in my presence.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. So far as you know, what was the topic of discussion between you, Pelley, and Gulden?

Mr. ORGELL. I hardly had any discussion with Mr. Gulden. I just told Mr. Pelley that "the statements are so surprising to me that I cannot believe it."

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you find out whether the facts stated by Pelley were true?

Mr. ORGELL. I have asked Colonel Emerson afterward. He simply laughed. "It is so ridiculous", he said, that he should be paid by Untermeyer that it is——

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you ask Dr. Borchers?

Mr. ORGELL. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You know Dr. Borchers?

Mr. ORGELL. Of course I do.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you make any inquiry from him?

Mr. ORGELL. Not that I know of. He laughed when I told him.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What particular conversation did you talk to Borchers and Borchers talk to you? Just use that language, if you remember.

Mr. ORGELL. I do not remember the language any more, because I did not pay much attention to things like that; and just occasionally I mentioned it to him. I said, "I had the pleasure of meeting Pelley, but he claims that Emerson is an agent of Untermeyer", and Borchers just laughed.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That was the end of it all?

Mr. ORGELL. That was the end of it all; yes. It was a very brief mentioning.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What did Pelley wear at the time you met him?

Mr. ORGELL. I think a dark blue suit.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Uniform?

Mr. ORGELL. Some kind of a uniform; yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What did Gulden wear, did he wear a uniform?

Mr. ORGELL. An ordinary suit; no; just an ordinary suit.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What did Emerson say after you talked with Emerson? What did Emerson tell you?

Mr. ORGELL. He laughed.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is that all he said?

Mr. ORGELL. He laughed and said he was crazy, something like that. He said he was crazy. He laughed and said it was ridiculous.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know whether he broadcasted on the short wave length from Germany?

Mr. ORGELL. Yes, sir; because I heard him on that broadcast.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What was the subject of that broadcast? What was the talk he made over the air?

Mr. ORGELL. We did not have a very good reception, but I remember that I had part of it, and he said the Friends of Germany are trying to foster the friendship between the United States and Germany.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Was that necessary? Was there not a friendship existing under the treaty between both nations?

Mr. ORGELL. I think always there is a chance for bettering the friendship between persons, even if you are friends.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you think to spread propaganda in the United States amongst certain citizens of the United States is bettering the friendship between the United States and Germany?

Mr. ORGELL. I do not know--spreading propaganda?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. If propaganda was spread.

Mr. ORGELL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. From Germany?

Mr. ORGELL. From Germany.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. By the National Socialist Party and brought into this country.

Mr. ORGELL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And spread through our people.

Mr. ORGELL. Yes; propaganda against whom?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Against certain citizens of the United States.

Mr. ORGELL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you subscribe to that?

Mr. ORGELL. Absolutely not. That is un-American.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know Sylvester Viereck?

Mr. ORGELL. I do.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What is the connection between Sylvester Viereck and the Friends of Germany?

Mr. ORGELL. Well, now, let's make that clear.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What business relations?

Mr. ORGELL. Are you talking now about Emerson's Friends of Germany?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. We have dropped Emerson for a minute. I am talking about Viereck.

Mr. ORGELL. You know, we have two organizations.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The Friends of New Germany is another group.

Mr. ORGELL. And Friends of Germany is another group; right.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is right; I understand that. Tell us about Viereck. You know Viereck, do you not?

Mr. ORGELL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What is his business?

Mr. ORGELL. Journalist; writer.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. He has been writing for the National Socialist Party in the United States?

Mr. ORGELL. I do not think so.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Didn't you ever read some of his articles?

Mr. ORGELL. I did some; yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Was not that presenting the Nationalism of Germany into the United States?

Mr. ORGELL. He has written so much that I do not recall what he wrote about the National Socialist Party. I have seen so many things he has written, for instance, about Hindenburg; thousands of things he has published.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you believe that aliens from Germany or other group organizations in this country should foster the policy and the dictates of the National Socialist Party in this country?

Mr. ORGELL. No; absolutely not. That is a thing that cannot be done in the United States, conditions are so entirely different.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think it should be attempted?

Mr. ORGELL. It should be attempted?

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think it should be attempted whether it can be done or not?

Mr. ORGELL. No, no, no; not at all.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who financed the Friends of Germany?

Mr. ORGELL. The Friends of Germany—well, you see, I took over the whole thing the 1st of January. All I know about it is that the members paid their membership dues.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you mean to say no one financed this organization at all?

Mr. ORGELL. Not to my knowledge.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What office do you hold in there?

Mr. ORGELL. The organization does not exist any more.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The Friends of Germany is out of existence?

Mr. ORGELL. Out of existence.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And they have been absorbed by whom?

Mr. ORGELL. By nobody.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Some of the members joined the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. ORGELL. Correct.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And some of the members have joined the Nazi Party in Germany.

Mr. ORGELL. I doubt that because the members of the Friends of Germany are mostly American, of not German extraction. It means Irishmen or Englishmen or Frenchmen, or whatever they were, and they could not.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Are you a member now of the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. ORGELL. Yes; you have my card.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Are you a member of the Order of '76?

Mr. ORGELL. Never was.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you received the Liberation, the booklet issued by Pelley?

Mr. ORGELL. I bought it, but I have not subscribed for it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you subscribe to the preachings of Pelley in that magazine?

Mr. ORGELL. This is a very hard question to answer. Some of the things I think Pelley was right, if they are true, but I have no means of proving them, that they are true.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And some of the things were all——

Mr. ORGELL. I think some of the things were just as foolish as the statement that Emerson is paid by Untermeyer.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. As a member of the Friends of New Germany, do you know Mr. Gissibl?

Mr. ORGELL. I do.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And Griebel?

Mr. ORGELL. I do.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who is the leader there now?

Mr. ORGELL. Walter.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who was the leader before?

Mr. ORGELL. Gissibl.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And Gissibl went to Europe?

Mr. ORGELL. He did.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who sent him there?

Mr. ORGELL. I do not know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who paid for the trip?

Mr. ORGELL. I do not know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What did he go there for; do you know?

Mr. ORGELL. I do not know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Was there not any report made by him after he returned to New York?

Mr. ORGELL. I do not know. Yes; he had a little—he spoke about his trip. Yes; that is right.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Will you tell us what he said?

Mr. ORGELL. He just said about his impressions in Germany, how much he enjoyed it after being absent for 6 or 7 years—I do not know—how quiet everything was.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Everything was quiet over there?

Mr. ORGELL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You believe that, too, do you?

Mr. ORGELL. I do. I was in Germany last year. I saw it myself.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Not a person being disturbed?

Mr. ORGELL. I have many Jewish friends in my own home town. I come from a very small town. Especially those Jewish friends I asked. I said, "Now, listen, I am an American. You do not have to be afraid to tell me the truth. Did you ever have any trouble?" They are all merchants—a small place of 3,000 people. And none of them complained about it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know they have a concentration camp?

Mr. ORGELL. Oh, yes; I do.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How many people were in the concentration camp when you were there?

Mr. ORGELL. Mr. Dickstein, how could I answer a question like that? How could I know, as an American visiting Germany?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You mean to say now, to be fair with yourself, that you want this committee to believe—and that is under oath—

Mr. ORGELL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That everything is peaceful through Germany?

Mr. ORGELL. I can only say what I have seen, that everything was peaceful, in harmony, and that the people were enthusiastic about Hitler.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Were you in Berlin?

Mr. ORGELL. I was in Berlin, surely, on my way home; yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And you have seen nothing out of the way at all?

Mr. ORGELL. Outside of parades and marches, and a happy smile on the face of almost everyone.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Of everybody?

Mr. ORGELL. I can only say what I have seen. I mean, I am sorry if you do not like it, Mr. Dickstein.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You do not know anything about any propaganda that is coming into this country from Germany?

Mr. ORGELL. I am reading the Jewish Daily Bulletin or American Hebrew. I read a lot about propaganda, but I do not know how true it is.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You do not believe that, do you, that there is any propaganda from Germany?

Mr. ORGELL. I do not know whether there is.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You were secretary when the Friends of Germany were still an organization?

Mr. ORGELL. Correct.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Right. Did you mail out any propaganda yourself?

Mr. ORGELL. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who mailed any papers out in the form of propaganda?

Mr. ORGELL. As long as I was there, nothing has been mailed out at all, I mean, outside of ordinary business letters.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I am not talking about business letters, you know.

Mr. ORGELL. Yes. We mailed at the end to some members that book, "Communism in Germany"; that is right.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You kept books, did you not?

Mr. ORGELL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And you had certain letters and files and correspondence?

Mr. ORGELL. Correct.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you have correspondence between Germany and the United States?

Mr. ORGELL. You mean between people in Germany?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Between the Friends of Germany as a body.

Mr. ORGELL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And some powers in Germany. Did you have any correspondence between them?

Mr. ORGELL. Not that I know of. I have not looked through all the files.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Where are the files now?

Mr. ORGELL. You will have to ask Mr. Emerson. He took charge of the office after he came back.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Has Emerson got these files now?

Mr. ORGELL. I do not know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did not Emerson move them to his home?

Mr. ORGELL. I do not know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you move any of the files?

Mr. ORGELL. Nothing from the Friends of Germany.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know where the files were taken to?

Mr. ORGELL. I tell you, the office was closed on a Saturday. That same Saturday I was working on that place here on Forty-fifth Street. I am an electrical engineer, and I am doing electrical engineering work. When I came back to the office, the whole office was empty, outside of a waste paper basket.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you make any inquiry?

Mr. ORGELL. Colonel Emerson was there. He, of course, took care of it. But I would not say he took the files. I do not know whether he burned them, or what.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What is his position in the Friends of Germany?

Mr. ORGELL. Formerly he was president, and then it was changed to a certain extent. They had a working committee composed of four or five gentlemen.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What were their names?

Mr. ORGELL. Mr. Joseph O'Donohue. He was chairman in Emerson's absence. Consul General John T. Gaffney.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is the German consul?

Mr. ORGELL. No; that was the American consul general that was in Germany; American consul general. And an American called Torney, I think.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is that the Gaffney that was under indictment for some German sympathies during the war?

Mr. ORGELL. I do not know whether that is the same.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What was the other one?

Mr. ORGELL. Joseph O'Donohue IV.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who else?

Mr. ORGELL. I believe Mr. Schreider—Franklin F. Schreider, but I would not say for sure. It was a small committee. The only persons I had to deal with were a Mr. Joe O'Donohue and a Mr. Gaffney.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who was treasurer of the outfit?

Mr. ORGELL. I was secretary, treasurer, and everything during Emerson's absence.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you have the bank account?

Mr. ORGELL. No; we never had enough money to have——

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you ever have a bank account?

Mr. ORGELL. I do not think so.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How did you pay your liabilities?

Mr. ORGELL. They were paid by Mr. O'Donohue.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Was he financing the Friends of Germany at that time?

Mr. ORGELL. He paid my salary, and he paid the electricity.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What was your salary?

Mr. ORGELL. It was very small. I was satisfied with \$26 a week, because I am an electrical engineer and I just did it——

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is all right. You say he paid the salaries and the other office staff, too?

Mr. ORGELL. There was no other office staff outside of me.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who paid the rent?

Mr. ORGELL. Mr. O'Donohue.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And who paid for the printing of everything?

Mr. ORGELL. We have not done any printing during my time.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you have a constitution of the Friends of Germany while it was in power?

Mr. ORGELL. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you have any bylaws?

Mr. ORGELL. I do not think we had a constitution and bylaws, at least, nothing printed I have seen. You must realize, Mr. Dickstein, I took it over the first when Emerson left. I just kept the office opened. I do not know much about it. I do not know what happened before.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What was the membership?

Mr. ORGELL. The membership was very small, I think three or four hundred people.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. All Germans?

Mr. ORGELL. No; all Americans, I told you before, of Irish and Irish and English extraction. We had hardly any Germans in at all.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You knew Spanknoebel, did you not?

Mr. ORGELL. Yes; I am sorry, but I do.

Mr. DICKENSTEIN. He says that somebody financed him. He admitted that.

Mr. ORGELL. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is this Mr. O'Donohue whom you say financed it?

Mr. ORGELL. Mr. O'Donohue is a young Irishman, I mean an American of Irish extraction.

The CHAIRMAN. Where does he live?

Mr. ORGELL. At the Hotel St. Regis, New York. It is on Fifth Avenue.

The CHAIRMAN. How long was he connected with the organization?

Mr. ORGELL. I think he started it, but I would not make that as a statement; I do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. Is he still living at the St. Regis?

Mr. ORGELL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. He paid by check, I assume?

Mr. ORGELL. Sometimes he gave me a check, sometimes he gave me cash money.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the rent?

Mr. ORGELL. \$50 a week.

The CHAIRMAN. The rent was \$50 a week?

Mr. ORGELL. A month; pardon me?

The CHAIRMAN. And the other expenses were what?

Mr. ORGELL. Very small; telephone, electric lights—that was about all; stamps, and so on.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you have any employees besides yourself?

Mr. ORGELL. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Did he pay Emerson anything?

Mr. ORGELL. O'Donohue paid Emerson.

The CHAIRMAN. Did he pay him anything?

Mr. ORGELL. No; not that I know of.

The CHAIRMAN. How long a period was O'Donohue doing this?

Mr. ORGELL. He did it the moment Emerson left. That was the beginning of January, middle of January.

The CHAIRMAN. Who paid the expenses before that?

Mr. ORGELL. I started the first of January, and the first few weeks I was paid by Emerson; then Emerson left.

The CHAIRMAN. Who paid before that?

Mr. ORGELL. I do not know. I was not there.

The CHAIRMAN. Emerson left. Where did he go?

Mr. ORGELL. To Germany.

The CHAIRMAN. Why did he go over there?

Mr. ORGELL. I do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not know?

Mr. ORGELL. I do not know; no.

The CHAIRMAN. And you continued on, did you?

Mr. ORGELL. Yes. He asked me as one of the members whether I was willing to take the office during his absence.

The CHAIRMAN. Then Emerson came back?

Mr. ORGELL. He came back.

The CHAIRMAN. One Saturday, while you were working, you came back and found the waste basket?

Mr. ORGELL. No; not working.

The CHAIRMAN. One Saturday you came in and found the waste basket?

Mr. ORGELL. Yes; but he came back on Thursday. He said, "Well, he is going to leave for Washington. Mr. Gaffney is going to go to Germany. Mr. O'Donohue is going to Germany. Mr. Torney, Colonel Torney is going away, too." So he said, "There is nobody from the working committee here, so there is no use keeping the office."

The CHAIRMAN. Did they?

Mr. ORGELL. Mr. Gaffney went to Ireland and Germany. Mr. O'Donohue is here, but is going to Germany, and Mr. Torney is going away, too.

The CHAIRMAN. One Saturday you went in and found everything moved out?

Mr. ORGELL. Emerson told me he was going to move the office. I knew it before.

The CHAIRMAN. Were you not curious? You were in charge there.

Mr. ORGELL. To keep the records; yes sir. I was not in charge any more the moment Emerson came back. I just took charge during his absence.

The CHAIRMAN. Were you not curious to find out where the records went to?

Mr. ORGELL. The organization was dissolved, so why keep up anything that did not exist any more?

The CHAIRMAN. Why did it suddenly dissolve?

Mr. ORGELL. For that reason, that everybody went away. Emerson has a position, as far as I know, in Washington.

The CHAIRMAN. Emerson has now?

Mr. ORGELL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What has he got?

Mr. ORGELL. I think he is correspondent for some paper.

The CHAIRMAN. What paper, do you know?

Mr. ORGELL. No.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the position he had when he came back from Germany?

Mr. ORGELL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, he went over to Germany to make a contact with German newspapers?

Mr. ORGELL. It is quite possible.

The CHAIRMAN. He did not represent this paper before he went to Germany?

Mr. ORGELL. Oh, yes; he always has been representing German newspapers, for years; oh, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. But he is now in Washington?

Mr. ORGELL. He is now in Washington instead of being in New York; yes, sir; as a German newspaper correspondent in Washington.

The CHAIRMAN. I am very much interested in Pelley and Gulden. You knew Gulden before that, of course?

Mr. ORGELL. I met Gulden once, in the presence of Mr. Raulins; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the occasion of that meeting?

Mr. ORGELL. It was a meeting of the—I do not know whether it was the Order of '76 or whether it just was some friends of Gulden's at the Hotel Whalland.

The CHAIRMAN. Did he, Gulden, know that your organization was interested in Germany?

Mr. ORGELL. I do not know that, Mr. McCormack.

The CHAIRMAN. Did they try to bring a coalition between the two organizations?

Mr. ORGELL. Not to my knowledge.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should he pick you out to call you up to come up and meet this man Pelley?

Mr. ORGELL. Because Pelley claimed these things about Emerson, and I was in Emerson's office. Naturally, he wanted to——

The CHAIRMAN. When did that take place?

Mr. ORGELL. About two weeks after that first meeting.

The CHAIRMAN. When was the first meeting?

Mr. ORGELL. I think it was about the beginning of January, the first time I met Gulden at all, I mean.

The CHAIRMAN. Emerson was in town when that happened? Emerson was in town?

Mr. ORGELL. Yes. I would not say whether it was during the time Emerson was in town. I really do not recall. You see, Mr. McCormack, I came to the meeting after the meeting was over. Mr. Raulins ought to know. I was standing at the door. The meeting was over. We had just a few conversations, so I was interested to find out what the Order of '76 really was.

The CHAIRMAN. In any event, Pelley and Gulden appeared to know one another? It was apparent they had met before from the talk, was it not?

Mr. ORGELL. It is hard to answer. I did not have the impression.

The CHAIRMAN. I was wondering why they should call you up, why Gulden should call you up to meet Pelley, to have Pelley tell you something about Emerson, when Emerson was in town.

Mr. ORGELL. Emerson was not in town. He was in Germany.

The CHAIRMAN. You testified previously that when you told Emerson about that, he laughed.

Mr. ORGELL. After he came back.

The CHAIRMAN. A moment ago you said you were uncertain; you said first it happened 2 weeks after the first time you met Gulden; the first time you met Gulden was the first part of January.

Mr. ORGELL. I met Gulden the first time the early part of January or middle part of January.

The CHAIRMAN. You said the early part.

Mr. ORGELL. I really do not recall. Maybe Mr. Raulins can help me out and tell me what day it was; I had so many meetings.

The CHAIRMAN. I realize one can be uncertain.

Mr. ORGELL. If somebody had asked me, I might have checked up, but I really cannot say.

The CHAIRMAN. I realize we look back and have to approximate.

Mr. ORGELL. Then I met Gulden just the first time. I was introduced to him. And then a few weeks later this Pelley-Gulden affair happened that I was called down to hear Pelley's statements about Emerson and Untermeyer.

The CHAIRMAN. You know, of course, that Pelley was interested in the Nazi movement, did you not?

Mr. ORGELL. I do not know whether he was interested or not, Mr. McCormack.

The CHAIRMAN. You read his papers; you saw him.

Mr. ORGELL. I saw him defending some of the actions of Hitler; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly; and his paper was pro-Hitler and anti-Jew and anti-Communist. Under the guise of anticommunism he was simply trying to enroll members as against the communism, and then he was hitting off in other directions, was he not?

Mr. ORGELL. I do not know whether that was his intention, Mr. McCormack.

The CHAIRMAN. You said that the statements that Pelley said to you about Colonel Emerson were so alarming to you that you could not believe them.

Mr. ORGELL. I could not believe them; no.

The CHAIRMAN. What was alarming about them?

Mr. ORGELL. After reading for a month in the Jewish Daily Bulletin and American Hebrew that Emerson is supposed to be paid highly by Hitler, now I hear that he is paid by Untermeyer. It would be just the same as saying that Mr. Dickstein is a Hitler agent. It would be just as much alarming.

The CHAIRMAN. You went to Germany when?

Mr. ORGELL. Last fall, last August.

The CHAIRMAN. That was before you took this over?

Mr. ORGELL. Oh, yes. I took it over the first of January this year; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Who paid your expenses when you went over?

Mr. ORGELL. When I went to Germany?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. ORGELL. My expenses were paid by myself. My father was 70 years old, and I went over. I was the only child and I visited my father.

The CHAIRMAN. I meant by that, your expenses were not paid by the organization or by Colonel Emerson?

Mr. ORGELL. I paid my expenses over there out of my own pocket; yes. It was just a private trip.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did not Pelley tell you that that deal between Untermeyer and Emerson was some years ago? It was not at the time?

Mr. ORGELL. Mr. Dickstein, Pelley told me so many things that—years ago, maybe 1919 and maybe last year, and so on. I remember one statement, Pelley claimed that Emerson offered him 15,000 members of the Friends of Germany—by the way, we have three to four hundred members—offered 15,000 to become members of the Silver Shirts for \$10 each, and Pelley drew the conclusion and said, "Now, gentlemen, this means \$150,000. Where did Emerson get \$150,000, if he did not get it from Untermeyer, and Untermeyer wants to put the 15,000 members of the Friends of Germany into the Silver Shirts as spies", or something like that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Can you give us the address of Mr. Emerson in Washington?

Mr. ORGELL. I do not think he has any address yet.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. When did he connect himself with this paper representing Germany?

Mr. ORGELL. I do not know when he connected that. He always has been representing German newspapers, for years.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. He was born in Germany, was he not?

Mr. ORGELL. According to Who's Who, yes; he was born in Germany.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. He was raised up there, and for many years he was there during the war?

Mr. ORGELL. Yes; he was there during the war.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And speaks English with a German accent?

Mr. ORGELL. So the Daily Bulletin always says, but I do not think it is true. It is not any more accent than you speak. I do not think it is any accent, but it is always in the paper, I know it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. If we need you again, we will call you. I hope you will cooperate with us.

Mr. ORGELL. Yes, surely.

(Whereupon, at 8 o'clock p.m., the hearing was adjourned until 10:30 o'clock a.m., Saturday, May 19, 1934.)

INVESTIGATION OF UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1934

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE
TO INVESTIGATE UN-AMERICAN PROPAGANDA,
New York, N.Y.

The subcommittee met in executive session in the supper room of the Bar Association Building, Forty-fourth Street, New York City, at 10:30 o'clock a.m., Hon. John W. McCormack (chairman) presiding.

(Present: Mr. McCormack, Mr. Dickstein, and Hon. Thomas W. Hardwick (counsel for the committee).)

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will be in order.

The first witness this morning is Mr. Lee.

TESTIMONY OF IVY L. LEE, NEW YORK CITY

(The witness was duly sworn by the chairman.)

The CHAIRMAN. Your full name is what?

Mr. LEE. Ivy L. Lee.

The CHAIRMAN. You are a resident of New York and your place of business is in New York?

Mr. LEE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Your business is what?

Mr. LEE. It is very difficult to describe, Mr. Chairman. Some people call it publicity agent; some people call it counsel in public relations; but that would give you a general idea of it.

The CHAIRMAN. The firm's name is what?

Mr. LEE. Ivy Lee & T. J. Ross.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that a partnership?

Mr. LEE. Well, I own the business. It is conducted under the name of a partnership. The allocation of profits in the partnership is wholly at my will.

The CHAIRMAN. And the partnership name is what?

Mr. LEE. Ivy Lee & T. J. Ross.

The CHAIRMAN. And your place of business is where?

Mr. LEE. 15 Broad Street.

The CHAIRMAN. Coming down to the point of the inquiry, have you had any contracts with the German Government or any agency in Germany in connection with the dissemination of any kind of information in the United States?

Mr. LEE. I have no contract with the German Government.

The CHAIRMAN. With anybody in Germany?

Mr. LEE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Whom?

Mr. LEE. The I. G. Farben Industrie. That is the so-called "German dye trust." I have had a relationship with the I. G., as it is commonly called, for the last 5 years.

The CHAIRMAN. You say it is commonly called. What do you mean by that?

Mr. LEE. Well, it is commonly referred to as the I. G. Co.

Mr. HARDWICK. It is a sort of a trade nickname?

Mr. LEE. That is correct, a trade nickname.

The CHAIRMAN. What is that firm in Germany?

Mr. LEE. The corporate name is the I. G. Farben Industrie. It is the most important corporation in Germany.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the business over there?

Mr. LEE. It is called "the German Dye Trust." It is a very large chemical concern.

May I complete my answer to your question, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. You are not here under cross-examination. You may proceed in your own way, of course.

Mr. LEE. You asked me several questions in one, and I thought I would undertake to answer them all.

The CHAIRMAN. Please proceed.

Mr. LEE. I have an arrangement with them. As I say, I have been related with them for the last 5 years. My relationship was materially broadened last year, because the directors of the company told me they were very much concerned over the German relationships with the United States and antagonism toward Germany in the United States. They wanted advice as to how those relations could be improved. So they made an arrangement with me to give them such advice.

I stipulated in the beginning that there should be no dissemination whatever by me of information in the United States.

Mr. HARDWICK. What is commonly known as "propaganda."

Mr. LEE. Yes, sir; none whatever. I very religiously adhered to that phase of the situation, because I thought, in the first place, it would be futile and, in the second place, objectionable.

So my relationship with them has been confined to advising the officers of the German Dye Trust as to what I considered to be American reactions to what has taken place in Germany and as to what, if anything, could be done about it.

The CHAIRMAN. You say your relationships were broadened considerably last year. Would you explain that more fully? Just how were they broadened?

Mr. LEE. Yes, sir. I have had relationships, as I tell you, for the last 5 years with them. It grew out of my relationship with the American I.G. Corporation here, which is not exactly a subsidiary but closely affiliated with the German company.

The American I.G. is a holding company with directors such people as Edsel Ford, Walter Teagle, one of the officers of the City Bank, and, as I say, they are a holding company that holds several subsidiaries here.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the subsidiaries, do you know?

Mr. LEE. The only one I can recall offhand is the Agfa Photo Co.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is the American I.G. Corporation located?

Mr. LEE. It is Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue. The exact number is in the telephone book.

The CHAIRMAN. Prior to a year ago your transactions were with them directly?

Mr. LEE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. But indirectly they were——

Mr. LEE. Indirectly with the other company. In view of that direct relationship, I was frequently in Germany, consulting with the I.G. officers concerning their world relationships, largely of a financial and economic nature.

The CHAIRMAN. You say last year that the field was broadened. Will you explain just how it was broadened?

Mr. LEE. Well, as I told you, the directors of this company told me they were very much concerned about the German-American relations and the criticisms that are being made here. They asked me to advise them as to what could be done to improve those relations and to do so continuously. And I made an arrangement to do that.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the arrangement?

Mr. LEE. You mean financially?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. LEE. \$25,000 a year and I was to pay my own expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. Were there any other arrangements, any other money involved?

Mr. LEE. None.

The CHAIRMAN. Was that reduced to writing?

Mr. LEE. No; it was a verbal contract.

The CHAIRMAN. And with whom did you make your contract verbally?

Mr. LEE. A man named Max Hagar. He is one of the managing directors of the I.G.

The CHAIRMAN. At the same time did you have any arrangements, any contractual relations, express or implied, with the American I.G. corporation during the past year?

Mr. LEE. Yes. That relationship has continued. That is purely in relation to their American public relations. It has nothing whatever to do with German affairs. I have, as you know—you probably don't know, but I have advisory relations with a great many American corporations.

Mr. HARDWICK. As to business policy?

Mr. LEE. Yes. But this arrangement with the American I.G. has nothing whatever to do with this particular arrangement that I made with the German I.G.

The CHAIRMAN. Had you any arrangement with the German I.G. before last year?

Mr. LEE. No financial arrangement; no. The services rendered to them were purely in virtue of my relationship with the other company and their interest in it.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any relations with the subsidiaries with the American I.G.?

Mr. LEE. None. Well, that is not quite an accurate statement. I have no financial arrangement. Anything that would need to be done that I could do to assist their subsidiaries I would do, by virtue of my relationship with the parent company.

The CHAIRMAN. But it would be by reason of your relationship with the parent company?

Mr. LEE. Correct.

The CHAIRMAN. What financial relationship did you have with the parent company during the last year?

Mr. LEE. The one I described to you.

The CHAIRMAN. What was it? You discussed the relationship, but what was the consideration involved?

Mr. LEE. \$25,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, with the American I.G.?

Mr. LEE. No.

The CHAIRMAN. I am referring to the American I.G. now.

Mr. LEE. Oh, yes. You mean what does that pay me?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. LEE. \$4,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the same as they paid you before, in years gone by?

Mr. LEE. That was increased from three to four thousand dollars I think a year or so ago; I don't remember the exact date.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you given advice to the German I.G.?

Mr. LEE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And that is a matter of record; it is in your records?

Mr. LEE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. At no time prior to last year did this relationship exist with the German corporation?

Mr. LEE. Correct. Perhaps it might save your time and illuminate your mind, Mr. Chairman, if I would indicate something to you of the nature of that advice.

The CHAIRMAN. I think we would be glad to hear it.

Mr. LEE. Lawyers sometimes say witnesses should not anticipate questions.

The CHAIRMAN. This is not a trial.

Mr. LEE. Of course, I would like to help you.

The CHAIRMAN. That is why I am trying to ask questions in a manner so that you would not construe this as a cross examination.

Mr. LEE. I am very anxious to cooperate with you, because I realize the delicacy of this situation and have realized it all the time.

I have often discussed with German officials, friends of mine, German relationships with the United States. I have been very much interested in Germany for a great many years. Chancellor Cuno was a great friend of mine, the former head of the Hamburg-American Line. My German friends have often, long before the Hitler regime, discussed with me the problem of how to get Germany better understood in the United States; and the German problem. I have told them repeatedly—and that advice has been intensively given in connection with this particular matter—in the first place that the dissemination of, the organization of German propaganda in the United States was just a mistake and futile; they could not accomplish anything that way; and the only way to get Germany understood in the United States was for responsible people in Germany to make authoritative utterances which would receive publicity

in the normal way. That complete reliance should be placed upon that process. That the only value that anybody in this country could be to them really was to advise them as to how the American people were reacting to what is happening in Germany and as to what should be done and possibly what should be said to clarify the German attitude in a manner that would be more intelligible to the people in this country.

Since this new arrangement has been made, there have been several points that I have urged upon these gentlemen over and over again.

In the first place, I have told them that they could never in the world get the American people reconciled to their treatment of the Jews; that that was just foreign to the American mentality and could never be justified in the American public opinion, and there was no use trying.

In the second place, anything that savored of Nazi propaganda in this country was a mistake and ought not to be undertaken. Our people regard it as meddling with American affairs; and it was bad business.

That the only way really to get Germany understood with any accuracy—and it might not even then be in a manner that would secure American sympathy, but would at least be productive of accuracy—would be if they would establish closer relationships, more authoritative relationships with the American press correspondents located in Germany; and that in addition to that, they should see to it that the authoritative utterances of responsible Germans interpreting German policy should be given the widest possible publicity in Germany with the American correspondents, and in cases of very significant documents, that they should distribute them in this country, from Germany, always over an authoritative statement as to where it came from.

That, in general, has been the nature of my advice.

The CHAIRMAN. When you were over there I suppose the question of propaganda was discussed.

Mr. LEE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And that was your advice to them?

Mr. LEE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You directly advised them against the use of propaganda?

Mr. LEE. In this country?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. LEE. Yes, or any stimulation of Nazi activities in this country.

The CHAIRMAN. When did you give them that advice, Mr. Lee?

Mr. LEE. Well, I have given it repeatedly. But I was there in the last week in January and it was following various manifestations of Nazi propaganda that had been made in this country. I protested against it, said it was very bad business, and I did not know who was responsible for it, how it was being done or stimulated, but that it was very evident it was being stimulated some way, and that it was very bad for German interests.

The Chairman. With whom did you talk in January when you were there?

Mr. LEE. I first talked, of course, with my friends in the I.G. They all sympathized with my advice and they asked me if I would repeat that advice to different officers in the government.

So, Dr. Ilgner introduced me to various ministers. He went with me to see Goebbels, the minister of propaganda; Von Pappen, the vice chancellor; Von Weyrath, the foreign minister; Schmidt, the minister of economics. I think those were the only people of any importance that I contacted in the Government. I may have met some of the underlings.

And I made that speech to everyone.

The CHAIRMAN. And you made that because you felt that propaganda was being disseminated here?

Mr. LEE. I assumed that it must be.

The CHAIRMAN. At any time did they undertake to send, or was any propaganda sent to your firm which you refused to accept?

Mr. LEE. No, sir, I have never had any, because I had taken the position long ago that I would not disseminate anything, any documents, however innocuous.

The CHAIRMAN. The German I.G.—you opened an account with them on your books under their name, did you?

Mr. LEE. The first payment made to me was last spring. Dr. Schmitz, one of the officers, was here.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is Dr. Schmitz?

Mr. LEE. One of their main directors.

The CHAIRMAN. Is he an official of the German Government?

Mr. LEE. No. He is one of the main directors of the I.G.

The CHAIRMAN. You mentioned another Schmidt who was in the Ministry.

Mr. LEE. Schmidt is the Minister. This man is Dr. Schmitz.

The CHAIRMAN. And he is located in the United States?

Mr. LEE. No, but he was here on a visit last spring. He made me a payment of \$4,500.

The CHAIRMAN. Where was that deposited?

Mr. LEE. In the New York Trust Co. and it was deposited under the name of the Swiss I.G., for this reason: He told me that owing to exchange difficulties, foreign exchange difficulties, he thought that it would be advisable for them to make future payments to me through their Swiss subsidiary, which was on a gold basis. I opened the account then on my books under the name of the Swiss I.G.

The CHAIRMAN. You had not had an account under the name of the Swiss I.G. before that?

Mr. LEE. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Had you had any dealings with the Swiss I.G. before?

Mr. LEE. No. That was merely because he stated that the payments would probably be arranged in that way.

The CHAIRMAN. Who made the suggestion to open the account under the name of the Swiss I.G.?

Mr. LEE. No one suggested it. He told me that they would make the payments in that way and I told my bookkeeper to open the account on his books under that name.

The CHAIRMAN. When was the next payment made?

Mr. LEE. The next payment was made in April this year.

The CHAIRMAN. Was the first payment in cash?

Mr. LEE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the second payment?

Mr. LEE. The second payment was \$14,450.

The CHAIRMAN. Was that in cash?

Mr. LEE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Who made the payment?

Mr. LEE. That was made to me by Mr. William von Rath.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is he?

Mr. LEE. He is the secretary of the American I.G.

For that, he gave me a receipt in favor of the I.G. Farben Industrie itself, not the Swiss I.G., and I then directed my bookkeeper to change the name of the account on my books to the I.G. Farben Industrie, and that amount was so credited on my books.

The CHAIRMAN. Where was that money deposited?

Mr. LEE. The New York Trust Co.

The CHAIRMAN. In whose name?

Mr. LEE. In my name.

The CHAIRMAN. Your personal name?

Mr. LEE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Your personal account?

Mr. LEE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you a firm account?

Mr. LEE. We have what we call an office account. The entire business is conducted under my name, so far as the banks are concerned.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the office account name?

Mr. LEE. Ivy L. Lee office account. That is in the Chase bank.

The CHAIRMAN. Why did you deposit it in your own personal account, if it was a payment to the firm?

Mr. LEE. It has been my custom ever since my business started for me to deposit in my personal account all receipts, and then I transfer to the office account a sufficient amount out of that to pay the office expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. And that \$14,450 is still on deposit in the New York Trust Co.?

Mr. LEE. Well, it is part of my bank deposits.

The CHAIRMAN. Who had your own personal account prior to this particular deposit?

Mr. LEE. The New York Trust Co. had it.

The CHAIRMAN. And you had it there before this?

Mr. LEE. Oh, I have had it there for years.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any other accounts in the New York Trust Co. other than the one under your own personal name?

Mr. LEE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You said something about the Chase National Bank and an account there for your office.

Mr. LEE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any other account there than the one you have already testified to?

Mr. LEE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Under any other name?

Mr. LEE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have there been any further payments made since the April payment?

Mr. LEE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. So about \$18,850 has been received on account?

Mr. LEE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What services have you rendered, or what have been the services that you have rendered other than this advice that you have given?

Mr. LEE. That is all.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you prepared any literature or have you had any prepared in your office for transmission to Germany, with the suggestion that that be the character of statement or literature that should be sent forth?

Mr. LEE. Whether we prepared anything textually I cannot tell you off hand. I know that we have prepared suggestions.

The CHAIRMAN. In written form?

Mr. LEE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You have copies of them in your office?

Mr. LEE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It is hereby stipulated between Mr. Lee and the committee that a representative of the committee, duly authorized, or representatives of the committee, will be given full opportunity and rendered the fullest cooperation in the examination of the books and records in Mr. Lee's office.

Is that agreeable, Mr. Lee?

Mr. LEE. May I ask that I be notified well in advance so that it can be arranged that I be there and go over the material with them?

The CHAIRMAN. Exactly. The committee therefore will not keep the books in their possession.

Now, I assume that certain expenses were incurred by you in connection with this contractual relationship?

Mr. LEE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And your books show what expenditures were made?

Mr. LEE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you have copies of whatever cablegrams may have been sent?

Mr. LEE. Yes, sir; I may state that the only expenses that have been incurred have been traveling expenses and for cables.

The CHAIRMAN. In connection with your son, is his presence in Germany in the main because of this contractual relationship?

Mr. LEE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. He was not over there in any capacity representing the firm prior to this contractual relationship?

Mr. LEE. No. The way that developed was this, Mr. Chairman: My son is 28 years old. I am looking forward to having him succeed me as the head of my business. I have been transferring more and more of the responsibility to him. When he went to Germany with me last year, when I made this arrangement with the I.G., though it was not stipulated as a part of the agreement, I told him that I thought it would be a good idea for him to stay there and study the situation and the German mind; that I thought I could indicate to him and have him talk with these people about my ideas more effectively if he was on the ground.

We have another quite important relationship in Belgium with the Solvay Co., the largest chemical company in Europe, probably, and I thought it would be well for him to be there to be in contact with them.

The CHAIRMAN. You neither directly nor indirectly, as I understand it, have any other contracts or contractual relationships with anybody else in Germany, whether from a governmental angle or any other angle, and had none prior to this?

Mr. LEE. That is right. I should make this slight exception. Growing entirely out of his personal contacts in Germany last year, my son met one of the officers of the German railways. This man was in the tourist department of the German railways. He asked my son to assist him in preparing a pamphlet on automobiling in Germany.

My son did prepare such a pamphlet for the German railways. It had to do purely with the tourist business and had nothing whatever to do with any political stuff of any kind.

The CHAIRMAN. That is in connection with American tourists who might go to Germany?

Mr. LEE. Yes. The pamphlet was entitled "Drive Your Own Car in Germany", and it related entirely to motoring in Germany. My son is very much interested in motoring. He did prepare that pamphlet.

The CHAIRMAN. Were those pamphlets sent to the United States—some of them?

Mr. LEE. Yes; they were sent to the German tourist office here.

Mr. HARDWICK. They have no political significance?

Mr. LEE. None whatever, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. May we have a copy of that pamphlet?

Mr. LEE. Certainly, I shall be delighted to show you one.

The CHAIRMAN. I will not pursue any inquiry on that, unless there is something in the contents of the pamphlet that would warrant it.

Mr. LEE. It has nothing whatever to do with this subject matter. You asked if there was anything else, and that was the only thing I could think of. That was a specific job.

The CHAIRMAN. Neither directly nor indirectly, other than what you have already stated, during the past year, during the regime of Chancellor Hitler, has your company or any member thereof received any compensation for any services or for anything else?

Mr. LEE. Correct, other than what I have stated.

The CHAIRMAN. Other than what you have stated?

Mr. LEE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you or any member of your firm any association with Karl Byoir & Co. in the United States?

Mr. LEE. No relationship whatever.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you had any?

Mr. LEE. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any relationship in the United States with any companies which are German or German controlled, or directly or indirectly German financed?

Mr. LEE. None.

The CHAIRMAN. This inquiry is not limited merely to Germany.

Have you any associations in Italy?

MR. LEE. None. Russia? None.

THE CHAIRMAN. Have you any with Soviet Russia?

MR. LEE. None. Never have had. There has been a popular impression that I have had.

THE CHAIRMAN. I know nothing about the impression, and when I ask the questions, they are not based on anything but the indicated scope of the committee's inquiry, which is broader than merely the Nazi field.

MR. LEE. I know it has been repeatedly stated over a period of years that I was employed by the Soviet Government.

THE CHAIRMAN. I have never heard it, and I want you to understand when I asked the question that I was merely indicating the scope of the committee's inquiry. The committee is making much broader inquiries in other directions than would be indicated by the primary purpose of this visit to New York.

Now, have you any association in any business with George Sylvester Veireck?

MR. LEE. None.

THE CHAIRMAN. As I understand, the first deposit of \$4,500 was under the name of the Swiss I.G. and was so carried on your books?

MR. LEE. Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN. But the money was deposited in what particular account?

MR. LEE. The Swiss I.G.

THE CHAIRMAN. It was opened up then?

MR. LEE. Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN. And carried on your books in that way?

MR. LEE. Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN. Will you explain the reason for opening up that account and then later depositing \$14,450 in your own personal account?

MR. LEE. Well, they were both deposited in my personal account. Mr. Chairman. The reason for depositing in the name of the Swiss I.G. was this. When Dr. Schmitz handed me the money in May of last year, when he was here, he said, "I think for purposes of convenience it will be easier hereafter to arrange these payments to you through our Swiss affiliate, the Swiss I.G." And he left me with the understanding that that was going to be done. For that reason I opened it under the name of the Swiss I.G.

The next payment, as I tell you, that was made to me, was this spring, when \$14,450 was paid me. When it was handed to me, I was given a receipt to sign in favor of the I.G. Farben Industrie, 8200 Unter den Linden, Berlin.

I thereupon directed my bookkeeper to change the name of the account on my books to the I. G. Farben Industrie.

THE CHAIRMAN. There was no talk then about clearing through the Swiss I.G. by the gentleman who made the payment?

MR. LEE. No.

THE CHAIRMAN. Did you discuss with him the previous conversation that you had with the gentleman who made the first payment of \$4,500?

MR. LEE. No; I do not think he knew anything about it.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean, did you discuss with the second gentleman, who made the payment of \$14,450 the fact that instructions were given to you or the statement was made to you or the information was given to you concerning clearing through the Swiss I.G.?

Mr. LEE. No; I did not regard it as of any importance. The only way I thought it was of importance was to have it accurately recorded on my own books.

The CHAIRMAN. Under what name was the \$14,450 carried on the firm books?

Mr. LEE. I. G. Farben Industrie.

The CHAIRMAN. As a payment received from them?

Mr. LEE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And not in your general ledger?

Mr. LEE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And was the Swiss I.G. account carried as a special account or was that also entered in the regular ledger or books of the firm?

Mr. LEE. Just like all other receipts that we had.

The CHAIRMAN. All other receipts and expenditures? I suppose the firm has its own set of books?

Mr. LEE. Oh, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And the books show where this particular money was deposited?

Mr. LEE. Yes, sir; they show everything. They show every receipt we had and every payment made against them.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand whatever money is received by the firm you deposit in your personal account, and then you later, as the firm needs money, draw from your personal account and deposit to the credit of the firm for the firm's account, and the firm utilizes that for its expenses?

Mr. LEE. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know whether any contract has been made with, or whether or not any other American firms are in the position of advisers to German firms or the German Government, or connected with any activity in Germany?

Mr. LEE. I do not.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any knowledge as to whether or not any contract has been made by representatives of the German Government, directly or indirectly with any American firm or individual?

Mr. LEE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Lee, I was not here at the very beginning of your statement. I just want to ask you a question or two. As I understand you, you testified that you received no propaganda at all, and that you had nothing to do with the distribution of propaganda in this country?

Mr. LEE. I did not testify I received none, Mr. Dickstein.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I will eliminate that part of the question, then.

Mr. LEE. I testified that I disseminated none whatever.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you received or has your firm received any propaganda literature from Germany at any time?

Mr. LEE. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And when was that?

Mr. LEE. Oh, we have received—it is a question of what you call propaganda. We have received an immense amount of literature.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You do not know what that literature was and what it contained?

Mr. LEE. We have received books and pamphlets and newspaper clippings and documents, world without end.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I assume someone in your office would go over them and see what they were?

Mr. LEE. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And then after you found out what they were, I assume you kept copies of them?

Mr. LEE. In some cases, yes, and in some, no. A great many of them, of course, were in German, and I had what my son sent me. He said they were interesting and significant, and those I had translated or excerpts of them made.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And those you have in your office now, or at least some of them?

Mr. LEE. So far as I know, it is all there. I don't really know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You received a shipment on the *Bremen* of quite a lot of what the committee calls propaganda. You may call it anything you like. That is our designation of it. You may designate it what you like.

Mr. LEE. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What happened to that?

Mr. LEE. I do not know, sir, to what you refer unless it was a package of these automobile pamphlets that I was speaking of.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The committee, through Government sources, has received information that a certain quantity of propaganda was shipped from Germany on the steamship *Bremen*, addressed to Ivy Lee & Co., New York; a tremendous quantity of propaganda.

This particular propaganda, or as you would term it, "literature", that I refer to—your company received such material?

Mr. LEE. As I told you, we have received booklets and pamphlets constantly. But as to a quantity, I know of no time when we received a package of any size unless it was at the time we received a package of these pamphlets that I tell you my son had prepared.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you a Mr. Carter in your firm?

Mr. LEE. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Does he handle that particular branch of the work?

Mr. LEE. Mr. Carter's job is to study American newspapers, magazines, and what they are saying about Germany, and to make extracts from them, to point out the significance of them, to prepare memoranda setting forth the nature of them, to be transmitted to Germany.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. In this particular instance that I am referring to, a shipment came in on the *Bremen*; unless you had more than one shipment that came in on the *Bremen*.

Mr. LEE. When was this, Mr. Dickstein?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Some time in April of 1934.

Mr. LEE. I will be glad to look it up. I know of no such shipment other than the one I spoke of.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. In connection with these shipments, no matter what their source, whether they came on the *Bremen* or otherwise, they were received by your firm if they were addressed to you?

Mr. LEE. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And then you would assimilate all of the material, have it translated through Mr. Carter's efforts, who is in charge of that work, as I understand you to say. That is a fact, is it not?

Mr. LEE. Yes; that is the fact.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. In the assimilation of these documents, have you noticed any particular attack on any American citizens and any subversive propaganda, as we would call it, directed against American institutions?

Mr. LEE. No, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you personally examined these documents or translations of them?

Mr. LEE. A great many of them; yes, sir. But I have never seen in the entire lot anything that had anything to do with the United States.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Well, they had something to do with some classes or races of people in the United States?

Mr. LEE. Attack upon the Jews?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes.

Mr. LEE. I have never seen any.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You never saw that in all of the literature that you got?

Mr. LEE. No, sir. Well, that is not quite a fair statement.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I want to be fair with you.

Mr. LEE. I want to be absolutely frank, of course.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. We appreciate that.

Mr. LEE. Of course, it would be inaccurate to state that there have not been speeches and documents published in Germany attacking the Jews.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Exactly. And those were in these various leaflets and pamphlets that were brought into this country, attacking the Jewish people or the Jewish race, if I may put it that way.

Mr. LEE. I want to be perfectly frank with you, Mr. Congressman.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I understand. I am not trying to ask you any catch questions. I am just trying to get the facts.

Mr. LEE. It would be very inaccurate, Mr. Dickstein, to say that there is very much of that. Most of it is in the form of copies of speeches, and so forth, that have been made in Germany.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Let us see if we can develop that thought a little further.

In this particular propaganda, or as you would call it, literature, we find material dealing with the Versailles Treaty, and blaming the responsibility for the Versailles Treaty on the American Government. Did you come across that?

Mr. LEE. I never have seen that suggestion.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you examined any literature, as you would call it, that is in your file, dealing with that question?

Mr. LEE. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The committee could supply you with some of the material that I referred to.

Mr. LEE. Of course, Mr. Dickstein, you do realize, of course, that the German people feel very strongly and have felt for a long time President Wilson's 14 points were not complied with in the Versailles Treaty. That had been one of their special grievances.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. We will come to that at a later time. I just want at this time to pin you down to what this material is, and whether you had knowledge of it, or your firm had knowledge of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Whatever was received, you accept responsibility for?

Mr. LEE. I accept responsibility for receiving it.

The CHAIRMAN. And it was received as a result of this contractual relationship?

Mr. LEE. That is a somewhat extreme way to put it, Mr. Chairman. The fact is that I asked my German friends to send me everything that was being published in Germany that they thought would be interesting to me.

The CHAIRMAN. And you asked them since you made this contract?

Mr. LEE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. So that whatever was sent over was sent over as a result of the contractual relationship; that is true, is it not?

Mr. LEE. In that sense; yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. With whom did you correspond? Did you correspond with the German Government?

Mr. LEE. I never corresponded with the German Government.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who was in charge of the correspondence in your office?

Mr. LEE. I was in the main, and Mr. Carter wrote a good deal of the material.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did Mr. Carter write any letters to any of the officials of the German Government dealing with this material that was being brought in or shipped into the United States?

Mr. LEE. At that time neither Mr. Carter nor myself had written any letters to any officer of the German Government. I will be delighted, Mr. Chairman, to show your examiner everything we have that I know of that we have received from Germany.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. In other words, all the material that you received was kept in your files and dissected?

Mr. LEE. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And the stuff that has been received is in the possession of Ivy Lee & Co. today?

Mr. LEE. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Recently there was sent out quite a large booklet to all the government officials of the United States, rather well prepared. Had you or your firm anything to do with the preparation or the polishing up of that particular booklet?

Mr. LEE. What booklet was that?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. It was the American edition of the Illustrated News of the Hitler Government printed in Stuttgart.

Had you or any of your firm anything to do with the preparation of it in this country?

Mr. LEE. Nothing. As far as I know, I have never seen it or heard of it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. In sending messages to Germany, have you used any code?

Mr. LEE. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you prepare the messages yourself?

Mr. LEE. In some cases; in some cases Mr. Carter prepared them.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you a copy of your code words?

Mr. LEE. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Would you be good enough to give the committee the benefit of looking at those code words?

Mr. LEE. Yes, sir. Would you like it now?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I would like to have the file here so that when we have an opportunity we may look at them. We have other work to do.

Mr. LEE. You are quite welcome to it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is it a standard code?

Mr. LEE. It is a standard code. There is nothing in it, Mr. Dickstein, except the standard printing.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. As long as you say you will cooperate, that is all we are concerned about.

Mr. LEE. Yes. I will tell you what that code is. It is the standard code, in the first place, with a few words in it written in, which indicate the names of individuals and—oh, the obvious things. I will be delighted to have you look at it. You can examine all of the special entries in 10 minutes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I was merely asking the general question. I do not want anybody to come around the next time and say that Mr. Lee would not say that he would cooperate. We do not want to have any difficulty.

Mr. LEE. My dear sir, I am perfectly delighted to cooperate.

Mr. HARDWICK. To whom would you dictate the messages?

Mr. LEE. To my stenographers.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I do not want to go over ground that the chairman has covered, but I would like to ask one or two questions along this line.

How often do you receive mail from Germany, or how often have you received this literature, as you call it, since you have entered into this understanding with the German Government?

Mr. LEE. Well, it would be difficult to answer that. Frequently. I could not say how often.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is any material delivered to you from any of the steamship companies in the private package?

Mr. LEE. No, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you received any parcel-post packages brought to you by any of the steamship companies?

Mr. LEE. Through the steamship companies; no, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know anybody connected with the Hamburg-American Line?

Mr. LEE. I may have met them. I have no connection with any of them.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have they visited your office at any time?

Mr. LEE. No, sir. The only time I have ever had any contact with them was in arranging for passages when I have been going to Europe.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know a Mr. Bohle in Germany?

Mr. LEE. Bohle?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. LEE. No, sir; never heard of him.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you ever meet Hanfstaengel?

Mr. LEE. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What is his position in Germany?

Mr. LEE. His position is somewhat anomolous. In order to describe it to you I will have to tell you a little of Hanfstaengel. Hanfstaengel is the son of a famous Munich art dealer. Hanfstaengel's firm is very well known among art dealers. I think that at one time they had a branch here. Hanfstaengel went to Harvard, graduated from Harvard, I think, around 1910, or something of the kind.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. 1909.

Mr. LEE. And then following the war Hanfstaengel was one of Hitler's earliest associates. He took a great interest in Hitler. Once, when Hitler was being hunted by the police, I think Hanfstaengel secreted him in his mountain villa. They have been very warm personal friends. Hanfstaengel speaks English. He is Hitler's interpreter. Usually when Hitler meets English-speaking people—Hitler does not speak English—he acts as interpreter. He is a sort of a handy man around the chancellory, I think, without any particular official position. His relationship, as I understand it, is a purely personal relationship with the Chancellor.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Hasn't he got charge of propaganda, is he not in charge of the propaganda bureaus?

Mr. LEE. I have heard that statement. I do not know that to be true.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know Mr. Augener?

Mr. LEE. No, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know Spanknoebel? Did you ever see him?

Mr. LEE. No, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you ever furnish any money to anyone for German propaganda in this country?

Mr. LEE. No, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you confer with any German officials in America?

Mr. LEE. No, sir; never.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did any directors or officers or leaders of the Friends of New Germany contact you at any time?

Mr. LEE. No, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Since your relationship with Germany, did you discuss any phases of American conditions with the German consul?

Mr. LEE. Never.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you ever meet the Germany consul?

Mr. LEE. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Which one did you met?

Mr. LEE. Borchers.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And did you have any discussion with him in connection with German conditions in America?

Mr. LEE. No, sir. When I was going to Germany last spring I asked him to facilitate my entry to Germany, make it easy for me to get through the customs. That is the only contact I ever had with him.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did your office prepare the material, after you got this literature—did you prepare any special material for the American people?

Mr. LEE. Never.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What was the purpose of constantly receiving all of this literature when you did nothing with it except keep it in the office?

Mr. LEE. It was largely for my own information.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is that all?

Mr. LEE. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And that has been going on since your contractual relationship with these people?

Mr. LEE. Yes; long before that. I have been interested in German affairs a great many years. It is not new for me to be receiving German literature.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You never received literature of that character before Hitler came into power in March or January of 1933?

Mr. LEE. Of what character?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Of that character.

Mr. LEE. Mr. Dickstein, there has been very little literature of that kind.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Before that?

Mr. LEE. Since then. There has been very little literature that I have received of the kind you have in mind—very little.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Lee, did you receive it before the Hitler regime?

Mr. LEE. As I tell you, I have received German literature for a great many years.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did that German literature, which is purported to come from government sources, in any way touch any particular races or particular people?

Mr. LEE. Not that I recall; no, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. But the ones that you received after that time did deal with the subject that you and I have discussed or mentioned?

Mr. LEE. Oh, I think so; yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you any contract with the Fichte Bund in Germany?

Mr. LEE. I do not know what it is.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You never heard of that crowd?

Mr. LEE. No, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who prints that propaganda in Germany? Do you know that? Do you know who prints all of that material?

Mr. LEE. I do not know, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you ever notice on the literature that comes to you, the name that is on the package, or do you not bother with that?

Mr. LEE. I never see things until they are opened.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. This verbal contract that you made was with the German Government?

Mr. LEE. No, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Whom?

Mr. LEE. It was with the I.G. Farben Industrie. I have no relation with the German Government.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who are they and whom do they represent?

Mr. LEE. The I.G. Farben Industrie is the largest corporation in Germany, business corporation.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And do they represent anybody?

Mr. LEE. They occupy a position in Germany similar to the General Electric Co. or the United States Steel Corporation in the United States.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you want to say that they assumed that relationship with you without the knowledge of the officers or leaders of the government in charge, the government of today in Germany?

Mr. LEE. That I do not know. I know that the only relationship I have is with them and I have had that relationship, as I think I explained before you came in, several years before Hitler came into power.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Had they given you any money before Hitler came into power for any kind of work of the nature that you are now doing?

Mr. LEE. Not for advisory services in connection with political relationships; no, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Something more personal or private?

Mr. LEE. No. It was in connection with their business. You see, as I explained to the chairman before you came in, I have had a definite financial relationship with the American I.G. Corporation for 5 years, which is an affiliate of the German I.G., and by virtue of that relationship, when I have been in Germany, the Germany I.G. has consulted me with reference to the publication of reports, and financial matters and business policies, as other corporations do.

But I am on very close and friendly terms with them and have been for the last 5 years.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. As a matter of fact this negotiation and the payment of these moneys was based purely on work for the German Government. It is not work for the concern that you are talking about, the I.G.?

Mr. LEE. It was entirely for them, for the I.G.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. For the I.G.?

Mr. LEE. For the I.G. What they did with it, I do not know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. In other words, you receive this material that deals with German conditions today. You examine it and you advise them. It has nothing to do with the German Government, although the material, the literature, is official literature of the Hitler regime. That is correct, is it not?

Mr. LEE. Well, a good deal of the literature was not official.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. It was not I.G. literature, was it?

Mr. LEE. No. I.G. sent it to me.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Can you show us one scrap of paper that came in here that had anything to do with the I.G.?

Mr. LEE. Oh, yes. They issue a good deal of literature. But I do not want to beg the question. There is no question whatever that under their authority I have received an immense amount of material that come from official and unofficial sources.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Exactly. In other words, the material that was sent here by the I.G. was material spread—we would call it propaganda—by authority of the German Government. But the distinc-

tion that you make in your statement is, as I take it, that the German Government did not send it to you directly, that it was sent to you by the I.G.

Mr. LEE. Right.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And it had nothing to do with their business relations just now.

Mr. LEE. That is correct.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is all.

Mr. HARDWICK. I want to ask you just one or two questions to clear up some things in my mind.

Your business ordinarily does not include advising governments, either directly or indirectly, about the state of relations to them in this country.

Mr. LEE. No, sir.

Mr. HARDWICK. Is that the only contract of this character that you have ever had—this contract that you had with these German people?

Mr. LEE. Well, I have had a relationship or I had a relationship some years ago with the Polish Government and with the Rumanian Government.

Mr. HARDWICK. Involving their relations with this Government or this people?

Mr. LEE. Involving no relations with our Government; no.

Mr. HARDWICK. Involving the dissemination of information favorable to those countries, in this country?

Mr. LEE. Only with reference to their finances.

Mr. HARDWICK. They wanted to secure loans?

Mr. LEE. Yes. Those relationships were in connection with the distribution of information following the issuance of certain loans.

Mr. HARDWICK. Public securities?

Mr. LEE. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. This contract, then, was unique in your experience? You were employed as an adviser by these German clients, with whom you had had business relationships, to advise them about their business?

Mr. LEE. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. To advise them about affairs in this country?

Mr. LEE. Yes, sir.

Mr. HARDWICK. For the purpose of promoting better relations between the people of Germany and the people of this country?

Mr. LEE. Yes, sir.

Mr. HARDWICK. I think I have that straight in my mind now.

Of course, you knew that was not a part of the ordinary business activity of a private corporation, when the suggestion was made, did you not?

Mr. LEE. Well, that is not quite correct, Senator. This situation that arose last year, with all the criticism of Germany and the beginning of the boycott, of course gave great concern to German business men.

Mr. HARDWICK. You mean it affected their business in this country?

Mr. LEE. Yes. They were very much concerned. They talked to me about it, as to what could be done, and what influence they could exert with their Government.

Mr. HARDWICK. With their Government?

Mr. LEE. With their own Government, as to policies which could be adopted which would tend to dissipate this criticism and perfect relationships that would make it possible for them to carry on their business more effectively. So they had a very direct interest as a business.

Mr. HARDWICK. Yes; I can see that. But when you first went to Germany, or at the time you made the contract, you saw at once that they wanted you to contact the Government officials. You named I think a list of them holding positions that would correspond with what we call cabinet offices here.

Mr. LEE. No. This arrangement was made last year, last spring.

Mr. HARDWICK. How long after the advent of Hitler into power?

Mr. LEE. About 2 or 3 months.

Mr. HARDWICK. And after he had gotten well under way with his anti-Hebrew program?

Mr. LEE. Yes. At that time I did not contact any Government officials except Hitler himself.

Mr. HARDWICK. You talked with him?

Mr. LEE. I met Hitler.

Mr. HARDWICK. Did you discuss this question with him?

Mr. LEE. No, sir. I met Hitler just as any foreign traveler might meet him. I was presented to him.

Mr. HARDWICK. You did not discuss this question at all with him?

Mr. LEE. No, sir. I met him. They were anxious for me to meet him, just as a personal matter, to size him up. I had a half hour's talk with Hitler. But we never discussed this question at all. I asked him some questions about his policies, told him I would like better to understand him if I could, and he made me quite a speech.

Mr. HARDWICK. Nothing, however, concerning the relationships between Germany and the United States?

Mr. LEE. Oh, no. We did not discuss this matter at all; so far as I know, Hitler knows nothing about it—this arrangement.

Mr. HARDWICK. You did mention an occasion on which you went to see officers of this corporation?

Mr. LEE. That was in January of this year.

Mr. HARDWICK. Some half a dozen cabinet officers or people whose positions corresponded to what we would call cabinet officers?

Mr. LEE. Yes, sir.

Mr. HARDWICK. And you did discuss with them in detail this question of the relationships between this country and Germany and a better understanding between the peoples of the two countries?

Mr. LEE. Yes, sir. I told them, as I told the Chairman, that there were two things I wanted to impress upon them. One was the extreme inadvisability of any propaganda in the United States.

Mr. HARDWICK. All right, let us stop right there, because I do not want to go over the same ground that has already been covered.

Did you discuss with them the German societies and their activities—the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. LEE. No, sir.

Mr. HARDWICK. Did they say anything about the activities of those societies?

Mr. LEE. No, sir.

Mr. HARDWICK. No one of them mentioned that?

Mr. LEE. No. I told them I had noted evidences of it and I thought it was very important to be stopped.

Mr. HARDWICK. You did not specify any particular organization or society whose activities you had in mind when you made that statement?

Mr. LEE. No.

Mr. HARDWICK. And they did not mention anyone to you?

Mr. LEE. No.

Mr. HARDWICK. They did not say anything about the policy of the government in Germany of either participating or abstaining from participation in these activities of the German societies here?

Mr. LEE. I do not recall. One of them—I have forgotten which one—said to me, "We don't want to interfere in anything in the United States. It may be that some hotheads have run over there and thought they ought to try and cultivate support among the German-Americans; but our policy is for Germany only, and we are not in favor of having this propaganda in the United States."

Mr. HARDWICK. One of them did tell you that?

Mr. LEE. Yes. But I told them any of it was a great mistake.

Mr. HARDWICK. Did I understand you to say that you cannot recall which one of them told you that?

Mr. LEE. I think that was Goebbels, my best recollection.

Mr. HARDWICK. He is what is known as "the minister of propaganda"?

Mr. LEE. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. I believe they call it education and propaganda, do they not?

Mr. LEE. They call it propaganda and enlightenment, I think is the word.

Mr. HARDWICK. Propaganda and enlightenment; well it is all the same.

Mr. LEE. I had a very interesting talk with Goebbels about that title.

Mr. HARDWICK. You understood in a way that all this information that came to you, you say quite frequently, and from Germany, from your immediate employers, which was the German corporation I.G., came partly from official and partly from unofficial sources?

Mr. LEE. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. Did any of it come from your son besides this automobile pamphlet?

Mr. LEE. Yes. He sent me a great deal of it.

Mr. HARDWICK. He sent you a great deal of it himself?

Mr. LEE. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. You left him over there to establish a contact that you thought would better enable you to carry out your obligations under this contract, on account of his residence and presence there?

Mr. LEE. Yes, sir.

Mr. HARDWICK. His name is James W. Lee 2d?

Mr. LEE. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. Named after your father?

Mr. LEE. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. He is still there?

Mr. LEE. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. He has bank accounts here, I presume?

Mr. LEE. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. Were any of these funds in any way paid into any of his bank accounts?

Mr. LEE. Any of these German funds?

Mr. HARDWICK. Yes.

Mr. LEE. No, sir. The only money I pay into his account is his personal compensation, his personal share of our earnings.

Mr. HARDWICK. In other words, you just pay into his New York account whatever his earnings are under your firm agreement?

Mr. LEE. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. You advised your employer and correspondents in Germany that you thought all of this pro-German activity, or German society agitation, was a mistake in the United States?

Mr. LEE. I advised them that I thought any Nazi stimulating propaganda——

Mr. HARDWICK. Was a mistake?

Mr. LEE. Was a mistake, that any use of German money in this country was a mistake.

Mr. HARDWICK. Did they make any statements to you as to whether they had sent any of these people any money?

Mr. LEE. No, sir.

Mr. HARDWICK. They did not say one way or the other?

Mr. LEE. No; I never asked.

Mr. HARDWICK. Did your contract include any obligation on your part, as you construed that contract, to endeavor to moderate the activities of these German societies here?

Mr. LEE. No, sir.

Mr. HARDWICK. And you made no such attempt?

Mr. LEE. I made no contact with them whatever. I was very careful not to.

Mr. HARDWICK. You were employed purely in an advisory capacity?

Mr. LEE. Purely.

Mr. HARDWICK. To advise them about what you thought were the American reactions to what was happening in Germany?

Mr. LEE. Right.

Mr. HARDWICK. And what methods could be adopted and employed in order to improve relationships between the two countries and the people of the two countries?

Mr. LEE. Yes, sir; in order to understand clearly, Senator, that that is not a mere capricious and defensive position at all, I would like for you to understand the principle under which I work with all my clients.

Mr. HARDWICK. I would be glad to have that, because it strikes me that is a very unusual contract.

Mr. LEE. I have contracts of an advisory character with a great many leading American corporations. I never distribute anything for them in my name. My position is that every client of mine must tell his own story and do his own job in a responsible open way. I never distribute for anybody, propaganda, where the source

of it is not definitely declared. That is fundamental and has been fundamental with me ever since I started in my work.

Mr. HARDWICK. Pausing right there, let me interject. Did you ever make any attempts, since the existence of this last unusual relationship, since Hitler came into power, to secure any sort of publicity in America, in newspapers or magazines, in defense of Germany?

Mr. LEE. None whatever. I have never discussed Germany with any American newspaper or any American newspaperman in this country. I have discussed the situation with some of the correspondents in Berlin, and I told the American correspondents in Berlin precisely what I was doing, precisely what my relationship was, and what I was saying to those officials whom I met in Berlin.

I also went around, the last day I was there in June, when I had had these contacts, and called on the American ambassador and told him the whole story.

Mr. HARDWICK. Mr. Lee, if you will excuse this question—it may sound a little personal—I would just like to know for my own satisfaction—how did the compensation that you got out of handling the American business of this German I. G. Co. prior to the change in the contract, compare with the compensation that you get out of this contract? How much did you make on an average per year out of those people before you went into this new arrangement?

Mr. LEE. \$3,000.

Mr. HARDWICK. Did it not occur to you that such an enormous increase in compensation—and I suppose you are still getting paid for whatever business advice you give?

Mr. LEE. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. Was rather unusual; that as a corporation they could very ill afford to pay that much money for that kind of service if they had only an indirect interest.

Mr. LEE. Well, Senator, that is not the largest contract I have had of an advisory character, by any means.

Mr. HARDWICK. No; but here was a concern paying you only \$3,000 a year.

Mr. LEE. Yes; and there was very little service involved.

Mr. HARDWICK. For very little service that they required.

Mr. LEE. This other thing required a good deal of service.

Mr. HARDWICK. And they asked you to take the contract, largely political in its character, even if it is advisory.—

Mr. LEE. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. And gave you a compensation more than 800 percent larger than the compensation justified previously on business lines; did it occur to you that they were acting at least indirectly in behalf of the Government there?

Mr. LEE. No, sir.

Mr. HARDWICK. Since Hitler came into power, the German Government has assumed a pretty thorough control of private business in Germany, has it not?

Mr. LEE. I think it has; yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. It did not occur to you for that reason that they might be acting in behalf of the Government?

Mr. LEE. No, sir.

Mr. HARDWICK. You still do not think so?

Mr. LEE. I do not.

Mr. HARDWICK. Has this concern sufficient business interest in this country to justify an expenditure of this sort of its part?

Mr. LEE. They have very large interests.

Mr. HARDWICK. The business was not worth but \$3,000 a year before this matter was taken up?

Mr. LEE. Well, Senator, the only thing I can do is to tell the facts.

Mr. HARDWICK. I know. I was just thinking out loud.

Mr. LEE. They asked me to say what I would charge for the type of service they wanted and I named the figure.

Mr. HARDWICK. And they accepted it?

Mr. LEE. Yes, sir.

Mr. HARDWICK. That is all.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. A few brief questions. What do you pay your son who is in Germany now?

Mr. LEE. \$33,000.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. A year?

Mr. LEE. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Does he make contact with any other government than Germany for you?

Mr. LEE. No, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is the only government. Did your office prepare any material on the armament question?

Mr. LEE. We sent some suggestions one time as to some points that they should cover in connection with the armament question. I want it very clearly understood that we have never prepared any material for dissemination here by us.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. No, no. The question is a simple question, whether your office prepared material on the armament question. There is a simple answer to that.

Mr. LEE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For whom did you prepare that material; whom did you make the suggestions to?

Mr. LEE. I sent it to my son and suggested he turn it over to the dye trust people.

The CHAIRMAN. Why would the dye trust people be interested in the armament question?

Mr. LEE. Well, Mr. Chairman, the armament question is a very large question, of course, and it affects very much the relationship between this country and other countries, because there is a great anxiety in this country over the question as to whether or not the intentions of Germany are peaceable. We have sent suggestions as to points which should be covered by responsible Germans which would tend to make clear to the American people what the attitude of Germany was on the armament question.

The CHAIRMAN. Who were the responsible Germans? The Ministry, for example?

Mr. LEE. I do not know that I suggested which official. They have recently appointed an expert, what they call an armament commissioner.

The CHAIRMAN. That information, however, was intended for officials of the German Government in their utterances?

Mr. LEE. It was intended that it should reach them ultimately; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, it was sent to your son and to this company in turn, to go to public officials in Germany?

Mr. LEE. Yes; if they so advised.

The CHAIRMAN. But your intent was that it should ultimately be considered by public officials of the German Government?

Mr. LEE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And while you were not making suggestions to disseminate directly in this country such information, if the suggestions were adopted in whole or in part, they were to be for the benefit of the world?

Mr. LEE. Right.

The CHAIRMAN. And naturally if published emanating from Germany, in this country, they would have served the ultimate purpose of coming back in some form or another to this country?

Mr. LEE. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Another question. Have you prepared anything for the Hamburg-American Line or the North German Lloyds?

Mr. LEE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I asked such a question, and made it as broad as possible, whether material was prepared for anybody directly or indirectly connected with the German Government or German activity here or German individuals, whether a German corporation or an American corporation, and his answer was that he had no business dealings with them.

Mr. LEE. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. Except the German railways concerning which the witness has already testified.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know a Mr. Bruce Barton?

Mr. LEE. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What is his business?

Mr. LEE. Advertising.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The same line as yours?

Mr. LEE. No, sir. I am not an advertising agency. My business—I do not know how to describe it——

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You have not engaged Bruce Barton to do any advertising for you, have you?

Mr. LEE. No. He is just a personal friend. I never discussed German matters with him.

STATEMENT OF FREDERICK LEUSCHNER, ON BEHALF OF THE RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA

The CHAIRMAN. Have you certain telegrams?

Mr. LEUSCHNER. I have, according to the request of the committee yesterday. We made a search of the charge files, which included only the Ivy L. Lee, and that Ivy L. Lee Co. During the 13 months period, I hand you the results of the search: One telegram. They perhaps did not like our service as well as perhaps some of the others.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is that all you found?

Mr. LEUSCHNER. That is all.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What was the request I made of you yesterday, do you recall?

Mr. LEUSCHNER. Yes. You requested a search of any of the files as to which there were charge accounts. I explained to you that where there are charge accounts——

Mr. DICKSTEIN. There is a record.

Mr. LEUSCHNER. There is a record, and they can be searched very quickly.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is that the only charge account you find from Ivy L. Lee or Ivy Lee and Son, or Ivy Lee II?

Mr. LEUSCHNER. Nothing else, from March 31, 1933, to date. There are a great many ways of sending messages over there.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. At that rate you might go through all the other records and we might, if we decide to pay for the work, and we would find nothing. There is no certainty of any messages at all.

Mr. LEUSCHNER. That is quite possible.

There is one suggestion I might make in that respect. It may be that whenever they had confidential messages to send, they preferred to send them by cable rather than radio. You see, we handle only radio.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. All right, if we want you we will let you know.

Mr. LEUSCHNER. May I leave one copy of that and take one with me?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE KRAUSE, REPRESENTING THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH CO.

The CHAIRMAN. You represent the Postal Telegraph?

Mr. KRAUSE. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Pursuant to the subpoena, you were requested to produce certain messages.

Mr. KRAUSE. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you produced them?

Mr. KRAUSE. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. These messages are from whom to whom, generally?

Mr. KRAUSE. I have not read all the addresses. They are from Ivy Lee. They are photostatic copies of the original messages received over the private wire, his private wire.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And these are the accurate transcripts, photostatic transcripts of these messages?

Mr. KRAUSE. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is all we want. They are all in English, are they?

Mr. KRAUSE. I believe they are. I have not really read the messages over myself.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is all right. That is all we need you for. We will let you know in case we find anything else.

STATEMENT OF DUDLEY PITTINGER

(Mr. Dudley Pittinger was duly sworn and testified as follows:)

The CHAIRMAN. What is your name?

Mr. PITTINGER. Dudley Pittinger.

The CHAIRMAN. You live where?

Mr. PITTINGER. At 150 Palisade Avenue.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you employed in New York?

Mr. PITTINGER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You are employed by Ivy Lee?

Mr. PITTINGER. Ivy Lee.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the name of the firm?

Mr. PITTINGER. Ivy Lee & T. J. Ross.

The CHAIRMAN. You are employed in what capacity?

Mr. PITTINGER. As cashier and bookkeeper.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you been employed there?

Mr. PITTINGER. I have been there now only a month. That is, the man that was the bookkeeper for the past 6 or 7 years has been sick. He has been sick for about 2 years. In the last 2 years nights I have been helping him out. I am familiar with the books. He recently was taken ill and had to give up.

The CHAIRMAN. You are familiar with the transactions of the Lee firm with the German firm?

Mr. PITTINGER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What firm have they the transaction with?

Mr. PITTINGER. I. G. Farbenindustrie.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the German dye trust?

Mr. PITTINGER. Yes; I think so. I am quite sure.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean, just for descriptive purposes.

Mr. PITTINGER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know what the contractual relations were with them?

Mr. PITTINGER. Only the receipts that I received. As to the agreements, I do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have any knowledge as to the agreement?

Mr. PITTINGER. No.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no written agreement, is there?

Mr. PITTINGER. No.

The CHAIRMAN. An oral agreement. How much has been received?

Mr. PITTINGER. Last year there was \$4,500 received, and this year, I would say about a month ago, there was \$14,450. That first payment was received and went in the books as Swiss I.G.

The CHAIRMAN. Why did it go in there as that?

Mr. PITTINGER. That was just the instructions.

The CHAIRMAN. What is that?

Mr. PITTINGER. That was per the instructions.

The CHAIRMAN. Of whom?

Mr. PITTINGER. I do not know for sure.

The CHAIRMAN. Some personal directions of somebody in the firm?

Mr. PITTINGER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know what that money was received for, for what purpose?

Mr. PITTINGER. Oh, it went on the books as a fee.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; but do you know for what purpose the fee was received?

Mr. PITTINGER. I do not.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know what work was done in connection therewith?

Mr. PITTENGER. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you seen any correspondence between that company and the Lee Co., or vice versa?

Mr. PITTENGER. No; I have not read any of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you seen any of the literature which has come over from Germany?

Mr. PITTENGER. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know whether or not any work has been done by the firm or any of those in its employ for this company?

Mr. PITTENGER. Only the fact that they are getting a fee. They must be doing some work.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know what, if anything, has been done?

Mr. PITTENGER. No; I do not.

The CHAIRMAN. You have no knowledge of that?

Mr. PITTENGER. No knowledge.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you handle the expense slips?

Mr. PITTENGER. Expense slips?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. PITTENGER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know how any of the expense slips are marked in connection with this particular account?

Mr. PITTENGER. They have been marked "Swiss I.G."

The CHAIRMAN. Who are the expenses for, do you know?

Mr. PITTENGER. Just traveling.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you turn to that particular account quickly?

Mr. PITTENGER. I can show you some of it. Of course, it is all cables charged to travel.

The CHAIRMAN. Are these expenditures [indicating on the book] :

Mr. PITTENGER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know what that is for, \$493.50?

Mr. PITTENGER. That is the total. I will show you the cash book.

The CHAIRMAN. There is nothing here indicating a Swiss I.G. account.

Mr. PITTENGER. No; it is charged direct to travel.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, the account in the book is simply carried as travels?

Mr. PITTENGER. Travels.

The CHAIRMAN. Nothing indicating a Swiss I.G. account?

Mr. PITTENGER. No; it is charged direct to them. That is expense allowance.

The CHAIRMAN. That is simply expense of yours, but this is all expense in connection with this?

Mr. PITTENGER. No; there are other expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. Other expenses?

Mr. PITTENGER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. For other matters?

Mr. PITTENGER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What is this amount over here, \$30,000?

Mr. PITTENGER. \$300.

The CHAIRMAN. What does that represent?

Mr. PITTENGER. I recall that. That is a return of traveling expense he has spent.

The CHAIRMAN. Who spent?

Mr. PITTENGER. James Lee.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know what that was spent for?

Mr. PITTENGER. The \$300?

The CHAIRMAN. Was that in connection with the Swiss I. G.?

Mr. PITTENGER. No; that was his own personal expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is the \$4,500 entered in your books?

Mr. PITTENGER. That is on Mr. Lee's personal—that is the payment that was received last year?

The CHAIRMAN. May 31, 1933. What is this stamp?

Mr. PITTENGER. Voucher number.

The CHAIRMAN. Voucher number 15584, \$4,500 on May 31, and voucher was paid out, voucher 15522, \$4,500. Where was that paid to?

Mr. PITTENGER. That was paid to investments.

The CHAIRMAN. Investments?

Mr. PITTENGER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What does "investment" stand for?

Mr. PITTENGER. That is Mr. Lee's personal investments.

The CHAIRMAN. Where was that deposited?

Mr. PITTENGER. That was deposited direct with the brokers. That would be journalized in that way.

The CHAIRMAN. What brokers?

Mr. PITTENGER. That you will have to ask Mr. Lee.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Lee, as I remember, testified that he deposited that in the New York Trust Co. in his own personal account.

Mr. PITTENGER. As I understand the transaction, it was turned over to his brokers.

The CHAIRMAN. Who were his brokers?

Mr. PITTENGER. That I do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not know who they are?

Mr. PITTENGER. No. He has several.

The CHAIRMAN. Who are the several? Mention them all.

Mr. PITTENGER. The only thing I have on the brokerage account is just simply "investment." As to whom he does it with, the records do not show.

The CHAIRMAN. Who are they?

Mr. PITTENGER. I do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any record in these books of the Lee Co. that that \$4,500 has been entered therein?

Mr. PITTENGER. Only through the journal entry, journalized.

The CHAIRMAN. It was entered in the journal?

Mr. PITTENGER. Through our voucher system.

The CHAIRMAN. Does not everything received go into these books here?

Mr. PITTENGER. This was not actually received to the office.

The CHAIRMAN. This was his own personal account?

Mr. PITTENGER. As I understand it, it was received by him and turned over to his brokers, but he gave us the transaction.

The CHAIRMAN. Would it not show on your books when he gave you the transaction?

Mr. PITTENGER. We did not receive any cash. The cash did not go through our books.

The CHAIRMAN. What about the \$14,450?

Mr. PITTENGER. That went through the books.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Lee, as I remember, testified that both items were included in the books. I went into that specifically.

Mr. HARDWICK. You did. The bank account shows that amount of \$4,500 went into the New York Trust Co.

The CHAIRMAN. Exactly, deposited in his own personal account, and was included in the ledgers of his company. You say that went to his brokers. What would that indicate, going to his brokers?

Mr. PITTENGER. I would not want to say personally. I would just say he made an investment and handed the cash right over to them.

The CHAIRMAN. You keep a record of his investments, do you not?

Mr. PITTENGER. Just in totals.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not keep an account of what money, where it is going, and who got it?

Mr. PITTENGER. We have just the investment account. I can see some of them.

Mr. HARDWICK. Suppose your bank book shows it went to his credit in the bank?

The CHAIRMAN. Where is his investment account?

Mr. PITTENGER. This is the cash book. This is what he pays out.

The CHAIRMAN. Would the investment account show in this?

Mr. PITTENGER. Just the payment.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is the \$4,500 payment, then?

Mr. PITTENGER. If we did not receive it, we would not have any payment.

The CHAIRMAN. This book shows you received it, did it not?

Mr. PITTENGER. Just through a journal entry.

The CHAIRMAN. Just through a journal entry?

Mr. PITTENGER. That would not appear on the cash book.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, this means that this was his own personal money?

Mr. PITTENGER. That is right. All the fees are put into his own personal account.

The CHAIRMAN. Everything that is received by the firm is put into his personal account?

Mr. PITTENGER. That is as to fees. Expense money for the firm, that we pay out, like traveling and telephones.

The CHAIRMAN. Does he take them from his own personal account and draw a check to the office account?

Mr. PITTENGER. Yes: each month.

Mr. HARDWICK. Suppose the bank book shows that that particular item was entered as a credit to the personal account of Ivy L. Lee on that date. How do you explain these books?

Mr. PITTENGER. It should be on here.

The CHAIRMAN. Here is something, \$25,000. What is that for?

Mr. PITTENGER. That is for a fee for a service, Mr. Lee.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a fee that was put into the firm book?

Mr. PITTENGER. No: this is the personal book.

The CHAIRMAN. The personal book?

Mr. PITTENGER. His personal.

The CHAIRMAN. If it is his personal book, why does not the \$4,500 show?

Mr. PITTENGER. It was not cash received by him.

The CHAIRMAN. Who was it received by?

Mr. PITTENGER. I mean—it is hard to explain.

The CHAIRMAN. He received \$4,500, did he not?

Mr. PITTENGER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That shows in here?

Mr. PITTENGER. Not as paid. It does not show as cash.

The CHAIRMAN. What does it show as?

Mr. PITTENGER. As a voucher.

The CHAIRMAN. What does that voucher mean?

Mr. PITTENGER. I would have to get the voucher, and that should have the explanation in it.

The CHAIRMAN. That should have the explanation. You have the voucher?

Mr. PITTENGER. I have it here.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you get it for us?

Mr. PITTENGER. I do not seem to find that particular one.

The CHAIRMAN. When did you last see it?

Mr. PITTENGER. Around that date, around May 31.

The CHAIRMAN. You have everyone down here?

Mr. PITTENGER. I would not swear to that, because I had to pack them together in such a hurry this morning.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you make a search for it?

Mr. PITTENGER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you remember what that account showed?

Mr. PITTENGER. What do you mean, which account?

The CHAIRMAN. The Swiss I. G. account of \$4,500.

Mr. PITTENGER. I do not know just what you mean by what it showed.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know what the voucher contained with reference to that payment?

Mr. PITTENGER. No; I do not. I would rather wait until I found out.

The CHAIRMAN. That was paid in cash, was it?

Mr. PITTENGER. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the usual procedure, to pay a sum of money like that in cash?

Mr. PITTENGER. In some cases.

The CHAIRMAN. \$14,450?

Mr. PITTENGER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. That is carried in the book?

Mr. PITTENGER. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. This is a fee to Mr. Lee?

Mr. PITTENGER. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. So was the other a fee?

Mr. PITTENGER. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you account for the fact that this was carried and the other is not carried in this personal book of Mr. Lee's, which is supposed to contain his fees?

Mr. PITTENGER. I would rather be sure of that transaction before I would commit myself on it.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you show any other payment of a thousand dollars or more on the books here in fees that have been paid in cash? Call my attention to any items there payable in cash, and no matter how large or how small.

Mr. PITTENGER. There is a transaction.

The CHAIRMAN. Where does it say cash. There is nothing indicated here.

Mr. PITTENGER. No; nothing to say that.

The CHAIRMAN. There is nothing indicating that that was paid in cash, is there?

Mr. PITTENGER. We always marked them cash.

The CHAIRMAN. But there is nothing there, "cash", alongside of that?

Mr. PITTENGER. No.

The CHAIRMAN. If it was, it would be marked alongside of it. Is that item here an amount, fee paid?

Mr. PITTENGER. Yes; that is right.

The CHAIRMAN. So that, there being no notation of "cash" alongside of that \$3,000 item, then you would say that it was not paid in cash.

Mr. PITTENGER. All right.

The CHAIRMAN. Show any other item of any amount on the books in the nature of fees paid in cash. Well, we go back to December 1, 1932. You have gone back, and you come forward now to where? Where is that \$4,500 item for cash? You come right down to April 1, 1934, with an item of \$14,450 "cash" alongside of it, and there is another item in there for fees in between payable in cash.

Mr. HARDWICK. You mean that were paid in cash.

Mr. PITTENGER. That is true.

The CHAIRMAN. Let us go forward. This book shows down to May 18, 1934, and there is not an item down to that date showing that the fee was received paid in cash. That is true, is it not?

Mr. PITTENGER. That is true.

The CHAIRMAN. So that when you said that it was not unusual, that is not so, is it?

Mr. PITTENGER. I thought there were one or two transactions, but the book does not show it.

The CHAIRMAN. Why was it that that \$4,500 transaction was not included in this book, in this personal account of Mr. Lee's where his fees were recorded.

Mr. PITTENGER. It is in as a fee, but not as a cash receipt.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; but is in the journal, that is true; from the journal it is transmitted, all fees are transmitted to a book which is kept under the name of Ivy L. Lee.

Mr. PITTENGER. Yes; but this is only cash receipts and cash disbursements.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean this is receipts and disbursements, not cash receipts, cash or check?

Mr. PITTENGER. Receipts.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. And the only cash was this \$14,450 item?

Mr. PITTENGER. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. But every receipt in the nature of a fee is supposed to be in this book, is it not?

Mr. PITTENGER. That is, received by check or cash.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. But the \$4,500 item is not in this book?

Mr. PITTENGER. As I understand it, Mr. Lee turned that over to a broker.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; but you did not know whether he has turned over some of these other fees. Do you?

Mr. PITTENGER. He gives me a memorandum, and I would journalize it then.

The CHAIRMAN. But you journalized it as a cash fee?

Mr. PITTENGER. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Then do you not transfer that into his private account?

Mr. PITTENGER. Not into the receipts.

The CHAIRMAN. This is the journal of the firm, is it not?

Mr. PITTENGER. Yes, that is right.

The CHAIRMAN. This is the ledger of the firm?

Mr. PITTENGER. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. And the fees are transferred from that to this book of Mr. Lee's own personal account?

Mr. HARDWICK. The fees as they are collected. That is the cash book, is it not?

Mr. PITTENGER. This is the cash book—as they are collected.

The CHAIRMAN. Are not all fees supposed to go in there?

Mr. PITTENGER. If they are received and deposited.

The CHAIRMAN. If they are received and deposited?

Mr. PITTENGER. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. And that means that that \$4,500 was not deposited?

Mr. PITTENGER. Yes; not to the bank account.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know of any other fees of that size that were not deposited?

Mr. PITTENGER. I do not think there are any.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know of any fees at all that have ever been received outside of this \$4,500 that had not been deposited to Mr. Lee's account in the New York Trust Co.?

Mr. PITTENGER. I do not know of any.

The CHAIRMAN. I thought they have all been deposited. Every other fee outside of that \$4,500 that you know of that has been received is also included in this book, this cash book, book of receipts and disbursements of Ivy L. Lee?

Mr. PITTENGER. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. And you cannot account for the reason why that \$4,500 is not included therein, except that it was given to his broker?

Mr. PITTENGER. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. And that is the only occasion when it was ever done that you know of?

Mr. PITTENGER. That I know of, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You cannot tell us who the broker is that that was given to?

Mr. PITTENGER. I cannot.

The CHAIRMAN. This \$14,450, can you tell us how that is broken down? Any expenses charged up against that?

Mr. PITTENGER. No; no expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. What expenses have you got charged up against this account, whether it is the Swiss I.G. or this particular account, or what is the name of this I.G.?

Mr. PITTENGER. Farbenindustrie.

The CHAIRMAN. What expenses have you got charged up against it? What is this here? This is the Swiss I.G. account. I thought you said a moment ago you did not have an account under the Swiss I.G., but it was carried under the travel account?

Mr. PITTENGER. The expenses are charged to that.

The CHAIRMAN. What are these items, receipts?

Mr. PITTENGER. Those are the charges against the account.

The CHAIRMAN. What are those charges for, can you tell us?

Mr. PITTENGER. I would have to dig them out.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got them here?

Mr. PITTENGER. Yes.

(Discussion off the record, following which the witness was withdrawn.)

STATEMENT OF DR. I. T. GRIEBL

(Dr. I. T. Griehl was first duly sworn and testified as follows:)

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you given your name and address to the reporter?

Dr. GRIEBL. Dr. I. T. Griehl, 56 East Eighty-seventh Street.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Your business and occupation is medical doctor?

Dr. GRIEBL. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You are a citizen of the United States, I assume?

Dr. GRIEBL. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You knew Spanknoebel?

Dr. GRIEBL. I did.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Spanknoebel at certain times lived at your home?

Dr. GRIEBL. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. When did he start living at your home, and when did he quit?

Dr. GRIEBL. I do not remember. It is in the records of the grand jury. I was asked at the time the same question.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You say you do not remember?

Dr. GRIEBL. I do not remember now. At that time I do not know what I said.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Spanknoebel left your home after the summons was issued?

Dr. GRIEBL. I do not know, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you not know that Spanknoebel was indicted?

Dr. GRIEBL. I read it in the paper.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Outside of that, you do not know anything about Spanknoebel's being indicted?

Dr. GRIEBL. No. That is all in the records.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. This is an entirely different proceeding.

Dr. GRIEBL. I do not remember. It is too far back.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You are married?

Dr. GRIEBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. A wife?

Dr. GRIEBL. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Any children?

Dr. GRIEHL. No, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is your wife an American citizen?

Dr. GRIEHL. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. German born?

Dr. GRIEHL. Austrian born.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Are you an Austrian?

Dr. GRIEHL. I am German born.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What office did you hold while Spanknoebel was in the country?

Dr. GRIEHL. While Spanknoebel was-----

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What office did you hold while Spanknoebel was in this country?

Dr. GRIEHL. During the last few weeks, I was president of the Friends of New Germany.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. When did that start?

Dr. GRIEHL. I am not sure. I think you have my card here from the Friends of New Germany. I think I entered this organization on September 12, if I am right.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. 1933?

Dr. GRIEHL. 1933. And 4 weeks later, as far as I remember, I was announced president of this organization by Spanknoebel.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What is the purpose of the Friends of New Germany, what kind of an organization have you?

Dr. GRIEHL. I became interested the first time in this movement when, as I said, in September, the propaganda against Germany about the atrocities was read in the papers, was spread over in this country.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And when you became interested in that, this propaganda was sent to the United States, and you read it in the United States?

Dr. GRIEHL. I read it in the United States newspapers, or New York newspapers, rather.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you then join the Friends of New Germany?

Dr. GRIEHL. Yes; then I joined the Friends of New Germany.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You were then for a number of weeks or months-----

Dr. GRIEHL. A plain member.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Then you were the officer, the president, of the Friends of New Germany?

Dr. GRIEHL. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That was the New York branch?

Dr. GRIEHL. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And the Friends of New Germany have branches throughout the United States?

Dr. GRIEHL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. About how many States have they branches in?

Dr. GRIEHL. I do not know, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. They have a branch in New Jersey, have they?

Dr. GRIEHL. I know now that they have.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. They had a branch in Chicago?

Dr. GRIEHL. I know now that they have.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And Astoria?

Dr. GRIEBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And other parts of the country?

Dr. GRIEBL. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What is the purpose of the Friends of New Germany?

Dr. GRIEBL. To unite, I think, the German-Americans in this country.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is that all?

Dr. GRIEBL. That is what I think.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you not know as a matter of fact that what they were supposed to do or accomplish by the organization—

Dr. GRIEBL. You see, at that time, sir; when I was president, I think I was president for four weeks, and then the grand jury started, and I resigned.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I know, but have they a platform?

Dr. GRIEBL. No; they have no platform, so far as I know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have they a constitution?

Dr. GRIEBL. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have they bylaws?

Dr. GRIEBL. I never saw one.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Are they an incorporated institution?

Dr. GRIEBL. I do not know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. As far as you know, what is their purpose? Is it an American organization, or is it a German organization?

Dr. GRIEBL. At that time, sir, there were many things I did not agree with them, very many things.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. On what did you not agree, for instance?

Dr. GRIEBL. For instance, I did not agree, and I spoke to Spanknoebel about it—in fact, only a few weeks ago I spoke to some of his leaders, and they did not like my idea, but finally they accepted it—this insignia, that is, the swastika and the American flag, this was a thing I did not like at all, and when they printed in in the newspapers, the *Das Neue Deutschland*, I was the one who prevented that the swastika is printed in the newspaper and the insignia of the United States of America. He could not understand when I said it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What did Spanknoebel say?

Dr. GRIEBL. Finally I said, "You cannot do it, Mr. Spanknoebel. It is an impossibility. Don't you feel it, it is not the right thing to do?"

The CHAIRMAN. When was this talk?

Dr. GRIEBL. In about October 1933 as far as I remember. That was one point I personally did not like, because I felt—maybe today there is a law. At that time I did not know there was a law against this. But at that time I just felt that it is not the proper thing to do. It is a provocation as far I took it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What else?

Dr. GRIEBL. I was not at any meeting for the last 6 weeks. I spoke occasionally. Lately they wear boots and breeches, and so on and so forth.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Wear uniforms?

Dr. GRIEBL. Uniforms.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. German uniforms?

Dr. GRIEBL. No; it is not German. I mean, every Western Union boy has a uniform, or the Boy Scouts of America.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The Boy Scouts of America do not wear a German cap.

Mr. GRIEBL. If it is provoking to the American people, why do it? That is my attitude on this. So I told him not to do it. Maybe it is not illegal, but it is not just the right thing to do if it is provoking, and this was another point I did not like.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How about the brown shirt?

Dr. GRIEBL. I never saw one.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. See a white shirt?

Dr. GRIEBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And the swastika on the arm?

Dr. GRIEBL. Yes; on the arm.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And that swastika is the emblem that is now worn by the Socialist Labor movement in Germany, that swastika?

Dr. GRIEBL. I do not know, I never saw them.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you see pictures of them?

Dr. GRIEBL. I saw pictures; yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is the same identical insignia as worn by the National Socialist Party in Germany?

Dr. GRIEBL. I do not know, because I would not testify just on account of one picture in the paper, because pictures can be falsified very well.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. All right. We are just trying to get some facts, that is all.

Dr. GRIEBL. It looks like the same emblem, the swastika.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And the cap, with the swastika emblem on the cap?

Dr. GRIEBL. I never saw them.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You never saw caps worn around here?

Dr. GRIEBL. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. But you saw it in photographs?

Dr. GRIEBL. I saw it in the magazine Today. I saw somebody, Gissibl, I think, wearing them, and a few other fellows.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You and I do not wear them in this country.

Dr. GRIEBL. I would not.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And the general attire was based upon the —

Dr. GRIEBL. At that time, certainly; yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And the salute to Hail Hitler was based upon the National Socialist salute in this country?

Dr. GRIEBL. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And the general parading?

Dr. GRIEBL. I never saw any parading except the color guards and the ushers.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. At meetings?

Dr. GRIEBL. At meetings; yes. That is all I saw.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You have not seen that before the Hitler regime in this country among the German people, have you?

Dr. GRIEBL. Oh, yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Among the German people, the American-German people?

Dr. GRIEBL. Oh, yes; color guards, yes. We always had color guards at our German day in the Madison Square Gardens.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. But they never wore a uniform as they wear now.

Dr. GRIEBL. The Steel Helmets in New York City, for example, did wear a uniform before Hitler was in power.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That was just a veterans' organization?

Dr. GRIEBL. I am against that, too, by the way.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I am glad to hear that.

Dr. GRIEBL. Because I do not like it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. This Friends of New Germany, what were their plans? Was it supposed to unite the American-Germans or the foreign Germans, or spread propaganda in this country? What was their object?

Dr. GRIEBL. As far as I know, most of it I know through the papers, there was a National Socialist Party right here in this country, I do not know how long ago, I think 1931 or so.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. 1932.

Dr. GRIEBL. Maybe 1932. Then there were very small groups, and of no significance whatsoever. Then they formed, as soon as Hitler came to power, the Friends of New Germany. This was around March 1932, as far as I know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And when Hitler came to power, then the Friends of New Germany organized?

Dr. GRIEBL. I only know this from the papers, because at that time I was not a member.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You say that you became a member in September of 1933?

Dr. GRIEBL. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Before that you were not affiliated with any of these organizations?

Dr. GRIEBL. No, sir; only with the German Legion, the war veterans' organization.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is the Stahlhelm?

Dr. GRIEBL. No; that is another organization.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And at their meeting in the Friends of New Germany, they discuss certain movements in this country, do they not?

Dr. GRIEBL. Yes; of course. I delivered about six or seven speeches during the last year.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did they like your speeches?

Dr. GRIEBL. Certainly; very well.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And what do you speak on?

Dr. GRIEBL. I speak on the boycott, on the D.A.W.A., on the propaganda against Germany, and these atrocity lies propaganda.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Let's see the propaganda in Germany.

Dr. GRIEBL. For example, I give you one example, if you allow me. I still have the copy somewhere, where it says 3,000 Germans killed in Hamburg; because every German, born German, would know that this is an impossibility. And later on it really did prove that it was a lie.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. All right. Let's see, since you know that, how many people were thrown into the concentration camps, Jews or non-Jews?

Dr. GRIEBL. I do not know, because I personally do not care about what they do in Germany.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. True, but you are talking about the reason you took an active part in defending your birthland or your father's birthland.

Dr. GRIEBL. Yes; my father's.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Because there was certain slander that was being spread around in the United States?

Dr. GRIEBL. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And for that reason you, as an American, felt that you ought to resent that?

Dr. GRIEBL. The same as in 1917.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Could you give this committee how many Jews or anyone, Jews or Christians, of all denominations, were thrown into concentration camps after Hitler took control?

Dr. GRIEBL. No; I could not tell you that, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is the business of Germany today under the control of individuals or the German Government. Do you know that?

Dr. GRIEBL. As far as I know from my wife who was in Germany twice since Hitler came to power, the Government has, of course, the power.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. So if that kind of propaganda was spread that the Government controls all industries, that is not a lie, is it?

Dr. GRIEBL. It is not a lie.

Dr. DICKSTEIN. And if we have evidence that about 200 or more thousand people were thrown into the camps, not because they have done anything wrong, but because they happened to be of a certain race or creed, there would not be anything wrong if I as an American citizen discussed that in this country, if it were so, if it were true?

Dr. GRIEBL. I know that they threw thousands of people into the concentration camps, because they were communists and against the Government.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is another matter. We will come to that. But if people were thrown into concentration camps just because they happened to be of a religious denomination and other than that they have done nothing, there would be nothing wrong about my discussing that in the United States, would there?

Dr. GRIEBL. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is there a free press in Germany today?

The CHAIRMAN. We have plenty of evidence about that.

Dr. GRIEBL. I do not know, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you not know as a matter of fact there is no free press today?

Dr. GRIEBL. I know there ought to be a free press in America; I know that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know Mr. Pelley?

Dr. GRIEBL. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. When did you meet Mr. Pelley?

Dr. GRIEBL. I met him once.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Where?

Dr. GRIEBL. About 5--Oh, longer, 7 weeks ago.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Seven weeks ago today?

Dr. GRIEBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Where did you meet him?

Dr. GRIEBL. In Astoria.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Was he making a speech there?

Dr. GRIEBL. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What did he do there?

Dr. GRIEBL. It was a private meeting.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Under whose auspices?

Dr. GRIEBL. He was there, and—I do not know the name of his—I think they call him lieutenant or something like that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. His lieutenant?

Dr. GRIEBL. I think so. I do not know. I do not know his name.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You were there?

Dr. GRIEBL. I was there.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who else was there?

Dr. GRIEBL. A Mr. Orgell was there.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And who else, doctor?

Dr. GRIEBL. I think that is all.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What was the general talk?

Dr. GRIEBL. Oh, he read something very interesting to us, but I have to think about it. Oh, yes; he read about a certain communistic organization in Germany with which Colonel Emerson is connected, because we always thought Colonel Emerson is quite a good fellow and honest; and he tried to prove to us that Colonel Emerson is not reliable in his intentions.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Pelley did?

Dr. GRIEBL. No. Pelley tried to prove to us that Colonel Emerson is not honest in his intentions.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is all the talk you had?

Dr. GRIEBL. That was the charge.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. It was the substance of the talk?

Dr. GRIEBL. It was a whole manuscript, about 40 pages.

The CHAIRMAN. Was there not some talk about Pelley promising him 15,000 members of Pelley's organization?

Dr. GRIEBL. Promising whom?

The CHAIRMAN. That Emerson promised Pelley.

Dr. GRIEBL. Emerson was not present.

The CHAIRMAN. Did not Pelley at the time say that Emerson had previously promised him 15,000 members in his organization at \$10 a piece.

Dr. GRIEBL. Emerson is nobody.

The CHAIRMAN. Probably I am mistaken. That is probably a different meeting.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You never met Pelley in June of 1933?

The CHAIRMAN. Pardon me; Mr. Orgell was there, was he not?

Dr. GRIEBL. Yes; Mr. Orgell was there.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. He said he was.

The CHAIRMAN. Was Mr. Gulden there?

Dr. GRIEBL. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You never met Pelley or contacted Pelley's Silver Shirts or the Silver Shirts of America in June of 1933?

Dr. GRIEBL. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. So that you have met him more than once?

Dr. GRIEBL. Only once.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You said about 7 weeks ago.

Dr. GRIEHL. This was 7 weeks ago; yes. This was the only time I ever saw him in my life.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you ever meet him in June of 1933?

Dr. GRIEHL. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you have any correspondence with him?

Dr. GRIEHL. I had one letter. I mean, not I.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who was the letter with?

Dr. GRIEHL. From the German Legion. I had to write a letter to him.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What was the letter about?

Dr. GRIEHL. In regard to the subscription of the Liberation magazine.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you subscribe to the magazine?

Dr. GRIEHL. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did all your Friends of New Germany subscribe to the Liberation?

Dr. GRIEHL. Practically everybody I know is a subscriber.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Of the Friends of New Germany?

Dr. GRIEHL. No. Americans, mostly.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you a subscriber?

Dr. GRIEHL. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you been getting it lately?

Dr. GRIEHL. No; I did not get it. I think they went into bankruptcy.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who is Mr. Henry C. Spier?

Dr. GRIEHL. He is sitting outside. He is the commander of the German Legion, and at the present time the business manager of the D.A.W.A.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you see this letter? It was found in your possession.

Dr. GRIEHL. Yes, sir; I read this letter.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You know the contents of it?

Dr. GRIEHL. I do not remember. I would have to read it, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That letter was received?

Dr. GRIEHL. This letter was received by Spier.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. By Spier. And did you read it over at that time?

Dr. GRIEHL. Yes, sir; I did. I remember the underlining.

The CHAIRMAN. In this letter from Mr. Pelley, Doctor, is quoted the following language:

I have just come from a most profitable conference with Mr. Kessmeyer of Philadelphia, who is supporting what we are doing 100 percent. I have something I want to take up with you, and expect to pass through New York on my way to New England again within the next few days. When this noise at headquarters has quieted down, I shall most certainly get in touch with you.

This letter was written by Pelley to Spier?

Dr. GRIEHL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know what that means; that portion of the letter I have read?

Dr. GRIEHL. May I read it again? I met Mr. Kessmeyer the day before yesterday for the first time. Yes; but he never came. He was in New York, but he never visited us.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you know of his visit to Kessemeier?

Dr. GRIEBL. No, sir; I had forgotten that.

The CHAIRMAN. What was this 100 percent?

Dr. GRIEBL. I did not read it, I am sure.

The CHAIRMAN. "Kessemeier, who is supporting what we are doing 100 percent."

Dr. GRIEBL. I do not know who Kessemeier is.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course you know who Kessemeier is. He is connected with the North German Lloyd, is he not?

Dr. GRIEBL. I do not know. I met him in Madison Square Garden for the first time in my life.

The CHAIRMAN. Was he speaking?

Dr. GRIEBL. No. He was there as a guest.

Mr. HARDWICK. This meeting the other night?

Dr. GRIEBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know what Mr. Pelley meant when he said that "Kessemeier is supporting what we are doing 100 percent"?

Dr. GRIEBL. Well, I have, of course, certain ideas what he means.

The CHAIRMAN. What are they?

Dr. GRIEBL. Oh, I do not know what he means.

The CHAIRMAN. What would you understand he meant? This is a letter from the Silver Shirts to Henry C. Spier, who is the head of the German Legion.

Dr. GRIEBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And was at that time, June 22, 1933.

Dr. GRIEBL. Was he at that time?

The CHAIRMAN. I do not know. Was he? I do not know, Doctor. I have no knowledge.

Dr. GRIEBL. I do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Spier was connected——

Dr. GRIEBL. Yes; he was with the German Legion, but I do not know if he was commander at that time.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, the first time you met Pelley was about 6 or 7 weeks ago?

Dr. GRIEBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. At that time Mr. Orgell was present?

Dr. GRIEBL. Correct.

The CHAIRMAN. You never met him sometime in January, did you?

Dr. GRIEBL. Never, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Orgell was the gentleman who was associated with Colonel Emerson at one time?

Dr. GRIEBL. Yes, sir; secretary to him.

The CHAIRMAN. You knew Mr. Art Smith, did you not?

Dr. GRIEBL. Oh, yes; I threw him out of my office. He was there once.

The CHAIRMAN. You and he had some talks?

Dr. GRIEBL. In my office; he was there once and I threw him out. He came to me, if I might tell you, and told me how big his organization was and "we are going to kill the Jews", and "I have a pistol right here in my pocket." I said "Well, Mr. Art Smith, I am absolutely not interested in what you have to tell me. If you think that is the way to fight such groups of communists, you better leave my office right away." And he left. He was very mad at me.

The CHAIRMAN. When was that, Doctor?

Dr. GRIEBL. It was in the newspapers, because I immediately gave it through the newspapers to be sure that I would not be connected with that man.

Mr. HARDWICK. That was Art Smith?

Dr. GRIEBL. Yes; a big dumbbell. He told me he is the general or something of the Khaki Shirts. That is how he presented himself. A dumbbell.

The CHAIRMAN. He is the head of the Khaki Shirts? He was?

Dr. GRIEBL. That is what he said to me.

The CHAIRMAN. He is in jail now?

Dr. GRIEBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And Mrs. Griehl was present at that conference?

Dr. GRIEBL. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It took place in your apartment?

Dr. GRIEBL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. About 9 o'clock?

Dr. GRIEBL. No; not in my apartment, in my office. I only saw him once in my office.

The CHAIRMAN. At what time of the day was it?

Dr. GRIEBL. Around 12 o'clock noontime.

The CHAIRMAN. It was not around 9 p.m., was it?

Dr. GRIEBL. No; I never saw him then. He must have been there without my knowledge. I threw him out. I mean, there is no doubt about it.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not remember a time when he was at your apartment at 9 o'clock at night, at which you and Mrs. Griehl were present?

Dr. GRIEBL. I do not know anything about it. My wife never told me anything about it. I do not believe that, because I threw him out, actually threw him out that time when he was there. I did not like that man.

Mr. HARDWICK. You mean you used force to eject him, or just ordered him out?

Dr. GRIEBL. I ordered him out. I told him, "I do not want to have anything to do with you. I do not want to be connected with you. You leave my office." That is what I told him.

Mr. HARDWICK. You did not have any scuffle with him though?

Dr. GRIEBL. Just as I say.

Mr. HARDWICK. You did not have any physical scuffle, though?

Dr. GRIEBL. Oh, no, no, no.

The CHAIRMAN. When did you first meet Mr. Spanknoebel, Doctor?

Dr. GRIEBL. This must be in the grand jury records.

The CHAIRMAN. About when?

Dr. GRIEBL. Well, I can give you an idea. I joined the Friends of New Germany in September, as far as I know, 12th of September, and I heard him speak the first few weeks in September, maybe the last few weeks in August. That is where I saw him, but I did not meet him at that time. After I was a member, I met him, as far as I remember, after that.

The CHAIRMAN. Did he leave some valuable papers with you?

Dr. GRIEBL. Oh, he left a letter with me.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is that letter?

Dr. GRIEBL. That letter was published and presented to the grand jury.

The CHAIRMAN. Did he leave any other papers with you?

Dr. GRIEBL. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Where did you live then, 315 East Seventy-seventh Street?

Dr. GRIEBL. No; 56 East Eighty-seventh Street.

The CHAIRMAN. What is 315 East Seventy-seventh Street?

Dr. GRIEBL. That is my old adress 3 years ago.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not lived there for 3 years?

Dr. GRIEBL. Three years; I think it is 3 years.

The CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Griehl has been to Germany twice recently, has she not?

Dr. GRIEBL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. When was the last time she was over there, Doctor?

Dr. GRIEBL. The first time when her mother died. That was the reason why she went to Germany. This was in February 1932, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. When was the last time?

Dr. GRIEBL. And the last time on Christmas, 1933. I made a mistake. The first time in February 1933, and the second time on Christmas, 1933.

The CHAIRMAN. Spanknoebel had been in your house shortly prior to that, had he not?

Dr. GRIEBL. He was in my house?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Dr. GRIEBL. Oh, he lived there for about 4 weeks.

The CHAIRMAN. You knew Spanknoebel to be an agitator in this country?

Dr. GRIEBL. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You knew he claimed that he was a representative of the National Socialist Party over here?

Dr. GRIEBL. He never said that to me.

The CHAIRMAN. You knew he was organizing?

Dr. GRIEBL. I knew that he was the head of this Friends of New Germany.

The CHAIRMAN. National chief, party chief?

Dr. GRIEBL. I do not know. To be chief is not the right word. I think, because there was no party, you see, because as soon as—

The CHAIRMAN. You knew of him trying to interfere with the Steuben Society, did you not?

Dr. GRIEBL. I?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; you did not know that, Doctor?

Dr. GRIEBL. I sued him for \$50,000 for telling that, because I never did, and that is still pending, that suit. I never attended any Steuben Society meeting, and the newspaper reporter printed in the papers that I wanted to disturb them, so I sued them for \$50,000, because I was never there. I stayed away intentionally at that time. That is still pending, that suit.

The CHAIRMAN. How did you come to know Spanknoebel?

Dr. GRIEBL. I met him in the Friends of New Germany.

The CHAIRMAN. That is before you became a member?

Dr. GRIEBL. I saw him speak there on the platform.

The CHAIRMAN. That is before you became a member?

Dr. GRIEBL. Yes; I visited a few—

The CHAIRMAN. And he lived in your house for 4 weeks?

Dr. GRIEBL. After that, yes; in October.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the association between you and him that led up to Spanknoebel?

Dr. GRIEBL. He knows my brother very well.

The CHAIRMAN. And you invited him to stay at your home?

Dr. GRIEBL. No; I did not. I think my wife talked to him about it. He was complaining about it. That was what I found out in the grand jury at that time—that has nobody to take care of him; he was living at a hotel, and it is very difficult about the laundry and irregular meals, and so on and so forth, and it is too expensive to live in the Hotel Washington. So my wife offered him—she said, "Well, we have one room left if you want to come to us." That is what my wife said in the grand jury room. "If you want to come with us and live with us, you are welcome." And he paid. That is what my wife testified. He paid for his room, and he paid for his meals. I never bother with that, because my wife is boss in her house, and I am boss in my office. We do not interfere with each other.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not want to go into that, Doctor. Those are your family affairs, and we are not concerned with them.

He made you the head of the local branch, he appointed you, did he not?

Dr. GRIEBL. No; I think, if I understand it right, I was president of the whole organization.

The CHAIRMAN. Of the whole organization?

Dr. GRIEBL. Yes, sir; that is how I understood it.

The CHAIRMAN. Who appointed you, Doctor?

Dr. GRIEBL. I was appointed in my absence.

The CHAIRMAN. By whom?

Dr. GRIEBL. By Spanknoebel. It is ridiculous, but that is the fact—at a meeting.

The CHAIRMAN. You did not know what the organization of which you were appointed president was, or what its purposes were?

Dr. GRIEBL. I did not know. I never attended any executive meetings or any officers' meetings at any time.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know how any of the money was spent, or anything of that kind?

Dr. GRIEBL. No, sir; I do not know it today. They just wanted an American citizen as president, and I think somebody must have advised them.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you resigned about 4 weeks later?

Dr. GRIEBL. Yes; I resigned.

The CHAIRMAN. What caused you to resign, Doctor?

Dr. GRIEBL. The boys came to me after Spanknoebel left and said to me, "Well, you have to go on the grand jury investigation. We do not think it is advisable for you, as a physician, to get in trouble, so you better resign." I did not want to resign because I did not want to be a quitter, and I did not see anything wrong. I said, "I

do not see why. I do not have anything to hide." But they stressed it very hard, and finally I did resign, under protest.

The CHAIRMAN. Who pressed it?

Dr. GRIEBL. Mr. Lenz, Mr. Mittermayer, and Mr. Haag.

The CHAIRMAN. Whom did they appoint in your place?

Dr. GRIEBL. At that time Gissibl was in Chicago, and he came back at that time.

The CHAIRMAN. And he succeeded Spanknoebel?

Dr. GRIEBL. And he succeeded Spanknoebel.

The CHAIRMAN. Did not he order your dismissal? Is that not a fact, that he is the one?

Dr. GRIEBL. No. He just took the leadership.

The CHAIRMAN. He just took the leadership?

Dr. GRIEBL. Yes. He said, "I am the first member of this organization." That is what the boys told me. I did not see him.

The CHAIRMAN. He has been in control ever since?

Dr. GRIEBL. Yes; unfortunately, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. He is in control of it now?

Dr. GRIEBL. Yes; unfortunately.

(Discussion off the record.)

The CHAIRMAN. Your desire and the desire of a small group like yourself in the organization is to make it an American organization?

Dr. GRIEBL. Absolutely.

The CHAIRMAN. In accordance with American principles?

Dr. GRIEBL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You are an American first, with a natural love for the land of your forbears?

Dr. GRIEBL. Yes, sir; that is my point.

The CHAIRMAN. You believe that membership should be open to Germans?

Dr. GRIEBL. Everybody.

The CHAIRMAN. All Germans, of all bloods?

Dr. GRIEBL. Everybody; Irishmen, too, if necessary; everybody.

The CHAIRMAN. That includes Germans of Jewish blood, as well as all other Jews?

Dr. GRIEBL. Absolutely, but they would not join us.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean, as far as you are concerned, you would stand for that?

Dr. GRIEBL. I stand for that principle.

The CHAIRMAN. Gissibl is opposed to that?

Dr. GRIEBL. Gissibl is, of course, opposed to it.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not believe in propaganda coming into this country?

Dr. GRIEBL. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Gissibl favors it?

Dr. GRIEBL. I do not know. I know one thing. I do not agree with him on that point which is important, the N.S.D.A.P. member. I suppose you are acquainted with this abbreviation. The National Socialistic Party members—

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Dr. GRIEBL. (continuing). Cannot be members of the Friends of New Germany today, and Gissibl is against that. He wants them to be members, which, of course, is ridiculous, but he apparently does not understand it.

The CHAIRMAN. A member of that has to pay allegiance to Germany? A member of the National Socialistic Party owes his allegiance to the party in Germany?

Dr. GRIEBL. Certainly.

The CHAIRMAN. Which is the government?

Dr. GRIEBL. Certainly.

The CHAIRMAN. And you and those who feel the same way you do maintain that that is inconsistent with——

Dr. GRIEBL. With this organization.

The CHAIRMAN (continuing). With the obligations of an American citizen?

Dr. GRIEBL. Right.

The CHAIRMAN. Whether he is an American citizen or one who wants to be an American citizen.

Dr. GRIEBL. Yes, sir; that is the point.

The CHAIRMAN. That there can be no dual allegiance?

Dr. GRIEBL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That there can be love, an intense love for the fatherland, but no dual allegiance to two sovereignties.

Dr. GRIEBL. Correct, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Gissibl is trying to control the——

Dr. GRIEBL. The bund.

The CHAIRMAN (continuing). The organization now?

Dr. GRIEBL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. He proposes to try to obtain control of it at the next convention, does he not?

Dr. GRIEBL. Somebody else will succeed him.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Walter is of your state of mind, too, is he not?

Dr. GRIEBL. He is, absolutely.

The CHAIRMAN. And Gissibl is opposed?

Dr. GRIEBL. Opposed; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. To that?

Dr. GRIEBL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Your theory is to have an organization along the lines of the existing Steuben Society?

Dr. GRIEBL. Right.

The CHAIRMAN. To cooperate——

Dr. GRIEBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN (continuing). With each other.

Dr. GRIEBL. In fact, if I may add this, we did have only very recently, 3 weeks ago, 2 weeks ago, conferences with the Steuben Society, not the Friends of New Germany, because I personally am only a plain member since that riot, if I may call it that—it was not a riot, but they wanted to throw me out on account of my principles. I tried to explain them. I do not go there any more. I do not even visit their meetings. So, as a representative of the United German Societies, I had a meeting with Mr. Hoffman, the chairman of the Steuben Society, so we would unite all these organizations on American principles like the Steuben Society. This is the idea.

The CHAIRMAN. You knew of Mr. Gissibl's visit to Germany?

Dr. GRIEBL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You knew that this organization had paid his expenses?

Dr. GRIEBL. I do not know that.

The CHAIRMAN. Would it surprise you to know that they had?

Dr. GRIEBL. I am sure that they did, but I have no proof, I do not know. I suppose so. I do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not approve of that?

Dr. GRIEBL. I really do not know why he went there. I did not see any reason. I think he did go there, if I am right, because he wanted--there was an order given, as far as I know, that no N.S.D. A.P. member can be a member of the Friends of New Germany. Gissibl was opposed to it. That is why, I heard, that is why he went to Germany.

Mr. HAMWICK. To try to get that changed?

Dr. GRIEBL. To try to get that changed, which was his idea, so far as I know, but he never spoke to me.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What right did the German Government have, if this was an American organization, to tell them what they are to do here?

Dr. GRIEBL. That is just it. Mr. Gissibl is not an American citizen. He even has not the first papers, as far as I know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. True, but what right did the foreign government have, if this was an American organization, and why should anybody in Germany tell them what to do here?

Dr. GRIEBL. Well, they do not tell us what to do, but they tell their party members what to do.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. In the United States?

Dr. GRIEBL. In the United States; that is the point.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is clear enough. What is this little note that was found among the papers, apparently written by you?

Dr. GRIEBL. Oh, yes. Now, what is his name? I never trusted this man.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Trusted what man?

Dr. GRIEBL. I think he is a Federal agent, and his name is Gerard. I think, something like that; not Gerard, but similar like that. He pestered me continuously. He wanted to have information, and he tried to explain to me how interested he is in that movement. Of course, I never believed him, because he apparently is a Federal agent. I just wanted to find—

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Gerard is not the name; Garrot.

Dr. GRIEBL. Yes, Garrot, sure.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That explains this note. You had nothing to do with this whole mess in January of 1934?

Dr. GRIEBL. Which mess?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Were you still in the Friends of New Germany in January 1934?

Dr. GRIEBL. '34?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes.

Dr. GRIEBL. Yes, I was a member at that time.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you take any active part in distributing any anti-Semitic literature in the United States?

Dr. GRIEBL. Never, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I show you a letter dated January 23, written by you to a Professor Potter. Will you read that in the record?

Dr. GRIEBL. Yes.

January 23, 1934. Prof. L. L. Potter.

I never met that man.

Box 102, Astor Station, Boston, Mass.

DEAR SIR: Many thanks for your Weltkampf and Hammer magazines, which I received a few days ago. Both magazines are familiar to me, and have been forwarded to me almost regularly by Dr. Friedrich Grosse, 137 Pike Street, Port Jervis, N.Y., whom you undoubtedly know.

Your booklets on the Cause of anti-Jewism in the United States have been sold by myself and my friends in a great number.

I regret the misunderstanding between you and Mr. William Pelley, and I hope that this will be straightened out to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Whenever you visit New York, please do not fail to see me. There are many things to be discussed, and your advice as a native-born American is most desirable.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What do you mean by this language, "your booklets on the Cause of anti-Jewism in the United States have been sold by myself and my friends."

Dr. GRIEBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Was that not propaganda in the United States?

Dr. GRIEBL. No, this is not propaganda, because if you know that booklet, it only contains certain paragraphs from the records of the White House.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. But that was anti-Jewish literature: it affected every American Jew.

Dr. GRIEBL. There was an investigation committee by the House of Representatives in 1931, against the communistic activities in the United States, and this booklet deals with this investigation.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Doctor, I am talking to you as an American citizen.

Dr. GRIEBL. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. This booklet contains an attack upon a certain race of American people in this country.

Dr. GRIEBL. The title, I think says, "Anti-Judaism", or something like that. I do not remember the booklet—I mean, I remember the booklet, but—

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You went out and sold these books and you had your friends sell them?

Dr. GRIEBL. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You do not think that is right?

Dr. GRIEBL. From the German Legion.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Are you of the same opinion now as you were then, you do not think that is the right thing to do?

Dr. GRIEBL. I really would have to read the booklet again to know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Assuming that was a booklet that made an attack upon a certain race of people, American citizens—

Dr. GRIEBL. I would not like that, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You would not subscribe to that?

Dr. GRIEBL. No, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I show you a little card. You do not subscribe to that, do you?

Dr. GRIEBL. Never saw that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I know you did not. That is from the Friends of Germany. If that was published and delivered and spread around, you do not subscribe to that?

Dr. GRIEBL. I would not.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And you think that that is wrong?

Dr. GRIEBL. That is wrong.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And that they have no business in this country to spread that form of propaganda?

Dr. GRIEBL. I do not think so. I would not agree to that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I offer this along with this in evidence.

(TWO DOCUMENTS WERE MARKED "EXHIBITS 58 AND 59.")

The CHAIRMAN. Just one more thought on this. You say: "I regret the misunderstanding between you and Mr. William Pelley, and I hope this will be straightened out to the satisfaction of all concerned."

What did you mean by that Doctor, when you wrote Professor Potter?

Dr. GRIEBL. Dr. Grosse, who is mentioned in this letter—I did not know Pelley at that time—told me that there was some trouble with this booklet which is mentioned here. Pelley published his booklet without permission from the author, Professor Potter, and Potter did not like that, of course. He said, "Well, this booklet was published by me, and Mr. Pelley: you had no right to publish it without my consent." And this was the fight, so Dr. Grosse told me.

The CHAIRMAN. That is absolutely it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I show you this letter addressed to you. I think it is to you. Is this man an alien?

Dr. GRIEBL. I do not know him.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is he here on a student's visa?

Dr. GRIEBL. I do not know, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You never met him?

Dr. GRIEBL. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You have corresponded with him?

Dr. GRIEBL. Oh, I received thousands of letters.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. From whom?

Dr. GRIEBL. From all over the United States and Europe.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. As what, as a leader?

Dr. GRIEBL. I do not know. They wrote me threatening letters and death threats and—

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You do not know this man?

Dr. GRIEBL. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Never met him?

Dr. GRIEBL. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is all I have.

Dr. GRIEBL. I think I have to make one correction here: When you asked me if I would approve of not voting for a Jewish candidate, you asked me this question, did you not?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. No, I asked you whether you subscribed to that kind of propaganda by the Friends of New Germany, if it is being done in this country.

Dr. GRIEBL. I do not, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is all I asked you and you answered the question.

Dr. GRIEBL. Of course, I would be against the Communists.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no question but what Gissibl now is the predominant influence in the Friends of New Germany?

Dr. GRIEBL. Unfortunately, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know anything about where he gets his finances from?

Dr. GRIEBL. I think the Friends of New Germany pay him a weekly salary, as far as I know.

The CHAIRMAN. \$30 a week?

Dr. GRIEBL. I do not know how much.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not know of any other income, do you?

Dr. GRIEBL. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any financial interest, Doctor, in the newspaper that is now published?

Dr. GRIEBL. No, never received a cent. I never got a cent.

The CHAIRMAN. You have no interest in it?

Dr. GRIEBL. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You know the paper I refer to?

Dr. GRIEBL. I know, yes. I was cheated that time, too.

The CHAIRMAN. What?

Dr. GRIEBL. I was cheated out of this paper.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you mean by that?

Dr. GRIEBL. Well, the paper just was handed over to the Friends of New Germany without my knowledge, without my consent.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the name of the paper now?

Dr. GRIEBL. Deutsche Zeitung and German Outlook.

The CHAIRMAN. That is called in English the German Outlook?

Dr. GRIEBL. No, German Outlook, Deutsche Zeitung, the translation is German newspaper.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the name of the newspaper which preceded that?

Dr. GRIEBL. Das Neue Deutschland, The New Germany, in English.

The CHAIRMAN. That was owned by Spanknoebel?

Dr. GRIEBL. No, by Spanknoebel and Mr. Haag.

The CHAIRMAN. Some time or other you had an interest in the newspaper.

Dr. GRIEBL. Before that.

The CHAIRMAN. Before that? What was the name of that?

Dr. GRIEBL. The Bruecke, The Bridge.

The CHAIRMAN. You were the sole proprietor?

Dr. GRIEBL. No, the German Legion was the proprietor.

The CHAIRMAN. What happened to that newspaper?

Dr. GRIEBL. That newspaper—well, we just stopped printing it because Spanknoebel—we had a meeting at that time. He came to us and said, "It is no use having two newspapers, and you are not financially strong enough. Why don't you just give it up, and your subscribers can come over on our mailing list and we will have one newspaper, one of your editors can work on our new newspaper, so you will have your rights and your voting rights there." But, of course, it was a lie. There was never an editor from our paper in their paper, and there was never any meeting or directors' board meeting or anything of this kind. We just were cheated out of it, that is all.

The CHAIRMAN. So Spanknoebel and Haag formed another newspaper?

Dr. GRIEBL. Yes, sir; and they were the owners.

The CHAIRMAN. They were the owners?

Dr. GRIEBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know where they got their money from?

Dr. GRIEBL. Well, they got the money from the members of the Friends of New Germany. They collected at every meeting five or ten cents, or a quarter, or a dollar. That is how they got the money.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know anything about how the present corporation obtained the newspaper from Spunknoebel and Haag?

Dr. GRIEBL. How did the present—I beg your pardon.

The CHAIRMAN. There is a corporation now runs it?

Dr. GRIEBL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course, it is owned by one man.

Dr. GRIEBL. Now? No.

The CHAIRMAN. What is his name?

Dr. GRIEBL. Mr. Voelker, Voelker Brothers. He is the printer. It is owned by a board of directors, Mr. Voelker, perhaps, and Mr. McLaughlin and Mr. Kappe—I do not know if Mr. Kappe is on the board of directors. I really do not know that.

The CHAIRMAN. Voelker, McLaughlin—

Dr. GRIEBL. Voelker.

The CHAIRMAN. ——— and Kappe.

Dr. GRIEBL. Yes, but Kappe, I do not think, is one of the board of directors, as far as I know.

The CHAIRMAN. What is Haag's connection with it?

Dr. GRIEBL. Haag? Well, he is circulation manager.

The CHAIRMAN. He is still there?

Dr. GRIEBL. Unfortunately, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What part does Gissibl play on that newspaper?

Dr. GRIEBL. None at all. He has no connection.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know anything about where the profits go to?

Dr. GRIEBL. I do not know. That is what I am wondering all the time. They are afraid of me—they got that newspaper—because they know they are not doing it right. They tell the members, "The paper is yours", and in fact it is not. Legally the paper does not belong to the Friends of New Germany. It is a separate organization, entirely separate from the bund.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the Friends of New Germany contribute money to it now?

Dr. GRIEBL. Only the subscribers, of course, and advertisers. It brings them thousands of dollars, thousand of dollars they earn every month, I am sure—32 pages.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they still collect money at the meetings for this newspaper?

Dr. GRIEBL. Well, they call it a name that means fighting chest or something.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes. That means "fighting force."

Dr. GRIEBL. What they do with the money I do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know whether or not there is any pressure or force used in connection with ads?

Dr. GRIEBL. I do not think so.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is Max Spohn, Doctor?

Dr. GRIEBL. Max Spohn is the advertising manager of the Deutsche Zeitung.

The CHAIRMAN. What was he before that in the other paper?

Dr. GRIEBL. I heard that he was, and I know it, that he was selling some stock and bonds with a German corporation who when into bankruptcy, swinders. He was their for years.

The CHAIRMAN. He was not connected with the other paper, the one that Spanknoebel and Haug ran?

Dr. GRIEBL. Yes, at that time he was there already, advertising manager at that time.

The CHAIRMAN. Is he active in this Nazi movement?

Dr. GRIEBL. He only is interested in his advertisements.

The CHAIRMAN. Advertisements?

Dr. GRIEBL. Yes, sir. He never is at a meeting.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, Spanknoebel just came into this country from Germany and he undertook to take over everything?

Dr. GRIEBL. Well, I suppose this was the idea, to unite all Germans on this basis.

The CHAIRMAN. On the National Socialist basis?

Dr. GRIEBL. At that time, but they changed it in July, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. Who changed it?

Dr. GRIEBL. Spanknoebel. He thought they had too much opposition by the Steuben Society and everywhere.

The CHAIRMAN. Gissibl is trying to pursue his same policies?

Dr. GRIEBL. Well, Gissibl now sees—because there is too much opposition, that—I personally think he has not very many friends left in the organization, because he is too——

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Too radical?

Dr. GRIEBL. Well, yes, apparently “radical” would be the right word, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. Too inconsistent with the American viewpoint?

Dr. GRIEBL. Perhaps, not “radical.” I do not like the word “radical.”

The CHAIRMAN. But inconsistent with the American viewpoint. Would that be a better way of putting it?

Dr. GRIEBL. Yes, that would be better, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, he would like to impose upon the organization and its members the set-up and the policies of the National Socialist Party in Germany?

Dr. GRIEBL. But he gave it up now.

The CHAIRMAN. What?

Dr. GRIEBL. He gave up that idea.

The CHAIRMAN. But he would like to?

Dr. GRIEBL. He tried to, apparently.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know anything about the National Association of German American Democrats, Inc.?

Dr. GRIEBL. Never heard of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know who the attorney for the Friends of New Germany is?

Dr. GRIEBL. It was Mr. Clark.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know who is now?

Dr. GRIEBL. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you ever hear of Alphonse G. Koelble?

Dr. GRIEBL. Koelble? That old fool? Yes, we know him.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not think of any more questions. I want to thank you for the committee, Doctor. You have been very frank.

(Discussion off the record.)

The CHAIRMAN. With the exception of the exhibits which we have put into the record, which the committee will keep as evidence, the doctor has received back all correspondence or other matters of any kind which he gave to one of the committee's investigators.

Dr. GRIEBL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you look through them and see if you have everything back?

Dr. GRIEBL. It will be all right.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you want to look through them, Doctor?

Dr. GRIEBL. No, it is all right.

TESTIMONY OF ERICH LENZ—Recalled

The CHAIRMAN. There are a few questions I want to ask you. You have been a member of the Friends of New Germany about how long?

Mr. LENZ. One year.

The CHAIRMAN. Were you a member when Spanknoebel was here?

Mr. LENZ. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And you remember the newspaper Spanknoebel ran and Haag ran—you remember that?

Mr. LENZ. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Were collections made at these meetings of the Friends of New Germany to help finance that newspaper?

Mr. LENZ. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you sure?

Mr. LENZ. I am sure.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to know. We have received testimony to the contrary.

Mr. LENZ. I do not know anything about it. I am sure there were no collections made.

The CHAIRMAN. Were you present when a man whose card appeared in the magazine Today was interviewed by Gissibl? Do you remember some card appearing in the magazine Today? And later he was called in for an interview, was he not?

Mr. LENZ. What man was that?

The CHAIRMAN. Do you remember the card that was printed in that magazine?

The LENZ. Oh, yes. Now I remember.

The CHAIRMAN. Were you present on that occasion?

Mr. LENZ. I was there; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Who was there besides you?

Mr. LENZ. There was Mr. Gissibl and Mr. Procht.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is he?

Mr. LENZ. Well, he is in our office in the Bund, in New York City.

The CHAIRMAN. He is an employee in what office?

Mr. LENZ. From New York City; in the Kreutzer-Hall.

The CHAIRMAN. What does that mean?

Mr. LENZ. We have an office for the public, you see, in Kreutzer Hall.

The CHAIRMAN. And he is employed there?

Mr. LENZ. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Was anybody else present?

Mr. LENZ. No; there was not.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you sure?

Mr. LENZ. Gissibl, Procht, and myself.

The CHAIRMAN. You say there were never any collections made for the newspaper?

Mr. LENZ. Not that I know of.

The CHAIRMAN. Was any money paid by the Friends of New Germany to the newspaper?

Mr. LENZ. Well, I could not tell you.

The CHAIRMAN. The application blank speaks of a contribution for a fighting organ.

Mr. LENZ. Well, no. That means for a subscription.

The CHAIRMAN. A subscription?

Mr. LENZ. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. For the fighting organ?

Mr. LENZ. No, only for a subscription. If you pay a dollar you get the paper, that is all.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of that dollar went towards the paper?

Mr. LENZ. That dollar was for the paper.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you give us how much was collected?

Mr. LENZ. No, I could not tell you.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, if a member wanted to give a subscription, he would make a contribution, is that it?

Mr. LENZ. No. Of course, if you buy a paper, you have to pay for it.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you keep a record of the money you receive for that?

Mr. LENZ. No. It was right away delivered to the paper.

The CHAIRMAN. Didn't you keep a record of what you received from your members?

Mr. LENZ. No.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no way of telling that?

Mr. LENZ. I do not know. I did not do that at that time. I could not tell you that.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you done it since you have been treasurer?

Mr. LENZ. No. There is always somebody else here for the paper who is collecting that. I have nothing to do with that.

The CHAIRMAN. It is a part of the application, is it not?

Mr. LENZ. Not any more. It was some time before, as I told you yesterday already. I myself did not subscribe to the paper at that time. That means that it was voluntary.

The CHAIRMAN. But there were others who did subscribe?

Mr. LENZ. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you have no idea as to how much money has been collected for that?

Mr. LENZ. No; I could not tell you that.

The CHAIRMAN. There is money now being collected for the paper?

Mr. LENZ. Just the way I told you. Not directly through us, but by the agents of the paper who are sitting there in our meetings and are collecting the slips for subscription. They get the money.

The CHAIRMAN. You have seen subscriptions obtained at meetings?

Mr. LENZ. Yes, sure.

The CHAIRMAN. But that is by the newspaper through its own representative, separate and distinct from your own activities?

Mr. LENZ. Right.

The CHAIRMAN. What are these papers and these books that you have brought here?

Mr. LENZ. Here is the statement from the bank (producing statement).

The CHAIRMAN. I notice a check among these dated April 18, 1934, No. 002. That is for \$500, and made payable to the Madison Square Garden.

Mr. LENZ. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is for the other night's meeting?

Mr. LENZ. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Here is another check for \$3,000, dated May 10, to Madison Square Garden, check no. 5. Where did that \$3,000 come from?

Mr. LENZ. From our funds.

The CHAIRMAN. From your funds?

Mr. LENZ. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you get any donations from anybody toward that?

Mr. LENZ. Yes; but I told you yesterday already we got a thousand dollars from the United German Societies.

The CHAIRMAN. And do your books show this expenditure of \$3,000?

Mr. LENZ. Yes, sir. There is the \$1,000 we got from the United German Societies (indicating entry in book), and here is the \$3,000 (indicating another entry in book).

The CHAIRMAN. Did you get any donation from any other sources?

Mr. LENZ. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You did not?

Mr. LENZ. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What were your total expense for the other night's meeting?

Mr. LENZ. I could not tell you exactly now.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the rental of the hall?

Mr. LENZ. \$3,500.

The CHAIRMAN. So outside of the \$1,000, which has been mentioned, the Friends of New Germany bore the rest of the expense?

Mr. LENZ. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. The money that you took in, where is that shown?

Mr. LENZ. What is it?

The CHAIRMAN. The money that you took in at the meeting the other night.

Mr. LENZ. I cannot show you that yet. I have something in already, but we have not made all the collections. I can show you a few here (indicating entries in books). Here is one, \$1,293.75.

The CHAIRMAN. Where was that taken in?

Mr. LENZ. That was collected from—I could not tell you.

The CHAIRMAN. What does that say here (indicating in book)?

Mr. LENZ. That means collections made on tickets sold in advance; advance sale.

The CHAIRMAN. This is up to March 15, is it?

Mr. LENZ. May 15.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is your cash book for transactions since May 15?

Mr. LENZ. I could not make the entries yet.

The CHAIRMAN. This meeting was advertised as the D.A.W.A., was it not?

Mr. LENZ. In connection with the D.A.W.A.?

The CHAIRMAN. It is advertised as the D.A.W.A., is it not?

Mr. LENZ. No, sir. It was advertised from the Friends of New Germany in connection with the D.A.W.A.?

The CHAIRMAN. The Friends of New Germany and the D.A.W.A. are the same, are they not?

Mr. LENZ. Not directly.

The CHAIRMAN. Who handles the funds of the D.A.W.A.?

Mr. LENZ. That is separate. I could not tell you.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you divide the money?

Mr. LENZ. The money, that is all for the Friends of New Germany.

The CHAIRMAN. The money of the D.A.W.A. is?

Mr. LENZ. No, I mean—I am thinking of the Madison Square Garden now, of the meeting there. What we get in cash that is for the Friends of New Germany.

The CHAIRMAN. Was not the D.A.W.A. also interested in that meeting?

Mr. LENZ. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That meeting was along the lines of helping the D.A.W.A., was it not?

Mr. LENZ. Absolutely. It falls in line with the same purposes. It means that it is against the boycott.

The CHAIRMAN. Against what?

Mr. LENZ. Against the boycott of German goods.

The CHAIRMAN. You said yesterday, I think, that there was a committee of 11 that handles the D.A.W.A. activities.

Mr. LENZ. Right.

The CHAIRMAN. Who are those 11?

Mr. LENZ. I could not tell you.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know any of them?

Mr. LENZ. I guess Mr. Froehlich is the president.

The CHAIRMAN. Where does he live?

Mr. LENZ. I do not know where he lives. He is the president of the United German Societies.

The CHAIRMAN. He is president of the United German Societies, you say?

Mr. LENZ. Yes, sir.

You will find here (indicating in book) that is a collection on sales for tickets. This \$1,500 (indicating on bank statement); that is not booked here yet.

The CHAIRMAN. You deposited \$1,500?

Mr. LENZ. Yes, \$1,500. There was another deposit of \$250 and there was another deposit of \$1,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Where did that \$1,000 come from?

Mr. LENZ. From the same thing, from tickets.

The CHAIRMAN. From the sale of tickets?

Mr. LENZ. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. To date you have collected from tickets about how much?

Mr. LENZ. It might be about \$3,000. It is more than \$3,000 already.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you a list of the names of members of your organization?

Mr. LENZ. I have not.

The CHAIRMAN. Who has a list of names?

Mr. LENZ. I only have the whole record. I could make you a list out of those.

The CHAIRMAN. Your records contain the names of the members, do they not?

Mr. LENZ. Surely.

The CHAIRMAN. And would they not show who pays the dues?

Mr. LENZ. Yes. I must take all of those records that you have here together and make a list out for you.

The CHAIRMAN. How many members are there in your New York organization, paying members?

Mr. LENZ. I could not tell you exactly, but it might be around 1,500 in New York.

The CHAIRMAN. How many throughout the country?

Mr. LENZ. Throughout the country around 4,000. Really I could not give you the exact figures right now.

The CHAIRMAN. All you can do is to approximate it?

Mr. LENZ. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What other books have you got here?

Mr. LENZ. This book (indicating cash book).

The CHAIRMAN. This is recorded in German?

Mr. LENZ. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What other books have you got here?

Mr. LENZ. That is all I have. I got here the song that Mr. Dickstein was asking about yesterday. In the *Sun* last night there was printed something about the Horst Wessel song. That is the song that I put in there.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What paper is that?

Mr. LENZ. The *Sun* of last night, May 18.

The CHAIRMAN. Where they said something about the blood of the Jew?

Mr. LENZ. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. I think I saw that.

Mr. LENZ. I dare say it is a dam lie to put something like that in the paper.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you notify the paper about it?

Mr. LENZ. I did not.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did not the New York Journal have the same translation of it in this morning's paper?

The CHAIRMAN. We will have the evidence of what happened there.

Mr. LENZ. You may be sure that I will call up the Sun.

The CHAIRMAN. We will know all about what happened there, you can rest assured of that.

Mr. LENZ. They always bring out lies about us.

The CHAIRMAN. We are not relying upon the newspapers. We are relying upon something more than that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is not that song that I mentioned, Death to the Jews, in the song book that you sell?

Mr. LENZ. No, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You never saw it?

Mr. LENZ. No, I have never seen it.

The CHAIRMAN. There is an item for \$400 [indicating entry]. What does that say?

Mr. LENZ. That was for traveling expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. For whom?

Mr. LENZ. That was for Mr. Brinkley.

The CHAIRMAN. Traveling expenses?

Mr. LENZ. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. To go where?

Mr. LENZ. He went to the middle west about that time. You know about that.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, but \$400 for traveling expenses is a good deal. Did he give you an itemized account? Are there any other items there for Mr. Brinkley?

Mr. LENZ. I just want to show you an item here. That came back.

The CHAIRMAN. What is that?

Mr. LENZ [indicating]. That is a refund of \$141.20.

The CHAIRMAN. From whom?

Mr. LENZ. From Mr. Brinkley.

The CHAIRMAN. What is this \$661.50 item [indicating item in book]?

Mr. LENZ. That was a celebration that we had on April 1.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is the item showing the expenses that you paid for Mr. Gissibl's trip to Germany?

Mr. LENZ. I could not tell you.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you not got the books? We want the books even before you became treasurer.

Mr. LENZ. I do not know exactly when it was [referring to another book].

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Was it not within the last year?

The CHAIRMAN. He went to Europe just before you became treasurer, did he not?

Mr. LENZ. No; I became treasurer in March.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You have got the February account there, have you not?

Mr. LENZ. Here it is [indicating].

The CHAIRMAN. What does it say there?

Mr. LENZ. \$300.

The CHAIRMAN. For what?

Mr. LENZ. For traveling expenses, Germany.

The CHAIRMAN. Was there any refund on that?

Mr. LENZ. Maybe you can help me out. I really do not know when Gissibl came back.

The CHAIRMAN. What does that say [indicating entry]?

Mr. LENZ. That means accounting of German trip.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did he return any money?

Mr. LENZ. No; he is still to get \$80.

The CHAIRMAN. Then apparently the trip cost \$220?

Mr. LENZ. No, \$380.

The CHAIRMAN. Oh, there is more coming to him?

Mr. LENZ. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is the item showing his weekly payments from the organization?

Mr. LENZ. Here [indicating on p. 11], and here [indicating on p. 9]. You see here it is stated 18th to the 25th. Here it is from the 12th to the 17th.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is the notation of the money paid to Reinhold Walter?

Mr. LENZ. Here [indicating on p. 13].

The CHAIRMAN. \$200?

Mr. LENZ. \$200.

The CHAIRMAN. What does it say there?

Mr. LENZ. Reinhold Walter on account, \$200.

The CHAIRMAN. On account of what?

Mr. LENZ. You may call it salary.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you owe him any salary up to that time requiring a \$200 payment?

Mr. LENZ. No, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What was the \$200 for? Why do you say on account of salary?

Mr. LENZ. Mr. Walter did not receive a single cent up to that time.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Walter is the party chief now?

Mr. LENZ. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Have there been any payments to him since then?

Mr. LENZ. Yes, sir. Here is another one of \$200 [indicating p. 15].

The CHAIRMAN. When was that?

Mr. LENZ. That is April 19, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. The first \$200 was when?

Mr. LENZ. It was March 29.

The CHAIRMAN. What was this last payment for in April?

Mr. LENZ. On the same account.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any other payments?

Mr. LENZ. No.

The CHAIRMAN. You paid this last one, did you not?

Mr. LENZ. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Did he state why it was being paid to him?

Mr. LENZ. Yes; on account of salary.

The CHAIRMAN. But what was his salary?

Mr. LENZ. There was no salary fixed.

The CHAIRMAN. He received altogether \$400?

Mr. LENZ. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And he has been party chief since Gissibl, party chief in name, anyway?

Mr. LENZ. When Gissibl left.

The CHAIRMAN. That is March?

Mr. LENZ. No.

The CHAIRMAN. He became party chief around the middle of March?

Mr. LENZ. No. Gissibl left before that time. On February 2 there was \$300 paid for traveling expenses, so it must have been around that time.

The CHAIRMAN. He was still party chief while he was away, was he not?

Mr. LENZ. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Here is an item on March 5. What does that say there [indicating item]?

Mr. LENZ. Expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. For Gissibl?

Mr. LENZ. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. \$30?

Mr. LENZ. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What does it say?

Mr. LENZ. Salary.

The CHAIRMAN. For whom?

Mr. LENZ. Procht.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you call it expenses for Gissibl and salary for the other party?

Mr. LENZ. Well, there is not really anything to say about that.

The CHAIRMAN. What is this next item?

Mr. LENZ. That is the same thing, Gissibl.

The CHAIRMAN. Expenses for Gissibl?

Mr. LENZ. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. \$30?

Mr. LENZ. \$30. That is from the 5th to the 12th. That means for every week.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you list the money paid to Gissibl as expenses and not salary, is that correct?

Mr. LENZ. We book it just the same way.

The CHAIRMAN. What?

Mr. LENZ. We book it in the same way. You may call it salary.

The CHAIRMAN. For one party you call it salary and when you pay Gissibl you call it expenses, is that true?

Mr. LENZ. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any particular reason why you do that?

Mr. LENZ. No, no particular reason for that.

The CHAIRMAN. What does this entry say [indicating entry]?

Mr. LENZ. It was on account of the fact that we received something from him before.

The CHAIRMAN. What does it say?

Mr. LENZ. That means final accounting.

The CHAIRMAN. But what does it say?

Mr. LENZ. There was not enough this time. It was difficult to state the exact figures. We had to give him another \$100. That means that he got altogether here \$200.

The CHAIRMAN. What is this entry here, March 29, to Mr. Roell?

Mr. LENZ. Two weeks salary.

The CHAIRMAN. And expenses, \$50?

Mr. LENZ. Right.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you pay him \$200 here [indicating entry]?

Mr. LENZ. He was employed for so and so long until we gave him two weeks' salary. This one is for furniture and furnishings and the things that we took over.

The CHAIRMAN. Did he own them?

Mr. LENZ. No, but that was the organization before the Friends of New Germany were organized. It was in April 1933, and we received those furniture and furnishings; that means Spanknoebel and so forth.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should you pay Roell?

Mr. LENZ. He was to get that money.

The CHAIRMAN. He was supposed to get it?

Mr. LENZ. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Who O.K'd that payment?

Mr. LENZ. Mr. Walter.

The CHAIRMAN. Where does it show that? That would be on your slips, would it?

Mr. LENZ. On the slips, that is right. You have those slips.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How much money was taken in by the Friends of New Germany at this meeting at Madison Square Garden?

Mr. LENZ. I could not give you the exact figures yet.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What was the price of admission?

Mr. LENZ. Not on the box office.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. In the general sale, what was the price of admission?

Mr. LENZ. Fifty cents, 75 cents and \$1 for boxes.

The CHAIRMAN. How many seats did you sell? The Garden was filled, was it not?

Mr. LENZ. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. As a matter of fact there was standing room taken?

Mr. LENZ. Yes, but I do not think there were people standing.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How many does it actually seat, about 25,000?

Mr. LENZ. No, sir; I guess about 19,000.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. So that this money will eventually go to the bank to the credit of the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. LENZ. Right.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What is the purpose to which that money will be put?

Mr. LENZ. Don't forget, we took that money from the funds we had collected before.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. To run this affair?

Mr. LENZ. Absolutely.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How much did you take from there?

Mr. LENZ. Exactly what the expenses were.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. About \$3,000?

Mr. LENZ. \$3,500.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You got \$1,000 from the German Societies?

Mr. LENZ. Right.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That brings you down to \$2,500.

Mr. LENZ. Right. There were plenty more expenses.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You have collected about \$15,000 from the sale of seats?

Mr. LENZ. I did not collect that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I mean somebody did. I do not mean that you did. What are you going to do with that?

Mr. LENZ. If you want me to, I would like to give you the right figures.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I wish you would. I think it is important. What are you going to do with that money?

Mr. LENZ. What are we going to do with the money?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What is the purpose to which the money is to be put? Is it going to charity, or where is it going?

Mr. LENZ. That is for our fund, for our funds.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. For the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. LENZ. For the Friends of New Germany.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. For nobody else?

Mr. LENZ. No, sir. Of course, we are spending some money on charity. I guess Mr. Walter told you already; I can show you according to the books. You will find that we paid out so and so much on charity.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Are you also going to use the money to send people around the country to talk about the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. LENZ. We do that too; yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And for people to talk over the radio, to make speeches over the radio, and for traveling expenses, and so forth?

Mr. LENZ. Yes. That means—I do not think we paid for anybody who are talking over the radio. You can see from the books.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You paid the expenses of Mr. Brinkley.

Mr. LENZ. Was he talking over the radio here?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Well, don't you know?

Mr. LENZ. Over the radio?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Where was he talking, then?

Mr. LENZ. He was talking at our meetings.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And for that you paid him?

Mr. LENZ. Traveling expenses, of course.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. He never talked on the radio, did he?

Mr. LENZ. Since he came back from Germany, I never heard he was talking over the radio.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is he a citizen?

Mr. LENZ. Brinkley is an American citizen, of course.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. This money is not to be used for propaganda in America, is it?

Mr. LENZ. Absolutely.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Or for plans that are being formulated between Germany and the Friends of New Germany, that national socialist party?

Mr. LENZ. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You do not sent any of that money to Germany?

Mr. LENZ. No, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You said yesterday this was an American organization.

Mr. LENZ. Right, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You have a branch office in Jersey, have you?

Mr. LENZ. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Will you please give us the names of the officers in New Jersey? Who are they?

Mr. LENZ. I am sorry, I could not tell you.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Will you produce for this committee the names of the officers and directors?

Mr. LENZ. I will, of course, but I am unable to give you the list right now.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Will you mail it to Washington by Monday?

Mr. LENZ. I will.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Will you mail it to the committee?

Mr. LENZ. All right.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you see the posters that they send out to the effect that, "If you want to save your life do not vote for Jews who are running for public office"?

Mr. LENZ. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know anything about that?

Mr. LENZ. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. If there was such a pamphlet issued by the Friends of New Germany, do you subscribe to it?

Mr. LENZ. Absolutely not.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What efforts did your organization make to stop this form of propaganda?

Mr. LENZ. We are only fighting for our rights over here.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I did not ask you that. I am merely asking if there were such cards spread around in New Jersey and in Philadelphia and in Chicago, signed by the Friends of New Germany, not to vote for any Jews for public office in the United States, do you subscribe to that?

Mr. LENZ. I do not know if that was done.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. If it was done, do you subscribe to it?

Mr. LENZ. No; I don't.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do the Friends of New Germany, which is the mother body, subscribe to that?

Mr. LENZ. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Has your association paid for any radio time?

Mr. LENZ. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you sure of that.

Mr. LENZ. I am sure of that. You can see that from the books, too.

The CHAIRMAN. Are collections made at any of the meetings that Mr. Brinkley addresses?

Mr. LENZ. No. Only some of our branches pay the hotel bills, that is all. He did not receive a single cent for his own pocket.

The CHAIRMAN. Was any admission fee charged?

Mr. LENZ. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Where did that money go to?

Mr. LENZ. That went to those branches over there.

The CHAIRMAN. To the local branches?

Mr. LENZ. To the local branches. Of course we charged to those branches the expenses of Mr. Brinkley.

The CHAIRMAN. And they paid you those expenses?

Mr. LENZ. Some of them, and some them not yet.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Lenz makes a stipulation with the committee that he will produce his books upon reasonable notice to any member of the committee or any representative of the committee when so notified.

Mr. LENZ. That is right.

STATEMENT OF DAVID C. WINNE

(Mr. Winne was recalled and testified as follows:)

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The committee have requested that you produce a certain photostat copy which is the original of a deposit slip.

Mr. WINNE. That is right.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you produced it?

Mr. WINNE. I have it here.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And the original of that by direction of the committee will please be kept intact. The original will be kept intact?

Mr. WINNE. It will.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you brought the ledger sheets of the account?

Mr. WINNE. Yes, I have.

Before we go any further, you say that the original of the deposit slip be kept intact. We have a procedure that we destroy them after 7 years on the statute of limitations.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. It will not go that far. We will dispose of that within the next month or two.

Mr. WINNE. But we never send them out to the customer.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The theory being, you understand, that this committee might decide in its public hearing to bring it down. Some question might arise as to whether we have an original of that. I do not think it will come, but if it does, we want to be in a position to have it. In other words, we are impounding this document with you in trust.

Mr. WINNE. That is perfectly all right.

May I say something else? You are requesting transcripts. You requested several things yesterday when I was up here, transcripts of accounts, powers of attorney on the accounts, correspondence, anything like that. I have all those particular documents with me here today, to produce them for you. But in taking this matter up with our attorneys, Messrs. White and Case, 14 Wall Street, they advise me for our protection that they would like to have you serve me with another subpoena covering these documents, whereas this former one does not cover them. It just covers certain deposit slips.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Will you give us now, then, a list of what you have there, and we will give you a subpoena right now. Give the stenographer what you have there and we will follow it along.

Mr. WINNE. Transcripts of the following checking accounts, from January 1, 1933, to date: Ivy L. Lee, Cornelia B. Lee, James W. Lee II. Transcript of the loan account of Ivy L. Lee, the same period. Memorandums covering business transacted with, by, or for Mr. Ivy L. Lee through our foreign department for the same period.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is there a deposit appearing upon your sheets which you produced under your subpoena in the months of May and June of 1933, a deposit of \$4,500?

Mr. WINNE. There were no deposits made by Ivy L. Lee during the month of May or June 1933, in the amount of \$4,500.

All correspondence and powers of attorney which we hold relating to the accounts of Ivy L. Lee and Cornelia B. Lee.

STATEMENT OF DUDLEY PITTENGER

(Mr. Pittenger was recalled and testified as follows:)

Mr. PITTENGER. First of all, I can show you this \$4,500 transaction.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. May I ask a question right at this point? That is a receipt from whom, Anderson, Block & Co.?

Mr. PITTENGER. That is correct.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. To Ivy Lee?

Mr. PITTENGER. That is correct.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. So that that money was not deposited in the bank at all.

Mr. PITTENGER. That went direct to the broker.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And that check came from where, that money came from where?

Mr. PITTENGER. That I could not answer.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, it came from—

Mr. PITTENGER. From Mr. Lee.

The CHAIRMAN. And that was cash?

Mr. PITTENGER. That is correct.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. It was not deposited in the bank, from the books?

Mr. PITTENGER. From the books.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is it customary for the concern or members of the concern when they receive cash to send it out without making a deposit?

The CHAIRMAN. You testified that is the only occasion.

Mr. PITTENGER. That seems to be the only occasion.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to be the only occasion where that has ever happened. This is a receipt from Anderson, Block & Co., 50 Broadway, New York, dated May 24, 1933, received from Ivy L. Lee, \$4,500. That is for credit to your no. 95 account. Do you know what that no. 95 is?

Mr. PITTENGER. No.

The CHAIRMAN. On the back in pencil is written these words, "This represents payment for services made to me by Swiss I. G. Co.", and the initials "I. L."

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I think, Mr. Chairman, that ought to be kept here.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, that is offered as an exhibit.

(THE RECEIPT WAS MARKED "EXHIBIT 60.")

The CHAIRMAN. What expenses are charged up against that \$4,500, if any, on the books?

Mr. PITTENGER. There are expenses accumulated each month.

The CHAIRMAN. Against the whole account?

Mr. PITTENGER. Against the whole account.

The CHAIRMAN. And the whole account is \$18,850?

Mr. PITTENGER. They are not charged against that fee at all. They are just merely accumulated and charged out to our own expenses at the end of the year. We stand that expense.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me get that right: This \$18,850, of which \$14,450 shows as being received on the books of Ivy L. Lee as certain expenses?

Mr. PITTENGER. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. And those expenses are borne by the firm?

Mr. PITTENGER. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. So that this \$18,850, so far as the records show, has gone entirely to Mr. Lee?

Mr. PITTENGER. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. What expenses do the firm's records show have been charged up against this account?

Mr. PITTENGER. In 1933, amounted to \$1427.43.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. PITTENGER. So far in 1934, they amount to \$536.55.

The CHAIRMAN. For what were those expenses incurred, can you tell us?

Mr. PITTENGER. I do not have the actual bills showing just what each item is. All I have is just the total.

(Discussion off the record.)

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you this: Do you know of any other account where that same thing has happened, where the entire fees received are used by Mr. Lee, and then all the expenses that are incurred in connection with that account are borne by the firm?

Mr. PITTENGER. I must explain one thing to you. Mr. Lee receives the fees as a personal receipt, and each month he gives the office what we call "budget checks", meaning a certain amount which takes care of our monthly expenses in the office.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the purpose of that transaction?

Mr. PITTENGER. All I can say is, that is the way it has been done for the last—you might say ever since the business has been.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That \$4,500 does not appear on the books at all?

Mr. PITTENGER. Not on the fees books.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Does it appear on any books?

Mr. PITTENGER. Well, it appears as a journal entry.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. But it does not appear in the ledger?

Mr. PITTENGER. As a cash receipt, no.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How would you make up your income tax; would you include that \$4,500?

Mr. PITTENGER. Yes, surely.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How?

Mr. PITTENGER. That would be included as a fee received. He has to account for all fees received, and that would be as a receipt.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. If you made no deposit and you made no entry of it—

Mr. PITTENGER. Well, there is a journal entry that takes care of the fee receipt.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is that the proper method of procedure?

Mr. PITTENGER. Well, this one case seems to be a little—

Mr. DICKSTEIN. A little off color?

Mr. PITTENGER. A little different.

The CHAIRMAN. Who was the American I. G. Chemical Corporation? Is that the German? That is the American corporation in the United States of this German organization, is it not? Is that right?

Mr. PITTENGER. I will not say. Mr. Lee has dealt with the American I. G. Chemical for years.

The CHAIRMAN. Why are these letters from the American I. G. — they are to the American Chemical?

Mr. PITTENGER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should they be included in this particular account in connection with the Swiss I. G.?

Mr. PITTENGER. That is just the part that takes care of the Swiss I. G.

The CHAIRMAN. This here is the part that takes care of——

Mr. PITTENGER. No. That letter had nothing to do with it. There was no letter sent on the Swiss I. G.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is the \$14.450? Where are the cash slips that go to make up these monthly totals?

Mr. PITTENGER. That might take in 20 or 25 items for the month, the monthly vouchers. I can give you an example of that. On all expenses we make up a voucher. Here is a charge to this I. G. for newspapers that has accumulated on the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. What newspapers?

Mr. PITTENGER. Local newspapers.

The CHAIRMAN. What is that for, New York World Telegram? What is it for?

Mr. PITTENGER. For these papers for the month.

The CHAIRMAN. They were purchased?

Mr. PITTENGER. Yes; delivered to the office. We charge a certain portion to the client. Here is a petty cash, postage, \$1.17, 10 cents.

The CHAIRMAN. Who keeps a record of those?

Mr. PITTENGER. I do.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you know that they should be charged to the Swiss I. G. account?

Mr. PITTENGER. The staff man marks them.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is the staff man?

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Carter.

The CHAIRMAN. Traveling expenses, to where?

Mr. PITTENGER. Detroit.

The CHAIRMAN. \$50.

Mr. PITTENGER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should they go to Detroit in connection with——

Mr. PITTENGER. No; that is not in connection with that. That takes in all these clients.

The CHAIRMAN. What are these that are in connection with the Swiss I. G.

Mr. PITTENGER. Just those two.

The CHAIRMAN. Just those two; \$1.17 and 10 cents?

(Discussion off the record.)

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, the expenses which are shown here under the Swiss I. G. account are all of the expenses, together with this amount over here in the two books. What do you call them?

Mr. PITTENGER. Ledgers.

The CHAIRMAN. All the expenses which have been incurred in connection with the entire \$18,850 transaction?

Mr. PITTENGER. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the salary of James W. Lee, II, charged against that account?

Mr. PITTENGER. No.

The CHAIRMAN. What salary does he receive?

Mr. PITTENGER. \$2,800.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who is Ivy Lee?

Mr. PITTENGER. James W. Lee.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. James W. Lee, II, \$2,800.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that a year or a month?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is a month.

The CHAIRMAN. Oh, per month? That is a drawing account, is it not?

Mr. PITTENGER. The salaries in a partnership, they call them that. That is a drawing account.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that include their salary, too?

Mr. PITTENGER. Yes; that is their salary.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What was the salary in 1933?

Mr. PITTENGER. If I remember correctly, it was \$2,500.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. \$2,500 a year?

Mr. PITTENGER. No; a month.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. \$2,500 a month. Are you sure about that?

Mr. PITTENGER. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That was the salary, you say?

Mr. PITTENGER. That is correct.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What was the original salary of James Lee, II, about a year or two years ago, total annual salary?

Mr. PITTENGER. For 1932?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes.

Mr. PITTENGER. The records here do not show it. I would rather not answer.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know what it was?

Mr. PITTENGER. I know it was \$2,500 a month last year. Now, he says in 1932. I cannot answer for that.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know what it was yourself?

Mr. PITTENGER. No; I do not.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You have an item here of January 31, 1933, of \$4,856. What did that represent?

Mr. PITTENGER. That represented all the staff men.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Including how many? Who were they?

Mr. PITTENGER. There was Parrish.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How much did Parrish get?

Mr. PITTENGER. I cannot say exactly; I would say \$400.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes; go on.

Mr. PITTENGER. Ripley.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Ripley: how much?

Mr. PITTENGER. \$350.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes.

Mr. PITTENGER. Ross.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Ross: how much?

Mr. PITTENGER. \$1,500.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes; go on. Carter?

Mr. PITTENGER. Carter was not there in 1933.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Carter was not in this item. Who else?

Mr. PITTENGER. Ivy Lee, Jr., \$250.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you remember any others? That includes stenographers?

Mr. PITTENGER. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Does not include that. Just these heads of the firm?

Mr. PITTENGER. That is correct.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That shows \$2,500. Now, how do you explain the other?

Mr. PITTENGER. \$2,500, that would be—well, James W. Lee, II, would be \$2,500. That would make up the difference.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How much did James W. Lee, II, receive in salary about a year or 2 years ago? What was his salary, annual salary, if you know?

Mr. PITTENGER. I do not know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. When was the increase made to him, advancement made to him, if you know?

Mr. PITTENGER. I do not know that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is it not a fact that James W. Lee, II's salary was \$3,000 a year and that a year ago it was jumped to \$33,000 a year? Do you not know that?

Mr. PITTENGER. Yes, sure.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Now, when was that \$30,000 jump made, recorded in your books?

Mr. PITTENGER. Wait, I do not understand you about the \$30,000.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I asked you a very simple question. There was an advancement.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course, you are under oath, young man.

Mr. PITTENGER. Yes, I am not trying to—

Mr. DICKSTEIN. There was an advancement to Mr. Lee for something since he has been in Germany. He is in Germany now, is he not?

Mr. PITTENGER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What does he do there, do you know?

Mr. PITTENGER. I do not know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. His salary originally was \$3,000 a year, was it not, as it appears from the books?

Mr. PITTENGER. Oh, no. You only figured 1 month's transaction there.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Can you give me what his salary was prior to January 1, 1933?

Mr. PITTENGER. I do not know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Exactly. Now, I am asking you as a matter of fact, was not his salary then \$3,000?

The CHAIRMAN. A year?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. A year.

Mr. PITTENGER. No.

The CHAIRMAN. How much was it?

Mr. PITTENGER. Prior to that I do not know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You answered that. Now, is it not a fact, and it is not recorded in your books. That is right, is it not?

Mr. PITTINGER. Well, I only have a lump sum to be guided by.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is not recorded in your books, is the question I asked you, what he was getting then, outside of some sums which do not prove anything.

Mr. PITTINGER. I have a pay-roll book which proves there.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Where is that pay-roll book?

Mr. PITTINGER. I haven't got it with me.

The CHAIRMAN. That can be ascertained, can it?

Mr. PITTINGER. Surely.

The CHAIRMAN. What he was getting in 1932?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. After the Hitler government was created and after Mr. James W. Lee, II, and Ivy Lee, Sr., went to Europe, upon that return there was a jump of salary?

Mr. PITTINGER. No. He received that high salary before he left for Germany.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. When did he leave for Germany?

Mr. PITTINGER. It was last summer.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. In 1933?

Mr. PITTINGER. That is right.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And after he left for Germany, they increased his salary from \$3,000 to \$33,000?

Mr. PITTINGER. I would not say that. Back in 1932, he may have received \$2,500, but that I do not know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. But between 1932 and 1933, his salary jumped to \$33,000. That is correct, is it not?

Mr. PITTINGER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. All right; that is all.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, your records show just what the salaries were?

Mr. PITTINGER. Yes; surely.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Mr. HARDWICK. You make a note of that and supply that exactly.

Mr. PITTINGER. Surely; I will do that.

Mr. HARDWICK. Not what his salary was when he was in Germany, but before Mr. Lee entered into this contract.

STATEMENT OF REV. FRANCIS GROSS

(Rev. Francis Gross was duly sworn and testified, as follows:)

Mr. HARDWICK. Please give the reporter your full name.

Rev. Gross. Francis Gross.

Mr. HARDWICK. Your residence?

Rev. Gross. Six hundred and eighty-eight Catherine Street, Perth Amboy, N.J.

Mr. HARDWICK. Your occupation? What do you do? What is your business?

Rev. Gross. I am a retired clerical man.

Mr. HARDWICK. Have you any active occupation at present?

Rev. Gross. No; not at present.

Mr. HARDWICK. I show you this book, Justice.

Rev. Gross. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. Did you write that?

Rev. Gross. I wrote it; yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. Did you write it at the insistence of anybody?

Rev. Gross. No; I wrote it entirely—it was myself.

Mr. HARDWICK. Entirely what?

Rev. Gross. Entirely by myself, by my own initiative.

Mr. HARDWICK. Oh, I do not mean as far as authorship goes, I do not mean aid in composition. Did anybody make an agreement with you to write that book?

Rev. Gross. No. Rather, I was told by many I should not do it. I was rather told not to do it.

Mr. HARDWICK. Were you a man of any means? Are you a man of any means?

Rev. Gross. I am no man of any means. I am—I lost everything through the depression, like everybody else.

Mr. HARDWICK. You lost in the depression?

Rev. Gross. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. Did you arrange for the publication of that book?

Rev. Gross. Yes; I did.

Mr. HARDWICK. With whom?

Rev. Gross. You mean the printing?

Mr. HARDWICK. Printing; yes.

Rev. Gross. John Bado, at Hudson Terminal Printing, in Hoboken.

Mr. HARDWICK. Did he make a contract with you to print that book?

Rev. Gross. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. How many copies and at what price?

Rev. Gross. I think it was first for 5,000 and if an additional 5,000 would be printed, it would be more.

Mr. HARDWICK. What was the price on the 5,000?

Rev. Gross. I think it was about six or seven hundred.

Mr. HARDWICK. Six or seven hundred dollars?

Rev. Gross. Yes; six or seven hundred.

Mr. HARDWICK. Subsequently you made an agreement with him to print 5,000 copies, or a part of it, did you not?

Rev. Gross. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. What did you pay for that?

Rev. Gross. I think it was for \$175, 5,000.

Mr. HARDWICK. Of a part of it only?

Rev. Gross. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. How did you expect to reimburse yourself for this cost?

Rev. Gross. I expected that it will be a welcome book and it will get support by those that might be in sympathy with its tenor, with its contents.

Mr. HARDWICK. Have you paid this printer for publishing this book?

Rev. Gross. No.

Mr. HARDWICK. Why not? Did it not sell?

Rev. Gross. Because I didn't sell so many. I still owe to the printer \$400, and I think \$69, nearly \$500 I owe him.

Mr. HARDWICK. \$469?

Rev. Gross. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. You paid all these contract prices except \$469?

Rev. GROSS. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. Mr. GROSS, did you have any agreement with anybody that the printing of this book was to be financed?

Rev. GROSS. No; I did not.

Mr. HARDWICK. Did you have any conferences on that subject with anybody?

Rev. GROSS. No; I had not.

Mr. HARDWICK. You know Hans Luther, I believe that is his name?

Rev. GROSS. I never saw him, never met him, and never had any talk with him.

Mr. HARDWICK. Never had any correspondence with him?

Rev. GROSS. Not with him, never any.

Mr. HARDWICK. With whom, then?

Rev. GROSS. With Dr. Luther I never had any correspondence.

Mr. HARDWICK. Well, with some of his people in his embassy?

Rev. GROSS. With some of his people, but never got from him any letter answer, but I got, I think, three letters from the German embassy.

Mr. HARDWICK. From the secretary, signed by the secretary, were they not?

Rev. GROSS. Yes. It was written in—I did not know it was his secretary, because I could not read.

Mr. HARDWICK. You could not read the German?

Rev. GROSS. No; you could not read the name.

Mr. HARDWICK. You showed these letters to the printer, did you not?

Rev. GROSS. I did not show these letters, because the letters were really—he does not know German and the letters were in German, and the certain letter came later.

Mr. HARDWICK. Lots of people in this country know German.

Rev. GROSS. He did not.

Mr. HARDWICK. Do you not remember on one occasion you did exhibit a letter showing the German embassy stationery to the printer?

Rev. GROSS. Yes; I did once. If you will permit me, I will tell you without questioning the whole story.

Mr. HARDWICK. All right, suppose you do that.

Rev. GROSS. Well, when I started to print this book and went to see that the animosity between the Jews and Hitler or the Germans became so evident and so strong—I always used to be a friend, I mean, a good friend to the Jews, and would do nothing that would harm the good feeling between Germany and America and between the Jews and, say, the Gentiles. So I wrote to the embassy about my plan, that I would write to give out a book in which these questions would be discussed. I got a letter then, that was a letter from the secretary of the German embassy, that the ambassador is on his way to Germany. In his absence they cannot go into any question of it at all.

Mr. HARDWICK. That was the first letter?

Rev. GROSS. That was the first letter; yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. Did they ever change that?

Rev. Gross. At the same time I started to write some articles, especially on communism and Fascism under the title which is here, that was printed in some papers, and made myself ready; and I started then the book. When it was ready, printed, I approached the consul, or I mean the embassy, again, whether they cannot help me by some material in which I can bring properly these questions out. And then I got a letter from him in which he says that they furnish me this, "Communism in Germany."

Mr. HARDWICK. Have you those letters with you?

Rev. Gross. They have been stolen from me.

Mr. HARDWICK. The letters have been stolen from you?

Rev. Gross. Yes, sir.

Mr. HARDWICK. All three of them?

Rev. Gross. All, yes; they have been stolen—if you will permit me to tell how it happened?

Mr. HARDWICK. Yes.

Rev. Gross. On March 23, 2 men, 2 big husky men, came into my residence—not where I live; I live in the rear, and in the front is the house also. I was just in the front house, and two men came in, and when they came in they started at once to say that "We are from the Secret Service. We came to get your files and every letter of what you have in connection with Nazi activities." So I told them, "Will you please give me your credentials or search warrant of this kind?" They at once—one said to the other one, "lock him up. Lock him up and take him to headquarters." Then the other man with him had taken out handcuffs.

Mr. HARDWICK. When did that occur?

Rev. Gross. Handcuffs.

Mr. HARDWICK. When was that?

Rev. Gross. On March 23, afternoon, 3 p.m.

Mr. HARDWICK. March 23?

Rev. Gross. I said, "I want to get in connection with my lawyer." "Take him to headquarters." There was a lady in the house also. She said, "Well, that is not his residence, that is my residence. I don't want that you do this action." They said, "We lock you also up." Then, "all right" I say, "why don't you show your search warrant or credential?" He take out a badge and showed it at a little distance, where I saw some badge, but I could not recognize what it is.

He said "stay here" to the other man. I went with him in the rear house where I live and work. Then he said right away, "I want to get your file." He went on my desk, and has taken about 6, 7, or 5—I don't know how many pounds of correspondence—of letters. And especially when he saw those letters from the German ambassador, that he thought—it was an open, a big envelope in which it was. The address was on, the embassy, but it did not say, "German Embassy"; it was simply the address, I don't know what number, in Washington, D.C. When he got that with its contents, he simply grasped some other letters, books, everything, and went out—intended to go out. I told him, "Please, will you please"—yes, in the the other room, when I asked him about the credentials, he said, "We are under orders from our superior, Mr. Dickstein."

Mr. HARDWICK. They said what?

Rev. Gross. "We are under instruction from our superior, Mr. Dickstein."

In the rear, then, when I wanted to get the certificate, excuse me, he used the expression, "-----on your nose", and he ran out. That is the way these documents all have been taken away from me, and so I cannot produce those letters, but I can give you further explanation.

Mr. HARDWICK. Now, what did the second letter say?

Rev. Gross. The second letter, then, was when I asked for some information about—especially in German communism, what happened. He wrote me a letter that by mail we will send you. So I got this book, Communism in Germany.

Mr. HARDWICK. In this second letter, did you make any further suggestion to them about your necessity for financial aid to print these papers?

Rev. Gross. Really, I showed it, "So that you will see that I have German support", and he saw that letter, but he did not see its contents.

Mr. HARDWICK. Did you when you wrote to him a second time, solicit aid from the German Ambassador?

Rev. Gross. I did solicit aid. I also want to get to that point. When the Ambassador came back, it was already here. I wrote again.

Mr. HARDWICK. That is the third time?

Rev. Gross. I wrote again, I say. I got no answer from him, but again from the Legation secretary I got a letter, in which he says that "You cannot expect any aid from us and from the people; I think you will not get any success except that you set a fair price for what you offer, say 200, 300, or 500." I showed this letter to Mr. Bado, even though he did not know German, and he could see it was lots of 200, 300, and 500. He really was of the opinion that the Ambassador might order books, maybe for the North German Lloyd, or other institutions in Germany. But all what I got, later on I got an order from Washington for 100 books, for \$70. I got the \$70 check, but not from the Embassy, made out, not from that; from somebody—I am sorry, if I would have known, I would have taken down the name by whom the check was made out. It was not an Embassy—it was no one from the Embassy.

Mr. HARDWICK. Was it a check from Washington?

Rev. Gross. On Washington.

Mr. HARDWICK. On a Washington bank.

Rev. Gross. Yes; on a Washington bank.

Mr. HARDWICK. By some private individual?

Rev. Gross. Private individual.

Mr. HARDWICK. It was sent on the German Embassy stationery?

Rev. Gross. It was sent on the stationery, but it was not——

Mr. HARDWICK. Not Dr. Luther's?

Rev. Gross. They ordered 100 books, what I sent. I got \$70 for it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you mail those books to the Embassy?

Rev. Gross. I mailed them to the Embassy?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you receive acknowledgment that they received the books?

Rev. Gross. No. I got in a check made out for \$70.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The package that you mailed to the Embassy, that was addressed to Luther, was it?

Rev. GROSS. Please?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That was addressed to Ambassador Luther, those books?

Rev. GROSS. No; I sent to the address. It was the German Embassy. No, so and so.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. It was never returned to you? It did not come back to you?

Rev. GROSS. No; it was taken over.

Mr. HARDWICK. You say after the Ambassador got back he said to you he could not pay any such price?

Rev. GROSS. He said to me nothing.

Mr. HARDWICK. From his secretary, I mean.

Rev. GROSS. No; he did not say that. I could not set any price.

Mr. HARDWICK. He said you could not get that much?

Rev. GROSS. He said, "You could not expect any success with your books, as long as you have no price of low rate for 100, 200, 300, or 500."

Mr. DICKSTEIN. In other words, what he meant by that was that you did not fix a standard price for a group of books, for quantities.

Rev. GROSS. Yes. Then I might be better succeeding.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who told you that?

Rev. GROSS. It was written.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. In the letter?

Rev. GROSS. In the letter, but not by him.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. By the secretary.

Rev. GROSS. Well, that is all; that is all what I got about connection.

Mr. HARDWICK. Did you consider that they had obligated themselves to help you or pay you to any extent in the printing of this book?

Rev. GROSS. I thought so.

Mr. HARDWICK. Why did you think so?

Rev. GROSS. Because I think I made a service to better understanding between the Jews and between Germany.

Mr. HARDWICK. You thought that they ought to do it?

Rev. GROSS. That is my personal opinion.

Mr. HARDWICK. Did you think that they had agreed to assist in the financing of this printing?

Rev. GROSS. Excuse me, I didn't understand it.

Mr. HARDWICK. Did you think that they not only ought to do it but that they had agreed to help?

Rev. GROSS. No; they did not agree. If they would have agreed, I would have had a strong standing. They did not agree to anything. Really, their letters were more—some kind of, what shall I say, repelling; and I am sorry then that I went in on my own obligation, but I thought, that was my opinion, that the North German Lloyd, Hamburg-American Line, or the German societies, they would help. But I got no help, not even from the so-called "Friends of New Germany" or from the Nazis. A few copies were sold personally in the North German Lloyd, and they entirely refused.

Mr. HARDWICK. Did you have any negotiations with the German consul in New York about this?

Rev. Gross. Well, when it came so on this—I mean, there was already much passion and animosity in this country on account of the Jewish question—I went over there to the German consul. Then I met Dr. Julius Schwartz.

Mr. HARDWICK. Was he the German consul?

Rev. Gross. He was at that time the German consul.

Mr. HARDWICK. Did you submit to him any request for aid?

Rev. Gross. I told him I would like to discuss something concerning the racial difficulty or trouble what is between Germany and America. He told me that he is so busy that he cannot. I had no idea about the time that it might require or something; he showed me one room, one of the officers there whose name I do not know, and told me to go talk to him. So I was talking to him.

Mr. HARDWICK. Did the German consul in New York or any of his staff agree to aid in this undertaking?

Rev. Gross. I was sent over there to Dr. Ewald.

Mr. HARDWICK. You were sent over there by him?

Rev. Gross. Yes; Dr. Julius Schwartz told me that I was to talk to some of his officers.

Mr. HARDWICK. To some of his staff?

Rev. Gross. Yes; some of his staff. I went in and was talking. I say, "I want the best information you can give", I say, "I would like to get information about this thing, what is going on over there, because they look incredible." I did not want to believe it. Still, I thought I had the proper information. So he told me I should go to Dr. Ewald.

Mr. HARDWICK. That is what I am trying to find out, whether they agreed to help you financially about this publication.

Rev. Gross. No; I am coming to it, please.

Mr. HARDWICK. Let's get right down to it.

Rev. Gross. Then it came that Dr. Julius Schwartz was recalled, and then later on came Dr. Otto Kiep. When the ambassador was absent, I went over there to Dr. Otto Kiep, and I was talking to him about these things and saying that I would like to devote my time to this work, publishing a book, and so on, but I do not have the financial means. So I came a few times in. He always said—well, he told me, "I could not get any financial means or aid from Germany. That is impossible. We are short of money, and our instruction is entirely against any kind of propaganda." I went in a few times and then he said, "On account that you are struggling here, I got a private person who is willing to help you and give you \$300. That is all what you can expect, I think."

Mr. HARDWICK. Did he tell you who this private person was?

Rev. Gross. No; he did not.

Mr. HARDWICK. Did not call any names or give any address?

Rev. Gross. No. Then he say that I shall not expect from anybody—If I expect financial aid from institutions like North German Lloyd, and so on, "You will be wrong," or "You will be disappointed," because the policy of the country is to keep out of propaganda. He gave me then the \$300.

Mr. HARDWICK. He gave you \$300?

Rev. Gross. \$300, six \$50 denominations.

Mr. HARDWICK. Six \$50 bills?

Rev. GROSS. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who gave that to you?

Rev. GROSS. Dr. Otto Kiep.

Mr. HARDWICK. Was he one of the employees, attachés?

Rev. GROSS. No; he was the consul.

Mr. HARDWICK. The German consul himself gave you six \$50 bills?

Rev. GROSS. No.

Mr. HARDWICK. He did not send you, then, to any private person?

Rev. GROSS. No.

Mr. HARDWICK. Did he promise you any more than that?

Rev. GROSS. Not 1 cent. He told me, "You are a fool if you expect more from anybody. Don't be too optimistic. I know the situation. Germany will not spend anything, and these institutions will neither."

Mr. HARDWICK. You remember showing these letters on the stationery of the German Embassy, or some of them——

Rev. GROSS. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. To Mr. Bado?

Rev. GROSS. Yes. "I just wanted that you see these, that I am not an imposter."

Mr. HARDWICK. In other words, you told him that you were expecting aid from these people?

Rev. GROSS. I really did.

Mr. HARDWICK. And that you had a right to expect that and that they would back you, and if he would be patient, he would get his money in the end?

Rev. GROSS. I won't say that I will get more, I thought I would get more, but I thought that my book will prove to be a good seller, but I will not be left alone. I thought that the Steuben Society—I want to tell you, Mr. Bado said, "Do not worry about the money. The Jews themselves will buy 10,000 of the books." That is what Bado told me. When I came to the first payment, he said, "Do not worry about that. I like to help you. The Jews themselves"—and really, I got Jewish orders, from the Jewish University of Jerusalem. They wanted it for their library—and the Jewish dailies. Jewish interests were——

Mr. HARDWICK. When was this printing completed by Mr. Bado?

Rev. GROSS. I think that that date might not be entirely positive. I think it was about the beginning or end of August or September.

Mr. HARDWICK. August. Under the contract when were you to pay him?

Rev. GROSS. I paid \$175 down.

Mr. HARDWICK. Where did you get that; out of this \$300?

Rev. GROSS. Yes; I pay it out of this \$300.

Mr. HARDWICK. You gave him \$175?

Rev. GROSS. Yes; he was satisfied with \$175.

Mr. HARDWICK. And you kept the other?

Rev. GROSS. No. I had to order circulars.

Mr. HARDWICK. I say, you kept it and spent it on something else?

Rev. GROSS. Yes; and all expenses on it, circulars and the envelopes.

Mr. HARDWICK. Let's go on a little. About the last of August the work was completed?

Rev. GROSS. I could not say exactly. My memory is not entirely clear on that.

Mr. HARDWICK. Somewhere about that time. I am not trying to pin you down to the exact day---it was completed, but under the contract you were to pay the balance of the money when the work was completed?

Rev. Gross. When I turned over the books, then I will pay an amount, and then a month or 30 days after, at that time.

Mr. HARDWICK. Within 30 days from the completion of the work?

Rev. Gross. Then the balance will be paid.

Mr. HARDWICK. He agreed then to deliver the books when they were completed and to wait on you 30 days for the balance, is that right?

Rev. Gross. Yes; that is right.

Mr. HARDWICK. When the 30 days were up, did you pay the balance?

Rev. Gross. No; because during that time I had one friend of mine who was writing me when I ordered the books who was employed in New York on a \$42 salary.

Mr. HARDWICK. It does not matter why.

Rev. Gross. He promised to help me out if I might be short, and then he lost his position, so he was not able to do it.

Mr. HARDWICK. Anyhow, you could not pay it when the time came?

Rev. Gross. No.

Mr. HARDWICK. Mr. Bado then began to press you for the money?

Rev. Gross. Yes, sir. Well, I paid him some when I sold books, I made payments and part payments during the time of selling the books.

Mr. HARDWICK. You owed a considerable balance on account?

Rev. Gross. Yes; I left a considerable balance.

Mr. HARDWICK. And he began then, after the 30 days were up, to press you?

Rev. Gross. Well, he was entitled to it.

Mr. HARDWICK. Then he did begin to ask for his money?

Rev. Gross. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. And you wrote him this letter, did you not? Look at it before you answer the question.

Rev. Gross. Yes; I wrote him that. By that I mean that I made special circulars which I sent to the Steuben societies. I thought that the Steuben societies would be willing to come and help and pay, but I did not even get a reply. I had that circular printed to the societies, but it did not help me.

Mr. HARDWICK. "Do not lose patience"-----

Rev. Gross. Yes, sir.

Mr. HARDWICK (continuing). Is what you wrote him.

Rev. Gross. Yes; that is what I wrote him.

Mr. HARDWICK. I cannot read your writing very well.

Rev. Gross. I will read it.

Mr. HARDWICK. Read what you wrote; give the date first.

Rev. Gross. December 5, 1933. "My dear Mr. Bado: Do not lose your patience. I finally take steps to get the money from sources, but I am justified to get proper support for my obligations and in my plight. I am exceedingly sorry that you have to wait so long. Had last night a meeting pledging me full support. Gratefully yours, Father Gross."

Mr. HARDWICK. That was after the German consul had helped you, was it not? What did you mean by support from the German consul?

Rev. GROSS. No; Dr. Kiep went to Europe.

Mr. HARDWICK. Did you not tell Mr. Bado that the German consul and the German Embassy had agreed to help you in this work?

Rev. GROSS. No.

Mr. HARDWICK. I thought——

Rev. GROSS. No.

Mr. HARDWICK. Wait a minute, let me finish the question. You might not want to answer it that way; I thought you had had a satisfactory interview with them, and they had finally agreed to put up the money, and that they would pay \$400 more.

Rev. GROSS. They never have taken over that they would pay me the money.

Mr. HARDWICK. They would pay it to the printer for \$400?

Rev. GROSS. No.

Mr. HARDWICK. Did you not tell him that if he would call a man named Mueller at the German consulate here in New York——

Rev. GROSS. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK (continuing). That he would verify your statement that they had \$400 there, that they would give to you?

Rev. GROSS. I went after money in the difficulties as much as I could, and I said to him, "We might be able to raise \$200 for him." And he said, "The Germans shall hang themselves, if I cannot get my full amount of money."

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who said that?

Rev. GROSS. Bado.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. They did not hang, did they?

Mr. HARDWICK. You told Bado that they would give you \$400 more, but that he should take \$200, because you needed \$200 of that money to live on?

Rev. GROSS. I told him that I had——

Mr. HARDWICK. Just answer the question.

Rev. GROSS. I had a court case instituted by Untermeyer.

Mr. HARDWICK. Is that what you told him?

Rev. GROSS. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. You did tell him that?

Rev. GROSS. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. You told him further that there was a man there at the German consulate in New York who would confirm that; you wanted to show that you were not an imposter—named Mueller?

Rev. GROSS. Mueller.

Mr. HARDWICK. And he suggested that he telephone to him, or you suggested?

Rev. GROSS. I thought that the German honor—as I put everything in this work, even my own reputation, so I thought that they ought to take care of these, but they never wanted to do it. Finally, then, I saw Mr. Mueller, who said they might be able to get me \$400 from some private individuals, but nothing from the Embassy or from the consul office at all.

Mr. HARDWICK. That was what he told you when the consul handed you the six \$50 bills?

Rev. Gross. Then I went over to Mr. Bado and told him, that he shall see that I am not a liar, told him that he should call Mr. Mueller by phone and ask him.

Mr. HARDWICK. Did he do that?

Rev. Gross. He did; yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. Were you sitting there when he telephoned?

Rev. Gross. Yes; I was there.

Mr. HARDWICK. Could you tell from what occurred at the end of the telephone what was happening?

Rev. Gross. You see, I did not hear it because I have a hard hearing, and he was talking, but he got convinced that I did not say a lie.

Mr. HARDWICK. He got convinced that they really had \$400 there that they might let you have if they could get it, that they could furnish \$400 more?

Rev. Gross. I am sorry, but they did not get anything.

Mr. HARDWICK. Did not get that?

Rev. Gross. No.

Mr. HARDWICK. You wrote all those letters to Mr. Bado?

Rev. Gross. Yes. I am always in hope, like a doctor is, to a creditor.

Mr. HARDWICK. We are not trying to make a criminal out of you for that reason. We simply want to know the facts.

Rev. Gross. I understand that. I will conceal nothing, because I feel that I got a rotten deal, and feel for my service I ought to get consideration.

Mr. HARDWICK. You wrote that letter?

Rev. Gross. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. You did write all those letters that I showed you?

Rev. Gross. Yes. I did send during that time \$20 or \$50, or something like that.

Mr. HARDWICK. A \$1 payment?

Rev. Gross. Oh, no, never. I would not make a fool of him or myself. I paid him also \$50.

Mr. HARDWICK. And \$10 and \$15?

Rev. Gross. \$10, \$15, \$20, and \$50, also as much as I could.

Mr. HARDWICK. You said that the German consul told you himself that the German government itself could not pay out any money, but that he had a friend, a private individual, who would advance \$300.

Rev. Gross. Not advance.

Mr. HARDWICK. Would give \$300?

Rev. Gross. Would give three, and he say that is all, and I shall not expect from any German source anything.

Mr. HARDWICK. Any more?

Rev. Gross. Any more.

Mr. HARDWICK. And then immediately after telling you that, he pulled out six \$50 bills in currency, and gave them to you. He did not send you to anybody?

Rev. Gross. He told me to come in the afternoon.

Mr. HARDWICK. And then gave you——

Rev. Gross. So I came in the afternoon at 4 o'clock, then he gave me, at 4 o'clock, six \$50 bills.

Mr. HARDWICK. In currency?

Rev. GROSS. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. United States currency?

Rev. GROSS. That was the only money I got, and not from the Embassy or from the Consul.

Mr. HARDWICK. This Mr. Mueller did promise that he would get out \$400 more for the printing bill?

Rev. GROSS. He said again that \$400—he will be able to get again from private friends, he said, but nothing from the Consul or Embassy.

Mr. HARDWICK. Oh, I understand he told you that, but he gave you the money just after telling you that?

Rev. GROSS. You mean Mueller? Mueller gave me no money.

The CHAIRMAN. The doctor gave you the money before?

Rev. GROSS. Dr. Otto Kiep.

The CHAIRMAN. Dr. Kiep?

Rev. GROSS. Dr. Otto Kiep, the Consul General.

Mr. HARDWICK. He was the man that actually handed you the money?

Rev. GROSS. He is the man that handed me, yes, the \$300.

Mr. HARDWICK. He was one of the staff there?

Rev. GROSS. He was the Consul General.

Mr. HARDWICK. That is what I asked you, the Consul?

Rev. GROSS. I told you, at that time.

Mr. HARDWICK. Did you make any claim or statement to Mr. Bado, the printer, to the effect that these Germans had promised to help you with this thing, and that you had at last gotten them in order, and did you send him a telegram that everything had been arranged and that you could now pay the bill, and did you then come down and tell him that you were sent to New York to get some money more, \$400 more, and that you would give him half of that \$400, but needed the other half yourself?

Rev. GROSS. No; I did not. First, I did not exactly understand the whole thing.

Mr. HARDWICK. Let's get it so you do understand it. Just before you went to New York to see Mr. Mueller or maybe just after you went to New York to see Mueller——

Rev. GROSS. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. ——and Mueller held out some hope to you that \$400 more might be raised, on the strength of which you felt authorized to tell the printer to telephone Mueller and the German consulate to verify that, so he would see you were not trying to cheat him—that all happened, did it not?

Rev. GROSS. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. After that occurred, you say that the printer did telephone Mueller?

Rev. GROSS. Yes; he did telephone.

Mr. HARDWICK. And got confirmation of what you said?

Rev. GROSS. He said that was it. I was sitting nearby, but I did not hear them talking, because I have bad hearing.

Mr. HARDWICK. And that \$400 was in addition to the \$300 in cash they had given you already?

Rev. GROSS. Yes; but I did not accept it, and refused to take it.

Mr. HARDWICK. Why?

Rev. Gross. Because I was not able anyhow with the money to pay the printer's bill, and Mr. Bado said they would take no part payment; if they cannot pay more at all, they shall hang themselves. That was his expression. So I say I am also not interested, and I left things where they were standing.

Mr. HARDWICK. You would not even take the \$400 because you thought they ought to pay it all?

Rev. Gross. I thought I would really be entitled to it.

Mr. HARDWICK. That was the reason you would not do it, because you thought they ought to pay the bill?

Rev. Gross. Yes; that is what I thought.

Mr. HARDWICK. What made you think that, just because you thought this was in their interest, this book?

Rev. Gross. I feel—that is again only feeling; this has nothing to do—I feel that there ought to be so much honor in the German representation, if someone puts everything for their fight in—now, I got an indictment, \$2,500 indictment for having printed the book—and they shall not help their own fighters.

Mr. HARDWICK. Were you indicted for printing this book?

Rev. Gross. Yes; that I had made a criminal charge, in Hudson County. I am under \$2,500 bail.

Mr. HARDWICK. Your case has not been tried yet?

Rev. Gross. I think it will never be, because he does not dare to press it; because he knows he has no case.

Mr. HARDWICK. Has the case been dismissed?

Rev. Gross. No; it is not tried; I cannot try the case. It depends on him.

Mr. HARDWICK. It does not entirely depend on him. You have certain rights yourself. The case is in court yet?

Rev. Gross. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. Has not been disposed of?

Rev. Gross. And it never will be.

Mr. HARDWICK. I am trying to get at the facts now, not your intention.

Rev. Gross. I am indicted; yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. The case is still there, still pending?

Rev. Gross. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. And you were prosecuted, you say, on account of that; going out with a publication of that book?

Rev. Gross. Only that it is specified on 61 and 62 pages, it specified what for I am indicted.

Mr. HARDWICK. On account of some things you said in the course of that pamphlet?

Rev. Gross. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. You were indicted for criminal libel?

Rev. Gross. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. You thought since that happened to you the German Government ought to help you?

Rev. Gross. I thought at least they ought to supply me with a lawyer or legal defense.

Mr. HARDWICK. Did you ask them to do it?

Rev. Gross. I asked them to do it.

Mr. HARDWICK. What did they do?

Rev. Gross, They never replied to it.

Mr. HARDWICK, That is all.

Mr. DICKSTEIN, While going to see Mr. Bado, Mr. Bado telephoned to the German consul in New York?

Rev. Gross, Yes, to Dr. Mueller.

Mr. DICKSTEIN, Mueller is the vice consul?

Rev. Gross, I don't know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN, He is one of the German consuls in the German embassy?

Rev. Gross, He is one of the staff. I do not know what he is.

Mr. DICKSTEIN, What is the telephone number of Mr. Bado?

Rev. Gross, I couldn't say that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN, Did you ever ring Mr. Bado?

Rev. Gross, He looked it up, he himself looked it up and then he rang up.

Mr. DICKSTEIN, Would you remember the number if I told you the number? Did you ever ring him?

Rev. Gross, I have no recollection of that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN, What is the number of the German consul in New York, do you remember that?

Rev. Gross, I don't know. He looked in the book and he called up.

Mr. DICKSTEIN, In January of 1934 did Bado speak to the consul?

Rev. GROSSE, I don't know whether it was that day. Once he was speaking, I mean on the telephone.

Mr. DICKSTEIN, On the telephone, yes.

The CHAIRMAN, To Mueller?

Rev. Gross, To Mueller, yes, not to the consul to Dr. Mueller.

Mr. DICKSTEIN, To Dr. Mueller, in January of 1934?

Rev. Gross, I don't know that it was that day.

Mr. DICKSTEIN, Were there not three messages or telephone conversations from Mr. Bado's office, Hoboken 3-9400?

Rev. Gross, I could not say that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN, To Bowling Green 9-6584?

Rev. Gross, I do not think about the numbers.

Mr. DICKSTEIN, I say, if these are the numbers in the book, they are the telephone conversations?

Rev. Gross, He looked in the book, found it out, and called it up.

Mr. DICKSTEIN, And that was at three different occasions?

Rev. Gross, No; only one.

Mr. DICKSTEIN, What?

Rev. Gross, Only one. I know nothing about more; only one. About anything else I do not know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN, What occasion was it when Mr. Bado spoke to the consul and you listened in on the other end of the wire? Do you remember that?

Rev. Gross, It was when I told him that, all that was offered was \$400, and they will not offer more. Then he say they shall hang themselves. Then I left.

Mr. DICKSTEIN, You told this committee that your purpose in the printing or the authorship of this book was to cement the friendship between the German consul and the American people.

Rev. Gross, I wanted by constructive criticism, because I was present once in Hungary when I had to be present about a pogrom,

and I was always a good friend of the Jews; and I know that it will make bad blood. I think that it was insulting when Untermeyer says on the radio, makes the expression that the Jews are the aristocrats of the world.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. We are not interested in what Untermeyer said.

Rev. Gross. That was the reason my book has been printed.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I offer in evidence three original slips from the telephone company, dated January 21, 22, and 24, messages from Hooken 3 9400 to Bowling Green 9 6584.

Rev. Gross. I was only once present. About the rest, I know nothing.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Another message from Hooken 3 9400 to Bowling Green 9 6584. Another message from Hooken 3 9400 to Bowling Green 9 6584. I offer them as an exhibit.

Rev. Gross. I was only once present. The others I do not know anything.

(THE SLIPS WERE MARKED "EXHIBIT 61.")

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Reading from your book known as "Justice to Hungary, Germany, and Austria" -----

Rev. Gross. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN (continuing). On page 44, and I quote you the language.

Rev. Gross. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. "Is it but an incident that 5 of the 48 Governors of the United States are Jews, 4 real and 1 baptized Jew?"

Rev. Gross. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. "Is it but an incident that the two biggest States of the mighty United States have Jews for their Governor?"

Rev. Gross. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. "Governor Lehman in the State of New York and Governor Horner in Illinois. Is it but an incident that Lehman's brother, another Jew, is the chief justice over the courts in the State of New York? Is it but an incident that the head of the Democratic Party in New York is a Jew? and Samuel Koenig, a Hungarian Jew, is the head of the Republican Party in New York? Also, is it but an incident that the greatest newspapers are controlled by Jewish interests, and have not Christians been offended by repeated statements that all this is coming along because the Jews are superior in intelligence to the Christians? I, for myself, do not accept for us Christians an inferiority complex, and the time has come to challenge the belief that the Christians are inferior. I openly state that if we are poor in earthly possessions, it is only because our moral code forces us more to the observation of ethical restrictions."

Do you think that that statement, coming from you as a priest, would cement the feeling between Germany and America?

Rev. Gross. It will if it will have the effect, and they will see it themselves and coordinate themselves.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Let's go a step further along those lines. Samuel Koenig is not a Communist, is he?

Rev. Gross. I do not know. I do not know Samuel Koenig.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You originally started off to tell this committee that you corresponded with the German Government, and you wanted to have a better understanding between Jews and Christians

of the two governments, and as a result of that correspondence you received from Germany a copy of a book.

The CHAIRMAN. Received from the office of the German Ambassador.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Received from the German Ambassador.

Rev. GROSS. I did not say from the Ambassador.

The CHAIRMAN. From the Embassy.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. From the Embassy, a German book dealing with "Communism in Germany."

Rev. GROSS. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And based upon that philosophy and those teachings in that book, you started out to write a book.

Rev. GROSS. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Known as "Justice to Hungary, Germany, and Austria."

Rev. GROSS. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And under oath you swear that it was for the purpose of cementing great feeling between the German people of Germany and the United States?

Rev. GROSS. Exactly.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. In the first place, you say that you took it upon yourself to save these two countries from a misunderstanding. That is true?

Rev. GROSS. Yes; that is the truth.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I have read portions, only portions, of your statement. Do you think the statement I have read to you is such that it will cement friendly feeling between Germany and the United States? The answer is yes or no.

Rev. GROSS. Well, it will, and I can prove that I got letters in which they say that my book is very properly written, and stands criticism; especially I think it was more being—it is as Untermeyer used his expression on the radio, "The Jews are the aristocrats of the world." I think that is insulting to every Christian.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Assuming that Untermeyer did not make that statement——

Rev. GROSS. He made it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I say, assuming that Untermeyer did not make that statement——

Rev. GROSS. He made it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Make believe, for the sake of argument, that he did not make that statement. Do you think that the language used is cementing feeling between Germany and the United States?

Rev. GROSS. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. In spite of that you think that?

Rev. GROSS. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Now, then, you predicated your book on the theory of helping to expose Communism. That is true, is it not, to expose Communism?

Rev. GROSS. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Whether they are Jews or Christians did not make any difference?

Rev. GROSS. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I ask you, quoting from your own book on page 44, "Is Samuel Goenig a Communist?"

Rev. GROSS. I never stated it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I am asking you a question. "Is Samuel Koenig a Communist?"

Rev. GROSS. I do not know whom you mean by Samuel Koenig.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You have it in your book?

Rev. GROSS. Koenig, but not King. I say that he is the head of the Republican Party.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is he a Communist?

Rev. GROSS. I would not say that. He is a Republican.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is he a Communist?

Rev. GROSS. I never say that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is Governor Lehman a Communist?

Rev. GROSS. No; I never say that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. So that you drift away from the philosophy of destroying Communism, that you received from the book that you received from the embassy, to enlighten American people in this country, and you start out with an attack upon certain American citizens in the United States.

Rev. GROSS. It is no attack; it is simply a statement of facts.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Well, now, what proof——

The CHAIRMAN. Wait a minute. I am not of Jewish blood. Suppose I read that. What inference would you want me to draw from that statement?

Rev. GROSS. Well, I should say that really shows a good more that is in the book: Get more coordination. That means a different proportion in public office, and their power is not in proportion to their number.

The CHAIRMAN. You want me to draw the inference that there are too many Jews holding public office?

Rev. GROSS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that not an attack against the Jews, by that itself?

Rev. GROSS. Not at all.

The CHAIRMAN. If you were to say that there were too many of Irish descent—what descent are you?

Rev. GROSS. I am a Hungarian.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose I were to say in a book that there were too many Hungarians holding office in the United States and sent it around; what inference would you draw from that?

Rev. GROSS. If it was so and was justified.

The CHAIRMAN. Why is it justified? If men are elected to public office, why is it justified in trying to convey the impression to others that there are too many of them holding public office?

Rev. GROSS. That is what makes trouble all over the world, in Austria and Hungary, Budapest—I come from there—also in this country, that there is out of proportion, their strength in positions, in comparisons with others.

The CHAIRMAN. You are incensed against the Jews in every country because they have too great a power, you think?

Rev. GROSS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And that is the message that you try to convey in your book?

Rev. GROSS. Well, the book speaks for itself.

The CHAIRMAN. You try to convey the impression there is a Jewish menace?

Rev. GROSS. In some ways it is.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that right?

Rev. GROSS. Some way at present it is.

The CHAIRMAN. You are a priest of what church, Father?

Rev. GROSS. I am now retired.

The CHAIRMAN. But what church were you?

Rev. GROSS. I have been at St. Mary's Church in Chicago.

The CHAIRMAN. What church is that?

Rev. GROSS. Catholic, Roman Catholic.

The CHAIRMAN. I am a Roman Catholic.

Rev. GROSS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And I think I know a little bit about the teachings of the Catholic Church. The impression you wanted to convey was indirectly an attack on the Jews, was it not?

Rev. GROSS. No; it was not attack at all.

The CHAIRMAN. You were trying to convey the picture they had too much power.

Rev. GROSS. Because that is what our people really resent, and gentiles resent.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the picture you want to convey, they had too much power?

Rev. GROSS. Too much position, too many positions.

The CHAIRMAN. If that was implanted in the minds of others, you wanted the others to mass themselves against the Jews so they would not have so much power?

Rev. GROSS. No. I said that if they would listen to me as a good friend—it is in the end—I could recommend them as a good friend to make more proper adjustments of positions and of power.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Let's go a little further. Is not this book intended as a slur upon the American Jews, American Hungarians, American Germans, American citizens? Is it not a slur, propaganda?

Rev. GROSS. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Directed at our people in this country?

Rev. GROSS. No; not at all.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Let me read again from one of your pages. I am not going to quote any more, because it is all flooded with it.

Rev. GROSS. I have so many quotations, about what is mostly said in other papers.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I quote you now from page 47:

How long will the 5 million Christians of the metropolitan area stand for it, then New York shall eventually become a kosher city.

Rev. GROSS. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is not that a slur upon the American Jews?

Rev. GROSS. It is simply the truth. I regard it as such.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What did you mean by that language, "How long will the 5 million Christians stand for a metropolitan area dealing with the Jews as a Kosher city"?

Rev. GROSS. I meant it that way.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What does "Kosher" mean?

Rev. Gross, "Kosher" means Jewish.

Mr. DICKSTEIN, "Kosher" means Jewish?

Rev. Gross, Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN, That is your interpretation of "Kosher"?

Rev. Gross, Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN, That is your interpretation of everything else you have in this book, is that right?

Rev. Gross, Well, I don't know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN, I ask you a simple question: What does "Kosher" mean?

Rev. Gross, It means——

Mr. DICKSTEIN, It is Jewish?

Rev. Gross, Yes, I mean Jewish exclusiveness.

Mr. DICKSTEIN, That is your interpretation of "Kosher"?

Rev. Gross, Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN, And that is as true as everything else you have testified to here today? That is true, is it, and that is as true as everything else you have said in your book?

The CHAIRMAN, All right, we will pass along.

Mr. DICKSTEIN, That is all.

The CHAIRMAN, There are just a few things I am interested in. You said you got three letters from Germany, I think, a certain letter came later.

Rev. Gross, Altogether about three letters. Mr. Dickstein's emissaries——

The CHAIRMAN, We are not interested in that now. About this \$70 check, you went to the printer, you gave him \$50 out of that and he gave you \$20 back out of the \$70 check?

Rev. Gross, Yes.

The CHAIRMAN, At any time did you ever send a telegram to the German Embassy in Washington?

Rev. Gross, Yes; I sent——

The CHAIRMAN, When?

Rev. Gross, I couldn't say that date.

The CHAIRMAN, What did you say in the telegram, Father?

Rev. Gross, In the telegram I said I am not interested any more in anything in this line, and some ways that I am sorry I came into it.

The CHAIRMAN, Why did you send a telegram?

Rev. Gross, And I do not care to accept anything any more.

The CHAIRMAN, Why did you send them a telegram? Why should you send them a telegram?

Rev. Gross, Well, maybe it was—I sent it simply in telling them that I am not interested in any assistance or financial assistance, or anything.

The CHAIRMAN, If you got those letters back from the German Embassy as you say——

Rev. Gross, I did not get them.

The CHAIRMAN, If they send you the letters——

Rev. Gross, Yes.

The CHAIRMAN (continuing), Why should you send them a telegram saying you were not interested any more? Because they apparently told you they were not interested?

Rev. Gross, I simply wanted to say that I am out of all propaganda and did not want to accept—I did not want it any more.

The CHAIRMAN. You got \$300 from Dr. Kiep?

Rev. GROSS. Dr. Kiep.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know when you got that money, about when, Father?

Rev. GROSS. I couldn't say that exactly.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, what month?

Rev. GROSS. It was in the month in which Julius Schwartz stepped out of office. I don't know what date he stepped out.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you leave the manuscript with them, your manuscript?

Rev. GROSS. Yes. I had it at that time over there.

The CHAIRMAN. That was before the book was printed?

Rev. GROSS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Whom did you leave it with?

Rev. GROSS. Dr. Kiep.

The CHAIRMAN. And did he return it to you later?

Rev. GROSS. He returned it to me.

The CHAIRMAN. How long afterward?

Rev. GROSS. Oh, he returned it to me; I think I went up there.

The CHAIRMAN. In the talk that you had with him when you left the manuscript, what was that talk, Father?

Rev. GROSS. I asked assistance, if they would help, assist in the book.

The CHAIRMAN. That was Dr. Schwartz?

Rev. GROSS. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Who?

Rev. GROSS. Dr. Schwartz, whom I saw first, directed me to one who ordered the stuff.

The CHAIRMAN. The one who ordered the stuff?

Rev. GROSS. Who told me to go to certain men for the stuff. He then directed me to Dr. Ewald.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is he?

Rev. GROSS. A doctor.

The CHAIRMAN. Is he connected with the Embassy?

Rev. GROSS. No; only so much—I did not know that gentleman with whom I was——

The CHAIRMAN. Where does he live?

Rev. GROSS. Somewhere here. I think about 77th and about—East Seventy-seventh Street, near Fourth Avenue.

The CHAIRMAN. Is he a medical doctor?

Rev. GROSS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And what talk did you have with him?

Rev. GROSS. Well, I had then a talk that I was sent by one of the consul's staff to talk over how things are over there, and we were talking—and I really could say that he was, to my surprise, he was criticizing very strongly Hitler.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; what else?

Rev. GROSS. Well, that is about all. And he said that those things, it was not right, what was going on. He was really in favor of the anti-German attitude—what was going on here.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you have any more talks with him?

Rev. GROSS. Only once, when I met him in a restaurant when we had lunch.

The CHAIRMAN. Did he give you any money?

Rev. GROSS. Not money; he not even paid for the book I gave him.

The CHAIRMAN. After that you gave the manuscript to whom?

Rev. GROSS. After that Dr. Julius Schwartz has been recalled.

The CHAIRMAN. After that Dr. Julius Schwartz what?

Rev. GROSS. He lost his position. He was Consul General. There was a big writing about it. So, then came Dr. Otto Kiep. Then to Dr. Otto Kiep, with whom I was talking, I turned over my manuscript, and he took it, but then he said, "We are not interested in propaganda, and I warn you not to expect much, but for sympathy and assistance, one man is willing to give you \$300."

The CHAIRMAN. Then you came back later in the afternoon?

Rev. GROSS. For the money; yes. He wanted to see whether I would accept the \$300.

The CHAIRMAN. And he gave you——

Rev. GROSS (continuing). And he gave himself six \$50 pieces.

The CHAIRMAN. Anybody present there when that happened?

Rev. GROSS. No.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. And he gave you that in the office of the German Consul?

Rev. GROSS. Yes; in the office.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you seen Dr. Kiep since?

Rev. GROSS. No. Then he was recalled also, soon.

The CHAIRMAN. Dr. Kiep?

Rev. GROSS. Yes; he was recalled in the 3 weeks after, suddenly ordered back to Germany.

The CHAIRMAN. And you never saw him again?

Rev. GROSS. No.

Mr. HARDWICK. Did he give you the name of any person who had contributed that?

Rev. GROSS. No. I really was not anxious to know it, but he did not.

Mr. HARDWICK. He did not volunteer the name?

Rev. GROSS. No.

Mr. HARDWICK. He gave you the money himself?

Rev. GROSS. He turned me over the six \$50 pieces.

Mr. HARDWICK. Get it out of his pocket?

Rev. GROSS. Yes; out of his pocket. He simply pulled out six \$50 pieces from his pocket and gave them to me.

Mr. HARDWICK. And while he told you some unknown and unnamed person was furnishing the money, he did not give you the name of the person?

Rev. GROSS. He might get money that way. I have here a letter that shows I might get money and not know where it comes from. These things might happen without any—here is a letter that you might see, \$100, and I am not knowing from whom it came, and so on. I wish you would read all that letter.

Mr. HARDWICK. Of course, we are not particularly interested in anonymous letters.

Rev. GROSS. It has nothing to do with this matter. It is a church matter.

The CHAIRMAN. It has nothing to do with this?

Rev. Gross. No; but it shows I do not know from whom I got this \$100.

Mr. HARDWICK. You know whom you got it from, the German consul.

Rev. Gross. Well, they are different. I got this from a priest. Still, it was not his money.

Mr. HARDWICK. You do not know whose money it was, whether it was his or anybody else's?

Rev. Gross. I would say as to——

The CHAIRMAN. You got this in a letter?

Rev. Gross. Not in a letter, in an envelop.

The CHAIRMAN. From the German Embassy in Washington?

Rev. Gross. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. I offer that as an exhibit.

(THE BOOK WAS MARKED "EXHIBIT 62.")

Mr. HARDWICK. I think that is all.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is all.

(Discussion off the record.)

The CHAIRMAN. This was mailed to you, was it, Father?

Rev. Gross. Mailed; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What is this here, Father?

Rev. Gross. This is the American News Co.—the agent from here—he instructed me to send one of the books to Germany, to A. Esher & Co., 17 Behrenstrade, Berlin. 1 F. gross "Justice to Germany, Hungary, and Austria", 75 cents. "Please mark package # 58."

The CHAIRMAN. They wanted one copy?

Rev. Gross. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. These are just orders, are they?

Rev. Gross. Yes. That is one from McFadden.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know McFadden personally?

Rev. Gross. No; only I got his Congressional—that envelop about the Jews. He said worse things than I did, and he is a Congressman.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I offer that in evidence, Mr. Chairman, the source that it comes from.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

(THE ENVELOP WAS MARKED "EXHIBIT 63.")

The CHAIRMAN. What is that, Father?

Rev. Gross. The Columbus Herald. In German, it says:

My dear Pastor: When that happened, when that shooting be done by Dolfuss, I wrote an article for this paper against Dolfuss, and they answered me this:—

The CHAIRMAN. It has nothing to do with this. Before you came here, did you stop at the German consul's office?

Rev. Gross. I would not go there at all, and I did not see any time the consul general at all, Dr. Borchers, and I have no connection or no acquaintance with him, and I was not in any Nazi meeting, not even in yesterday.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all right.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you anybody in Muscatine, where this letter comes from, from McFadden? Where is that postmark on this letter? Muscatine, Iowa? Do you know anybody over in Muscatine, Iowa?

Rev. Gross. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You did not know anybody that would send you that, that knew where you are? You do not know any acquaintance that would send you this letter from McFadden?

Rev. GROSS. I think it was from the secretary, from someone.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Muscatine. This is from Iowa.

Rev. GROSS. I got this letter from Washington, D.C.

The CHAIRMAN. That was sent from Iowa, Father.

Rev. GROSS. No.

The CHAIRMAN. You didn't look at it, naturally. I wouldn't look at it. Naturally, you did not look at the postmark.

Rev. GROSS. I did not look. I simply saw Washington.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. All right. That is all. Thank you very much.

The CHAIRMAN. Naturally, you thought that came from Washington?

Rev. GROSS. That is what I thought. I saw "House of Representatives", and so on; I didn't look.

The CHAIRMAN. You now see it came from Iowa?

Rev. GROSS. I did not look at that at all. I simply got it, so I thought it came from Washington, D.C.

The CHAIRMAN. I wouldn't look at it, either, unless I had a particular reason.

Rev. GROSS. I have no responsibility for that.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that, Father.

Mr. HARDWICK. Let me ask him one more question. Let me read you a letter, now, Father. What date is there on that letter?

Rev. GROSS. I don't know. It is not my letter. I did not write it. It must be a copy.

Mr. HARDWICK. Yes; it is a copy. Let me read this letter. There is a copy of the original in the files. It is evidently dated, you say, in November?

Rev. GROSS. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. November 1, it looks like [reading]:

MY DEAR MR. BADO: Prompted by a desire to have payment made for your printing bill, I make the following offer: For the sum of \$1,000 (out of which your bill will be paid), I will turn over to you all books and booklets (retaining for my use two copies) not sold; and for a nolle prosequi of Mr. Untermyer's libel charge I will transfer to him my copyright."

Do you remember using that language?

Rev. GROSS. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK (continuing reading):

Concerning documents—correspondence in my possession by which proof is established that in publishing my books, Ambassador Dr. Luker was the sponsor, financial backer, and promoter of my books—permit me to state, if these documents would be used in a further discussion, repercussions and sensation in the American and world press might even cause the recall of Dr. Luker—and the friendly relationship between our country and Germany might become clouded for a long while. Overmore, I, myself, will be in a storm center, in which I might not be strong enough to overcome antagonisms of opposing factions. I think that we all shall honestly work to keep the passions already flaring under ashes, and try to bring once more harmony into the disturbed relationship between our Jewish element and the present Germany, although I feel that I was not only used but more abused by the German Embassy at Washington, when I have been used to fight Germany's battles and become thrown overboard by the German Embassy when the fight became heated. I do not want that Germany shall suffer from the blunder of its Ambassador in Washington, so I hope you agree with me that the less will be discussed in this matter the better it is for all concerned.

Did you write that letter?

Rev. Gross. I wrote that letter.

Mr. HARDWICK. Is that letter the truth?

Rev. Gross. I don't know how you mean the truth. He told me, "Why don't you stop this whole"——

Mr. HARDWICK. Never mind about what he told you. I invite your attention to this particular part of the letter, and tell me whether this is a true statement or not:

Concerning documents correspondence in my possession by which proof is established

You are writing to your printer——

that is publishing my books Ambassador Dr. Luther was the sponsor, financial backer, and promoter of my books

Did you write that?

Rev. Gross. Not as understood.

Mr. HARDWICK. You wrote that letter, in which you used that expression?

Rev. Gross. I would like to see the original. If I could see the original—it is my mistake. I did not want to say "proof is established"; "proof could be established." I say "could be established."

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How would you establish it?

Rev. Gross. Well, you could even take the evidence of taking \$300, or you could take receiving that book from over there. You see, anything could be construed. It depends. And I did not want to go into that at all. I wanted to get out, and he told me to get out, he will get me that, I shall stop all my book propaganda. I wrote that.

Mr. HARDWICK. And you have the original before you. You see the copy is accurate?

Rev. Gross. Oh, that is a mistake. Not "the proof is established", but "could be established."

Mr. HARDWICK. Could establish it?

Rev. Gross. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. All right. That is the same thing. In other words, you say in that letter that the proof and documents could establish that Dr. Hans Luther, the German Ambassador, was the promoter and financial backer and sponsor of your book. Did you write that?

Rev. Gross. I wrote it, but that is not exactly the meaning. I was quickly writing, and I made——

Mr. HARDWICK. Well, you wrote him right straight out that Dr. Luther was the backer and promoter of your book?

Rev. Gross. I never say that Dr. Luther——

Mr. HARDWICK. You never said that?

Rev. Gross. I never said at any time that he is the backer.

Mr. HARDWICK. Is not that what you say in that letter?

Rev. Gross. Yes. I say it could be established that he is the backer, and so on and so on; but I did not say that I said he was the promoter, and that he was the——

Mr. HARDWICK. Did you write that letter that we read to you?

Rev. Gross. I wrote it; yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. Was it the truth?

Rev. GROSS. To prove he was the promoter would be a strong argument. I would not be wrestling with the printer for the bill.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The letter you just read was your handwriting?

Rev. GROSS. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And that is your signature?

Rev. GROSS. Yes; that is my signature. I wrote that letter.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And referred to as Government exhibit 5. Now, one more question. That is a letter, is it not, you just had that in your hand, you signed it, that is your writing; you signed it?

Rev. GROSS. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And you knew what you were writing when you wrote it?

Rev. GROSS. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Are you an American citizen?

Rev. GROSS. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Thank you very much.

STATEMENT OF LOUIS F. SELLYEI

(Mr. Louis F. Sellyei was duly sworn and testified as follows:)

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What is your name and address?

Mr. SELLYEI. 389 Hall Avenue, Perth Amboy, N.J.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You are a member of the bar in New Jersey?

Mr. SELLYEI. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Are you practicing that profession now?

Mr. SELLYEI. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know Father Gross, the last witness?

Mr. SELLYEI. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know anything about the connection of a book that was published, Justice to Hungary, Germany, and Austria?

Mr. SELLYEI. I know about the book; yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you have any talks with anybody with regard to this publication and the payment of it?

Mr. SELLYEI. Not outside of Father Gross; no.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you ever have any talks with anybody connected with the German Embassy?

Mr. SELLYEI. No, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you have any talk with Mr. Bado?

Mr. SELLYEI. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Will you please tell us the talk?

Mr. SELLYEI. Well, the only conversation I had with Mr. Bado. Mr. Bado was interested in collecting, if I remember correctly, I think, the sum of \$100, or somewhere in the neighborhood, due to him.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Was that all the talk you had?

Mr. SELLYEI. If I recall correctly, I also believe Mr. Bado called me that he had a proposition that he thought he was under the impression that he could sell this book to some sort of a Jewish concern or Jewish individuals. I do not remember the names. He would be in a position to contact somebody in New York. I do not remember who the gentleman was.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Were you present at any time when any telephone communications were made from Mr. Bado's office in New Jersey to New York?

Mr. SELLYEL. No, sir; I was not.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The telephone calls——

Mr. SELLYEL. The conversations I had with Mr. Bado were over the telephone from Hoboken to my office in Perth Amboy.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is all you know about the whole proceeding?

Mr. SELLYEL. That is all I know about the whole proceeding.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. All right, you are excused.

Mr. HARDWICK. Wait a minute. Did you write a letter or communication for Father Gross to the German Embassy, or anything?

Mr. SELLYEL. As far as that particular question is concerned, I think it is unfair for this particular reason, that they are questions between attorney and client. I am willing to answer, but——

Mr. HARDWICK. In other words, you say that it is a privileged matter, is that your contention?

Mr. SELLYEL. Anything that happened between Francis Gross and myself; I represented him as attorney.

Mr. HARDWICK. If it was in respect to some professional matter about which you were employed, that would be true?

Mr. SELLYEL. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. But with regard to your ordinary relations in which you did not act as his attorney, no such thing as that could apply.

Mr. SELLYEL. May I express myself?

Mr. HARDWICK. Yes.

Mr. SELLYEL. I represent Rev. Francis Gross relative to an indictment by Samuel Untermeyer in Jersey City.

Mr. HARDWICK. If you got the information in that matter I think your claim is well taken.

Mr. SELLYEL. Yes, I represent him.

Mr. HARDWICK. That was in preparation for the defense?

Mr. SELLYEL. Preparation for the defense; yes, sir.

Mr. HARDWICK. I will not insist on the question, then. You need not answer it.

Mr. SELLYEL. All right. Thank you, gentlemen.

STATEMENT OF HENRY O. SPIER

(Mr. Henry O. Spier was duly sworn and testified as follows:)

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What is your name and address, please?

Mr. SPIER. Henry O. Spier, 735 West One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, New York City.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What is your business?

Mr. SPIER. I am the Secretary of the so-called "Dawa", the German-American Protective Alliance.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. "Dawa" is what?

Mr. SPIER. D.A.W.A.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What are the purposes of their organization?

Mr. SPIER. It is a membership organization for the protection of business men, merchants, and craftsmen.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What protection do American citizens want, business men in this country, from the D.A.W.A.?

Mr. SPIER. The stores, many of them, have been hurt by the boycott.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Are they all Germans?

Mr. SPIER. Oh, no. No; we have Irish.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You have Irish, too?

Mr. SPIER. Irish, too.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Are the Irish being boycotted in this country, too?

Mr. SPIER. As far as they have German merchandise, carry German merchandise.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Are you a corporation?

Mr. SPIER. We are a corporation; the United German Societies.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. When were you incorporated as the D.A.W.A.?

Mr. SPIER. Not the D.A.W.A. has been incorporated. The D.A.W.A. is the subdivision of the United German Societies.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is that a separate body or entity?

Mr. SPIER. Who?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is the D.A.W.A. a separate body from the German societies?

Mr. SPIER. No; it is under the supervision of the German societies.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What societies?

Mr. SPIER. The United German Societies.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you a separate charter?

Mr. SPIER. The United German Societies?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes.

Mr. SPIER. They have.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Now, have you, the D.A.W.A., have you a separate charter?

Mr. SPIER. No, we have not.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You say you are a subsidiary to the United German Societies?

Mr. SPIER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you report to them all that you do?

Mr. SPIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And when money is collected, where does that go to?

Mr. SPIER. To the United German Societies.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What do they do with it?

Mr. SPIER. Well, dispose of it in the course of business.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And outside of protecting the merchants, is there anything else your organization stands for?

Mr. SPIER. Nothing. Well, of course, according to the program of the United German Societies, fostering the friendly relations between Germany and the United States.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you think you are doing that?

Mr. SPIER. We think so.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. In what way are you doing that? And how?

Mr. SPIER. Well, in arranging several festivals where we have the Americans join us; for instance, the bowling men are coming over from Germany next month. We are giving them a reception, bringing them in contact with American bowling men.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Anything else?

Mr. SPIER. Nothing particularly that I just remember. The German societies, for instance, are the organizers of the so-called "German Day", that is celebrated every year.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is you, you mean: you mean the Steuben Society?

Mr. SPIER. The Steuben Society only arranged this day last year, because it was forbidden here, but usually the German Societies of the City of New York.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Are you not together on that German Day with the Steuben Society?

Mr. SPIER. All German societies are.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you mean to tell this committee that the Steuben Society has had no celebration every year for the last 250 years?

Mr. SPIER. Not that I know of. The only——

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You have answered my question. Don't go into a speech. The D.A.W.A., which you say is a subsidiary, has been out campaigning for membership?

Mr. SPIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. A person becoming a member must do what?

Mr. SPIER. Just subscribe for a year.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What does he have to pay?

Mr. SPIER. \$5 minimum.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. When you get that \$5, what do you give him?

Mr. SPIER. We publish his name in the Trade Guide.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. A German paper?

Mr. SPIER. No; it is——

Mr. DICKSTEIN. It is what, a German what?

Mr. SPIER. A trade guide.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. By whom is that printed?

Mr. SPIER. A firm here in New York.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. By the United German Societies?

Mr. SPIER. By the United German Societies.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is an independent paper?

Mr. SPIER. It is not a paper.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. It is a magazine, a booklet?

Mr. SPIER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is controlled by Germans?

Mr. SPIER. By United German Societies.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Are they all citizens of the United States?

Mr. SPIER. Most of them.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How many of them are citizens?

Mr. SPIER. I cannot tell you.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How many members have you of the United German Societies?

Mr. SPIER. About some eight or ten thousand.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How many are citizens in that group?

Mr. SPIER. I cannot tell you.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is it not a fact that only 20 percent of that group are citizens?

Mr. SPIER. I don't know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And that the rest of them are aliens?

Mr. SPIER. I don't know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you got the books of the D.A.W.A.?

Mr. SPIER. They must be here.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have we got them here?

Mr. PRINCE. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You say you have about 10,000 members?

Mr. PRINCE. I think so; yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. When did you start handing out the cardboards for the windows?

Mr. SPIER. Oh, about 2 months ago.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And how much did you collect up to the present time?

Mr. SPIER. That I really could not say. It must be in the neighborhood of, well, I should say about \$10,000, but, of course, it is only a guess.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Maybe more?

Mr. SPIER. I don't think so.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Quite much more?

Mr. SPIER. Not quite much more; no.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Where did that money go to?

Mr. SPIER. We spent it, for instance, for this booklet, this trade guide, we spent about \$1,500.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What bank do you bank with?

Mr. SPIER. I think it is the Corn Exchange Bank or the Manufacturers Trust Co.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Where?

Mr. SPIER. Forty-second Street.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Under whose name is the account?

Mr. SPIER. United German Societies.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do the D.A.W.A. sign the checks in drawing out money?

Mr. SPIER. They have no separate checks. It is all one account, the United German Societies.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who signs the checks?

Mr. SPIER. The president.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What is his name?

Mr. SPIER. C. K. Froelich.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Where does he live?

Mr. SPIER. He lives in New York City.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is he a member of your subsidiary?

Mr. SPIER. He is the president.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Of the D.A.W.A.?

Mr. SPIER. Of both.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. He is the president of the United German Societies?

Mr. SPIER. He is.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Outside of what you have testified, you do not enter into negotiations with any other groups of foreigners in this country?

Mr. SPIER. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You do not bother with anybody insofar as entering into negotiations with other persons in the United States to spread your movement in the United States; you keep within yourselves?

Mr. SPIER. Well—

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You keep within yourselves, meaning the United German Societies and your subsidiary, the D.A.W.A., is that correct?

Mr. SPIER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is that an American organization?

Mr. SPIER. It is an American organization, under the United German Societies.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. As an American organization, do you contact any other organizations in this country that are creating propaganda subversive to our Government and to our people?

Mr. SPIER. No, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You are sure about that?

Mr. SPIER. I am positive.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you talk in the last number of months or correspond with any group of people in the United States in which they sought to combine with your organization to destroy the goodwill of our people in this country?

Mr. SPIER. Not that I know of.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know of Mr. Pelley?

Mr. SPIER. I heard of him; yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you ever meet him?

Mr. SPIER. No, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you ever meet him personally?

Mr. SPIER. Never.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did he write to you?

Mr. SPIER. He wrote to me, I think, last year, but not——

Mr. DICKSTEIN. If you do not know him and he did not know you, how did he write to you?

Mr. SPIER. Well, he wrote to me last year. I happened to be the commander of the German Legion. That is a corporation under the laws of this State, German Legion, Inc. Last year we had a little paper published, the so-called "Breucke", and when we came out with this paper, Mr. Pelley, I remember, wrote a letter; and I don't remember the contents of the letter, but I know it is the first time I heard of him, and I know that I just wrote him a letter—I have no copy of this letter—and I think the contents of the letter were that when he—he said in his letter that he would come to New York. I do not know who he was, and I had hardly heard of the—was it the Silver Shirts? I wrote him a letter and asked him to call me up whenever he should be in New York, but he never called me up. I never heard of him again.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That organization that you say you are a member of, that is that Griebel organization, Dr. Griebel?

Mr. SPIER. No; I am the commander. Griebel is a member.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. But Griebel was the original organizer of this organization, was he not?

Mr. SPIER. He was one of the organizers; yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. He was an officer?

Mr. SPIER. No; not now.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Then or now?

Mr. SPIER. Oh, yes; then.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Then he was an officer of that organization?

Mr. SPIER. At that time; yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who was the lawyer for the organization?

Mr. SPIER. I don't know. I know we had an attorney that arranged our organization—the organizing.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Let's see if I can refresh your memory. Do you know Judge Oberwager?

Mr. SPIER. I heard of him.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you ever meet him in your meeting rooms?

Mr. SPIER. Never before, never seen him.

The CHAIRMAN. You have never met Pelley?

Mr. SPIER. Never.

The CHAIRMAN. You have never talked with Pelley about the activities of his organization?

Mr. SPIER. Never.

The CHAIRMAN. You have never communicated with Pelley about the activities of his organization?

Mr. SPIER. With the exception of one letter.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you say in that letter?

Mr. SPIER. That I do not remember. As far as I remember, I wrote him that, you know, I read about the Silver Shirts in the Daily Jewish Bulletin, and there was—I cannot reconstruct how it came about that I wrote the letter, but anyway, I got a letter from him, and then I answered that I would be pleased to see him when he came to New York. That is all.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that all you said?

Mr. SPIER. I think so.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you convey to him your views on the Jewish question?

Mr. SPIER. That I don't remember.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you not remember that?

Mr. SPIER. That is more than a year ago.

The CHAIRMAN. If you wrote to Pelley, whom you say you never met, would you not remember what you wrote him about?

Mr. SPIER. No. I really cannot remember, because I wrote—if there is a copy of the letter I will remember it immediately, whether it is my letter.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you a copy of the letter you sent to him?

Mr. SPIER. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you ever exchange views with Pelley about the purpose of your organization and the purpose of his organization?

Mr. SPIER. Not that I remember.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you write and tell him that you had the same views that he professed?

Mr. SPIER. No. I did not think that I would write such a letter because I did not know his views at that time.

The CHAIRMAN. You did not know his views at that time?

Mr. SPIER. No. I never had seen his paper, the Silver Shirts.

The CHAIRMAN. You never had seen his paper?

Mr. SPIER. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Why did you write him a letter?

Mr. SPIER. Before I received his letter, before that time, I never had seen his paper.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you write him before he wrote you?

Mr. SPIER. No.

The CHAIRMAN. He wrote you?

Mr. SPIER. I think so.

The CHAIRMAN. He wrote you a letter?

Mr. SPIER. Yes; I think so.

The CHAIRMAN. But that was not in response to a letter you sent him?

Mr. SPIER. I do not remember.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you write him before he wrote you, or what happened? What was the sequence of events?

Mr. SPIER. I am testifying under oath; I must say that I do not remember.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. This organization, you sell even pins that you are wearing now?

Mr. SPIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You sell them at a dollar a piece?

Mr. SPIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Then you tax people for \$5 for a card, just to put their name in some booklet?

Mr. SPIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And you have collected thousands of dollars from the American citizens in this country?

Mr. SPIER. I think in the neighborhood of——

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And 80 percent of your organization are aliens. Is that right?

Mr. SPIER. I don't know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. All that money, you say, goes into German societies?

Mr. SPIER. In the German Societies account.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Now, then, who ran this affair; that was run by the D.A.W.A., was it not, this Madison Square affair?

Mr. SPIER. No; by the Friends of New Germany.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. By the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. SPIER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you contribute any money?

Mr. SPIER. Yes; we paid them \$1,000 to the expenses.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. To the expenses?

Mr. SPIER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And you had the right to sell pins and solicit for memberships in the Madison Square Gardens, did you not, for that \$1,000? You probably took a concession to be permitted to sell memberships to your D.A.W.A., the subsidiary society, and sell these individual pins at a dollar apiece?

Mr. SPIER. Well, that would sound——

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I am asking you, do you know that?

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask, what did you get for the \$1,000?

Mr. SPIER. Well, it was a matter of policy, you know, both movements are in some way opposed to the boycott, and inasmuch as the meeting was arranged by the Friends of New Germany against the boycott, we thought it was nothing but natural to join them.

The CHAIRMAN. But you gave a thousand dollars?

Mr. SPIER. We gave them a thousand dollars, because the Friends of New Germany told us they did not have sufficient money to meet the expenses. I understand they had to deposit a few thousand dollars in advance.

The CHAIRMAN. Who told you that? Who told you they did not have enough money to meet the expenses?

Mr. SPIER. That was the understanding. I was not present when it was arranged.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you going to get your thousand dollars back?

Mr. SPIER. I do not think so, but I think we have it under consideration to ask them to refund us, since the meeting was a success. I think financially they made a profit. I don't know how much they made. We have it under consideration to ask them to refund us a part of the money.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How many of these badges were sold in Madison Square Garden that night?

Mr. SPIER. I think 1,160. I am not quite sure about that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. For which you got \$1,160?

Mr. SPIER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That money went into the bank account, as you stated?

Mr. SPIER. It may not be in already; I don't know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. But it is good money?

Mr. SPIER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How many memberships did you get that night, subscribing to the D.A.W.A.?

Mr. SPIER. These men that are buying the pins, naturally.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Also became members?

Mr. SPIER. Well, become members just by buying the pin.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. But in addition thereto, if they want a card in their window, they have to pay you \$5? That is \$6.

Mr. SPIER. Oh, yes. That is different.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is there anything else to become a member in your organization?

Mr. SPIER. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. All you give them is the name in a little booklet?

Mr. SPIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I see. You testified to this committee that Pelley wrote you a letter?

Mr. SPIER. That is as far as I remember.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You do not know how he got your name; is that right? That is correct, is it not?

Mr. SPIER. Well, I have to think that over carefully.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Well, think.

Mr. SPIER. This is a guess. I do not remember exactly.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You did not call Pelley, did you?

Mr. SPIER. Call him? No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You did not write to Pelley first, did you?

Mr. SPIER. That is what I am just wondering. I am just trying to reconstruct the way it came. As I said before, I think I read something about the Silver Shirts, an organization which I had not heard of before. I think I read something in the Jewish Daily Bulletin.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You read it in the Jewish Daily Bulletin?

Mr. SPIER. Then I think I sent him a copy of our paper; the Legion came out with a paper at that time.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What would these Silver Shirts have to do with your organization? What did they have to do at that time?

Mr. SPIER. I did not know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What was the purpose?

Mr. SPIER. As a matter of fact, they had nothing to do.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You have answered my question, you said you did not know. What was the purpose of sending the Jewish Daily Bulletin?

The CHAIRMAN. Not the Jewish Daily Bulletin, but one of the papers of his own organization. You said one of your own papers?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I think I did.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the Breucke.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Are you sure about that?

Mr. SPIER. I am not sure about that. I think I did.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What are you sure about? How did you contact Pelley?

Mr. SPIER. I think I sent him a copy of the Breucke before I got a letter from him, writing that——

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You sent him a copy of the Breucke? That is your paper?

Mr. SPIER. It was our paper.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What was the purpose of sending him that paper?

Mr. SPIER. Well——

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Were your views on the same ground as Pelley's views?

Mr. SPIER. As I said before, I had never heard before of Pelley.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Since that time to this day, is your interpretation and your common ground with the Silver Shirts on the same basis?

Mr. SPIER. By no means; decidedly not.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. So that in sending him back your Breucke, what did that contain in there, what general news?

Mr. SPIER. Well, it was a paper in which we opposed the boycott. The boycott is about the——

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What did Pelley, who was supposed to be in Asheville representing the Silver Legion, have to do with the boycott in this country?

Mr. SPIER. As I said before, I did not know of Pelley before. I thought perhaps I could get in contact with some other prominent people, and just as a matter of courtesy I sent him our paper.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is it not a fact that you were the one that initiated the correspondence with Pelley?

Mr. SPIER. It is possible. I am not quite sure on that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did anybody from the German societies authorize you to do it?

Mr. SPIER. I was not in the German societies at that time.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did anybody of the D.A.W.A. authorize you to do it?

Mr. SPIER. No; the D.A.W.A. was not in existence at that time.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Were you a member of the Friends of Germany at that time?

Mr. SPIER. No, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Were you a member of any German organizations at that time?

Mr. SPIER. Only of the German Legion, and as the commander of the legion I wrote that letter. That is the only——

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is it not a fact that you mailed to Mr. Pelley some publication, you initiated the proceedings with Pelley?

Mr. SPIER. Yes; I think so.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And then Pelley answered you, in answer to your letter to him?

Mr. SPIER. That is probable.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is that true?

Mr. SPIER. I think so.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Well, now, will you make up your mind?

Mr. SPIER. Well, I cannot.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Then all you are telling us is "if" and "ands", are they?

Mr. SPIER. I could not very well if I do not remember very clearly.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I will show you this letter.

Mr. SPIER. Yes, it is possible.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What do you mean, "it is possible?"

Mr. SPIER. I mean that this is the letter; it is possible.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. It is true, is it not?

Mr. SPIER. Of course. I mean, it is possible that I first sent him the letter, and he answered.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Oh, you sent him a letter.

Mr. SPIER. It must be.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Dealing with the Jewish Bulletin?

Mr. SPIER. He says:

Thank you for calling my attention to the data printed in the publication of the Jewish Daily Bulletin.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did your legion authorize you to communicate with other groups in this country?

Mr. SPIER. Yes, of course. As a legion we are trying to get in contact with other American organizations.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is that Silver Shirt organization an American organization?

Mr. SPIER. I did not know at that time.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you make an investigation to find out who they were before you wrote to them?

Mr. SPIER. No; but the contact with the Silver Shirts, as far as the German Legion was concerned, ceased very shortly after.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you not know that the Silver Legion has no army men at all?

Mr. SPIER. As I said before, since that letter I have not heard from the Silver Shirts again.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. But, my friend, a moment ago you said that the reason for contacting other groups is because you are a legion, and you contact with other legions?

Mr. SPIER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is correct?

Mr. SPIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Were the Silver Shirts at the time you contacted them a legion?

Mr. SPIER. No; it was not.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What was it, what kind of an organization was it?

Mr. SPIER. As soon as I found out what kind of an organization it was, I ceased my correspondence with the Silver Shirts; I never have been in contact with them again.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you find, and when did you find out what kind of an organization it was?

Mr. SPIER. I got their magazine.

The CHAIRMAN. When was that?

Mr. SPIER. It was shortly after this. I think he sent me a magazine with this letter.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this the only letter you have received from him?

Mr. SPIER. I do not know. Perhaps a second one; that is all.

The CHAIRMAN. Perhaps a second one?

Mr. SPIER. Yes, it is possible.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you answer this letter?

Mr. SPIER. Yes; I think on this letter, he says on the letter that he will be in New York some day. I am not quite sure. Then I wrote him, and in the letter I asked him to get in contact with me if he should be in New York. But I have never seen him.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you ever hear from him again?

Mr. SPIER. No, sir. Perhaps I wrote another letter later on. That is possible. I don't remember.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Now, Mr. Spier, that article that appeared in the Jewish Daily Bulletin, about which you initiated the correspondence with Mr. Pelley of the Silver Shirts, was an article that the Silver Shirts was anti-Jewish in this country?

Mr. SPIER. I don't remember.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you not know as a matter of fact that that was what the article contained?

Mr. SPIER. I don't remember.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did it talk about the Jewish people in this country?

Mr. SPIER. No; I don't remember.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. If that article did contain an anti-Jewish and anti-American attack, in spite of that you corresponded with Mr. Pelley. Was that part of your duty in your legion?

Mr. SPIER. No, not at all.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What made you do it?

Mr. SPIER. Well, I remember that—I do not make it my custom to read this paper, but I think we came out at that time with a little booklet called "Statistics", and I think there was an article on this book in the Jewish Daily Bulletin. I don't know whether it was the same.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you that booklet?

Mr. SPIER. I haven't got it with me.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Can you produce it?

Mr. SPIER. Certainly.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I wish you would.

Mr. SPIER. We have distributed that on Wednesday, in Madison Square Garden.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You distributed that booklet?

Mr. SPIER. We distributed that booklet in Madison Square Garden. We call it "Historical Facts You Ought to Know."

The CHAIRMAN. Will you send that booklet to Washington?

Mr. SPIER. Yes, sir; Monday morning.

Mr. DICKSTEIN (reading from p. 2):

I wish you would inform your competitors of the fact that knowing the preponderantly English-American psychopathic as I do from being a native, the most likely strategy which they could adopt in their fight for justice and equity is not to try to make out-and-out Hitler organization in this country, for as time goes on, our common adviser will see that if misinterpreted before our citizens, an attempt to bring the United States under the foreign chancellorship may succeed.

Do you recall that language?

Mr. SPIER. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You read it, did you not?

Mr. SPIER. I must have read it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you not resent that statement?

Mr. SPIER. I resented not only the statement, but I resented the whole movement, and I should say on this occasion in the paper which we published at that time, I resigned because I could not—

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You resigned from where?

Mr. SPIER. From that paper which we came out with, the Breucke.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. My question to you was when you read this talk that Pelley had given you, and he is so friendly with you that he signs it "Pelley"—he does not even sign his full name—did you write him back that you resent that kind of a condition, bringing Hitler into this Government?

Mr. SPIER. No; I think I only wrote him if he should be in New York, I should like to meet him.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should he write you that way unless you had communicated with him about the Hitler movement?

Mr. SPIER. I never have.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should he write you that way?

Mr. SPIER. I do not know. I was surprised to receive such a long letter from Mr. Pelley.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you explain?

Mr. SPIER. I swear that I never wrote him about the Hitler movement, because I am opposed to it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I show you another letter, on July 15. Let that be marked in evidence.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

(THE DOCUMENT WAS MARKED "EXHIBIT 64.")

Mr. SPIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you seen this letter before?

Mr. SPIER. That is most likely my letter.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Then more than once you wrote to him and he wrote to you.

Mr. SPIER. I sent the paper then, the newspaper. I think on that letter I wrote if he should be in New York he should call me up. Then this is the last letter I got from him.

The CHAIRMAN. On this letter here, it says:

I have just come from a most profitable conference with Mr. Kessemeyer, of Philadelphia, who is supporting what we are doing 100 percent. There are many things I want to take up with you. I expect to pass through New York on my way to New England again within the next 10 days, when this furor here at headquarters has quieted down, when I shall most certainly get in touch with you.

"I have just come from a most profitable conference with Mr. Kessemeyer of Philadelphia. Why should he write you about that?

Mr. SPIER. As a matter of fact, I heard of Mr. Kessemeier the first time in that letter, and I met him about 3 weeks ago the first time in my life.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should he write you about Mr. Kessemeier?

Mr. SPIER. I do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. You know who Mr. Kessemeier is?

Mr. SPIER. Since 3 weeks.

The CHAIRMAN. You know that Mr. Kessemeier is connected with the North German Lloyd?

Mr. SPIER. Since 3 weeks I know that.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Kessemeier has been very active in this country?

Mr. SPIER. I never heard of him.

The CHAIRMAN. He has been active among the German societies, has he not?

Mr. SPIER. When he was here 3 weeks ago, for the first time.

The CHAIRMAN. You have heard he has been particularly active for some time?

Mr. SPIER. I never have heard of him before.

The CHAIRMAN. Up until 3 weeks ago?

Mr. SPIER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. This was the only time outside of that?

Mr. SPIER. That was the only time. And when he wrote that letter Pelley, I did not know who Kessemeier was.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you write him back and ask him who Kessemeier was?

Mr. SPIER. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Were you not interested in finding out who Kessemeier was?

Mr. SPIER. No; because I was not interested in the whole matter at all.

The CHAIRMAN. "Who is supporting what we are doing 100 percent." What did he mean by that?

Mr. SPIER. I do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. What message did that convey to you?

Mr. SPIER. No message whatsoever.

The CHAIRMAN. Meant nothing to you?

Mr. SPIER. No.

The CHAIRMAN. You did not think of writing Pelley to find out what he meant?

Mr. SPIER. No; because I thought he would be here, he would be in New York; a few weeks after this letter, some man called me, and he claimed to be a representative of Mr. Pelley. I forget his name.

The CHAIRMAN. You are a member of—what organization was that?

Mr. SPIER. Of the Silver Shirts.

The CHAIRMAN. You are a member of what organization, the German Legion?

Mr. SPIER. Of the German Legion.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know that Dr. Griebel was invited to meet Mr. Pelley?

Mr. SPIER. That I do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not know that?

Mr. SPIER. No, sir; and I do not know whether he-----

The CHAIRMAN. Does Dr. Griebel live at 56 East Eighty-sixth Street?

Mr. SPIER. Dr. Griebel was the secretary or the adjutant of the Legion, and all that correspondence went to him.

The CHAIRMAN. Was his address 56 East Eighty-sixth Street?

Mr. SPIER. It is; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Why was it addressed to you?

Mr. SPIER. Because Dr. Griebel's address was the address for the Legion. Dr. Griebel took care of all the correspondence of the Legion.

The CHAIRMAN. "Who is supporting what we are doing 100 percent." This letter says "we". "We" means you and he.

Mr. SPIER. I never have met him.

The CHAIRMAN. Does it not?

Mr. SPIER. Perhaps.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you mean, "perhaps"? Why should he write you a letter that Kessemeier believes in what your organization and his are doing 100 percent, unless you had communicated and exchanged views with him?

Mr. SPIER. Perhaps he came to this conclusion in reading our paper, the Breucke. Perhaps he came to the conclusion that our aims were the same.

The CHAIRMAN. Was the Breucke an attack on any of our racial groups?

Mr. SPIER. Nothing, no; only on the boycott.

The CHAIRMAN. The boycott?

Mr. SPIER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. On July 15, 1933?

Mr. SPIER. Yes, sir. The paper came out, I think, in July, about that time.

The CHAIRMAN. When did this so-called "boycott" start?

Mr. SPIER. Oh, last year, early in March.

The CHAIRMAN. March of when?

Mr. SPIER. March 1933.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you sure of that?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The election of Hitler took place in March.

Mr. SPIER. Yes; shortly after the election of Hitler.

The CHAIRMAN. But the boycott did not start until some time afterwards?

Mr. SPIER. Oh, it started immediately afterwards.

The CHAIRMAN. You are sure of that?

Mr. SPIER. Yes; because I know that we had discussions about it.

The CHAIRMAN. Were there not extensive negotiations going through to try to ameliorate the conditions over there? Before there was any talk of a boycott, there was an attempt to arouse public opinion throughout the world against certain persecutions in Germany, was there not?

Mr. SPIER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. If the boycott did not start until some time in July, then you are mistaken about writing him about the boycott?

Mr. SPIER. I think the boycott was starting before.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you give us a copy of the paper that you say you sent to him?

Mr. SPIER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That paper would show just what was in there?

Mr. SPIER. Sure; sure.

The CHAIRMAN. The copy of the edition.

Mr. SPIER. A copy of the edition. First, before we came out with the paper, we came out with the pamphlet and we called it the "Firebrand of Bolshevism." It was a throw-away, a hand bill. That was the first one we came out with. I think we came out with that in May. That was the forerunner for this paper we came out with.

The CHAIRMAN. Was the paper you sent him some edition prior to June 22, 1933?

Mr. SPIER. Now, I do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. This letter is dated June 22.

Mr. SPIER. I sent him either our paper or this throw-away.

The CHAIRMAN. Whatever you sent him was prior to June 22, 1933? Whatever you sent him must have been, because that letter is dated June 22, 1933.

Mr. SPIER. Sure.

The CHAIRMAN. Acknowledging what you sent him.

Mr. SPIER. Certainly; yes. So I most likely have sent him the throw-away, which I will furnish a copy of.

The CHAIRMAN. This says, "Thank you for calling to my attention the article reprinted for publication in the Jewish Daily Bulletin." That does not say you sent him anything about a boycott.

Mr. SPIER. I think I sent him, at the same time I sent him this paper, this throw-away, as far as I can reconstruct it.

The CHAIRMAN. There is nothing in there acknowledging it?

Mr. SPIER. But he answers this fully, what he is doing, so he must have answered this paper or throw-away.

The CHAIRMAN. What is this edition of a Jewish Daily Bulletin that you sent? That is what we want.

Mr. SPIER. It was some write-up about the Silver Shirts.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you get a copy of that, of the one you sent him?

Mr. SPIER. Of the Jewish Daily Bulletin?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. SPIER. That will be hard. I will have to go through the whole file, months perhaps.

The CHAIRMAN. It is an issue prior to June 22?

Mr. SPIER. It must be around that time; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly. So you do not have to. It is something you would not have to go very far back to get. You know when the exact time is, approximately when the exact time is.

Mr. SPIER. I will have to go to the public library. Perhaps I can find it there.

The CHAIRMAN. If he did not know you knew Mr. Kessemeier, why should he mention Mr. Kessemeier's name in the letter to you?

Mr. SPIER. I do not know. I have never heard of Mr. Kessemeier and I have never seen him before 3 weeks ago; never heard of him.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not know why this man should say, "Who is supporting what we are doing 100 percent"?

Mr. SPIER. No reason whatsoever, because I did not know what the Silver Shirts wanted at that time. As soon as I found out, I was through.

The CHAIRMAN. You wrote him you wanted some matter on an article for your journal, did you not?

Mr. SPIER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You did not tell us that before. You wrote him asking for some data to put into your paper.

Mr. SPIER. Oh, yes; that is correct. I wrote him if he would not send us an article for our paper.

The CHAIRMAN. What article did you want?

Mr. SPIER. Some article about the boycott.

The CHAIRMAN. If there was no boycott then, then you are not stating the truth, are you?

Mr. SPIER. Well——

The CHAIRMAN. Let's call a spade a spade. If there was no boycott then officially in operation, then you are not stating the truth, are you?

Mr. SPIER. I do not know when the boycott started. I know that——

The CHAIRMAN. If the boycott had not started then, you are completely incorrect.

Mr. SPIER. Well, we came out with a throw-away, and that must have been in June or in May, I don't know when. I have not my papers with me. I never know that this would have come up, or I would have had the papers here.

The CHAIRMAN. You were exchanging communications with him to the extent that you wanted an article from him for your journal.

Mr. SPIER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And he wrote you, "Suppose we let the matter of the article for your journal rest until then."

Mr. SPIER. And my thought was in getting an article from him about—now, I think, about the boycott; but if the boycott did not start at that time, I do not know. But I think I know that when we came out with our paper, we were discussing the boycott, and the rumors that were scattered here about the persecutions in Germany. We wanted an article from him on that. Then, as I say, a man came to see me, one of his representatives, and then I was through with him.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. Let me quote this: "I can only apologize for what has occurred." What occurred that he should apologize to you for?

Mr. SPIER. I don't know.

The CHAIRMAN. Let's go a step further: "But in this type of work we never know where a subversive worker is going to turn up." What did he mean by that?

Mr. SPIER. I don't know.

The CHAIRMAN. You don't know?

Mr. SPIER. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have a letter, none of the contents of which you knew about, you say.

Mr. SPIER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You cannot understand why he should write you along these lines?

Mr. SPIER. I do not.

The CHAIRMAN. And you sit there and answer questions that you know nothing about its contents?

Mr. SPIER. I have read the letter at that time.

The CHAIRMAN. You realize that you are under oath, do you not?

Mr. SPIER. I beg your pardon?

The CHAIRMAN. You realize you are under oath, do you not?

Mr. SPIER. That is what makes me be very careful, but as I said, and I repeat it, and I know I am under oath, I did not know Mr. Kessemeier, I did not know what Mr. Kessemeier's cause was, I did not know what Mr. Kessemeier was doing, and I did not know what Mr. Pelley was thinking or doing; and I repeat that under oath.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not know why Mr. Pelley should write you in this very intimate way?

Mr. SPIER. I do not know; no, sir. When I received the first letter from Pelley, I did not know who Pelley was.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not know what article you asked him to send for your journal?

Mr. SPIER. No. I think I asked him along the course of our paper the Bruecke, about the boycott.

The CHAIRMAN. You have been pretty active in these organizations, have you not?

Mr. SPIER. I have been active; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You have been active in this legion?

Mr. SPIER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You knew Spanknoebel?

Mr. SPIER. I met him once.

The CHAIRMAN. You followed his leadership?

Mr. SPIER. No, sir; decidedly not. I opposed him from the very beginning.

The CHAIRMAN. How are you and Gissibl? Are you friendly?

Mr. SPIER. I met him 3 or 4 times.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you friendly?

Mr. SPIER. Well, just we meet in the Friends of New Germany when they have their meetings.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you belong there?

Mr. SPIER. I belong there since 3 months. Gissibl is the controlling factor in there. I don't know. I don't know anything about the organization.

The CHAIRMAN. You don't know?

Mr. SPIER. No.

The CHAIRMAN. You are active in the D.A.W.A.?

Mr. SPIER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Who handles the money for the D.A.W.A.?

Mr. SPIER. The United German Societies.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have they been in existence?

Mr. SPIER. Thirty-three years.

The CHAIRMAN. Thirty-three years?

Mr. SPIER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. They are like the Steuben Society, at least, they start out like the Steuben Society?

Mr. SPIER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you circulated any propaganda?

Mr. SPIER. Well, with regard to the D.A.W.A., no other propaganda has been circulated by me.

The CHAIRMAN. The D.A.W.A. was not in existence in June 1933?

Mr. SPIER. No. I circulated the Bruecke, our paper, the paper we came out with at that time.

The CHAIRMAN. The paper you had was taken by Spanknoebel and Haag?

Mr. SPIER. And for that reason I resigned.

The CHAIRMAN. Spanknoebel and Haag sold the paper?

Mr. SPIER. I was not present. I resigned immediately when they started negotiations with Spanknoebel. I resigned from the paper.

The CHAIRMAN. With whom?

Mr. SPIER. With Spanknoebel.

The CHAIRMAN. Who entered the negotiations with Spanknoebel?

Mr. SPIER. The Legion.

The CHAIRMAN. Who in the Legion?

Mr. SPIER. Well, I don't know who the members of the press committee were at that time, but there were negotiations. Spanknoebel one day called me down to his office. That is the only time I met him.

The CHAIRMAN. You were the one who ran the paper, were you not?

Mr. SPIER. I was the chairman of the press committee. Spanknoebel one day called me down to his headquarters at the Hotel George Washington.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. SPIER. And he told me in his way that from now on there would be only one German paper here in New York, and that would be his paper. And that is the last time——

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, called you in and said, "Out you go, you cannot issue your paper any more"?

Mr. SPIER. To that extent.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, to be perfectly frank, he simply gave you orders to quite, did he not? That is what it amounted to?

Mr. SPIER. He said, "There is only one paper and there cannot be your paper." And then I said, "I am through."

The CHAIRMAN. Spanknoebel had sufficient authority that you respected it or you obeyed him?

Mr. SPIER. I did not respect him.

The CHAIRMAN. You respected the power behind him?

Mr. SPIER. The minute I know that he could kill the paper, I realized that immediately.

The CHAIRMAN. Could he kill you?

Mr. SPIER. No; I mean not physically. I am speaking just with regard to the paper. I know that he had the power to kill the paper which we came out with, the Bruecke.

The CHAIRMAN. Where did he get this power?

Mr. SPIER. Pardon me for explaining it to you. My little paper was dependent on advertisements, as every paper is, and I am positive that he, as president of the Friends of New Germany, would have sufficient influence to make these people that gave me the advertisements, give the advertisements to him.

The CHAIRMAN. How would he have the power?

Mr. SPIER. I don't know.

The CHAIRMAN. You say you knew he had the power?

Mr. SPIER. I felt it.

The CHAIRMAN. In what way would he exercise the power to destroy your paper?

Mr. SPIER. Just as the president of the Friends of New Germany.

The CHAIRMAN. He would go around and take subscriptions from you?

Mr. SPIER. He just would tell the man that his paper was the paper they should——

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, he would force them not to take your paper, or to put ads in there, indirectly?

Mr. SPIER. I do not know whether he could force them, but I realized that I could not start any paper with him——

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you realized he was a power?

Mr. SPIER. He had the power; Oh, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Exactly. What was this in your realization, what was this power that he had that you realized he had?

Mr. SPIER. That has always been a mystery to me.

The CHAIRMAN. But he has had it?

Mr. SPIER. This man came over here, and all of a sudden he declared himself the leader. How it came about—he did not recognize me, and personally I was his enemy. I would like to say that at this location. He hated me because I was opposed to him on account of the Bruecke, and I was opposed to him from the very minute, because I thought his actions were not in the interest of the German-Americans, and I have declared that to him. He knew that I was opposed to him. I have never seen him again. The minute he came in, the minute I realized he could build his paper, and kill the Bruecke—that means "The Bridge"—it was my intention, my bona fide intention to build a bridge between the United States and Germany. That was my intention. It is my intention today. The minute I saw his intentions were altogether different, that he was looking at the matter only from the German point of view, I was out.

In other words, you were looking at it from the American viewpoint, with a love for your Fatherland?

Mr. SPIER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Your primary duty was to the United States?

Mr. SPIER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. He was looking at it from the other angle?

Mr. SPIER. Too much, in my opinion.

The CHAIRMAN. And he had a strange influence, sufficient influence that you, not that you respected him, but you respected the power of that influence.

Mr. SPIER. No; I didn't want to come in further contact with him.

The CHAIRMAN. You knew that he had the power to destroy your paper?

Mr. SPIER. Because he had the Friends of New Germany behind him. Of course, I knew they would march as he would say.

The CHAIRMAN. And he called you down to his office; he did not go to your office?

Mr. SPIER. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Simply sent out word that he wanted—how did he send out word to you?

Mr. SPIER. Some day I got a message that there was a meeting—Oh. I got an invitation, I remember now, Thursday night, "There is going to be a meeting at the Hotel George Washington, regarding the press." And inasmuch as I was the chairman of the press committee for the paper, I went. I did not know what was going on. I thought that was just a conference to see how the various papers would be run in the future, and I was coming there. I think Mr. Spanknoebel was sitting there, and talked about "From now on"—you know, he had a domineering way which I did not like at all. He was sitting there like a little prince. He told me, "From now on there would be only one paper."

The CHAIRMAN. Who else was there?

Mr. SPIER. Well, there were representatives of various other organizations. There were representatives of the Friends of New Germany, and I think a few men.

The CHAIRMAN. What men were there? Was Gissibl there?

Mr. SPIER. No. Gissibl at that time was in, as far as I remember, Detroit, or Brooklyn, or some place like that.

The CHAIRMAN. Gissibl came on from Detroit and became second man to Spanknoebel?

Mr. SPIER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Was Kappe there?

Mr. SPIER. No; Kappe was not here yet.

The CHAIRMAN. He became head of the press later?

Mr. SPIER. Yes. But that was in November. This conversation with Spanknoebel must have been in July or August.

The CHAIRMAN. And how soon was that after Spanknoebel came over from Germany?

Mr. SPIER. Oh, about, I think the first number of our paper came out when Spanknoebel, whom I had never met before, was on a ship coming back from Germany. I think the first issue of our paper, the Breucke, was out here when he arrived. Shortly after the first issue was out, this meeting was arranged.

The CHAIRMAN. They gave you no compensation for your paper?

Mr. SPIER. No compensation whatsoever.

The CHAIRMAN. Just simply told you to get out of the field?

Mr. SPIER. I was not present when these negotiations with Spanknoebel took place. I resigned immediately.

The CHAIRMAN. So far as you were concerned, they said, "There will be only one paper?"

Mr. SPIER. He said, "There is only one paper from now on. That is going to be my paper." I gave him my opinion. I asked him whether I could venture my opinion a second time. He said, "No."

The CHAIRMAN. What opinion did you give?

Mr. SPIER. I told him I did believe that my paper was running the right course, that you should build a bridge between the United States and Germany, and I did not see any reason—he said, "From now on there is to be one paper." I said, "Before I can discuss the matter with you whether we resign with our paper, I have to get from you what course your paper is going to take", and inasmuch as he did not say anything about his course, I told him that under

the present circumstances, I could not discuss the matter with him further. Then he said, "Well, from now on there is only one paper", and so on. Then I asked him whether he would permit me to talk the second time. He said, "No, I am too busy." So I went out. That is the last time I have seen him.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know where he got his money from to finance this paper? Do you know where he got it from?

Mr. SPIER. No. I know that we in our paper, the Bruecke, did not get a penny from anybody only the subscribers, and we had debts, nothing but debts.

The CHAIRMAN. Nobody is intimating that you did.

Mr. SPIER. I just wanted to get that clear.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all right. Nobody is intimating that. I just wanted to find out if you had any idea where Spanknoebel got his money.

Mr. SPIER. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Are you a citizen of the United States?

Mr. SPIER. I am not.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. How long have you been in this country?

Mr. SPIER. Ten years.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you ever applied for your first papers?

Mr. SPIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Are you receiving any pension from Germany?

Mr. SPIER. No, sir.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Were you in the German war?

Mr. SPIER. I was.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. When were you in Germany last?

Mr. SPIER. 1900--my wife died in 1927. I was over.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You were directed by this subpoena to bring some books here. Have you brought them?

Mr. SPIER. I received the subpoena 3 hours before, when I was sitting here.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Will you stipulate to produce them when we call for them?

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you this: We do not want to inconvenience you with the books.

Mr. SPIER. I think all the books are here.

Mr. PRINCE. The check book is not here.

Mr. SPIER. The check book is here. We haven't got it. We are looking for it. We could not make out any checks today to the girls, because the check book is here.

Mr. PRINCE. Then we will have to find it upstairs. I haven't got it.

The CHAIRMAN. If we have the books of this organization and there is no reason for keeping them, I do not see any reason why we cannot return them with the same stipulation, that you will permit a member of the committee or a representative to examine them.

Mr. SPIER. Any time.

The CHAIRMAN. Upon reasonable notice.

Mr. HARDWICK. And will produce them at such further occasion as may be designated.

The CHAIRMAN. There is nothing in our files which you cannot see.

Mr. HARDWICK. Let me ask you this question: You say you have applied for your first papers?

Mr. SPIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. HARDWICK. How long ago?

Mr. SPIER. Well, shortly after the time I arrived.

Mr. HARDWICK. That is 10 years ago. They are out of date now, then.

Mr. SPIER. That is what I was told when I applied for the second papers 2 months ago.

Mr. HARDWICK. So you have no first papers or anything now, have you?

Mr. SPIER. No.

Mr. HARDWICK. You have to start over?

Mr. SPIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. HARDWICK. When do you propose to start over?

Mr. SPIER. I proposed to start over 2 months ago, but to be perfectly frank, I could not afford it on account of my financial condition.

Mr. HARDWICK. Too expensive?

Mr. SPIER. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. You say you did not know that you ought to look after it before the 7 years ran out? You say you did not know until 2 weeks ago that there was a 7-year limitation?

Mr. SPIER. No. I don't know that there was a time that the paper could expire. I did not know that.

Mr. HARDWICK. All right; that is all I wanted.

The CHAIRMAN. You agree that a member of the committee or a representative of the committee may later examine the records and books?

Mr. SPIER. Any time.

The CHAIRMAN. And that you will cooperate in every way possible upon reasonable notice?

Mr. SPIER. Yes; in every way.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What pay do you get?

Mr. SPIER. Thirty dollars a week, including my petty expenses. That is included in the \$30.

STATEMENT OF BURNHAM CARTER

(Mr. Burnham Carter was duly sworn and testified as follows:)

The CHAIRMAN. What is your name and address?

Mr. CARTER. Burnham Carter, 313 East Eighteenth Street, New York.

The CHAIRMAN. You are connected with the firm of Ivy Lee and T. J. Ross?

Mr. CARTER. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. In what capacity?

Mr. CARTER. I am a partner.

The CHAIRMAN. Coming right down to the point, you are acquainted with the account—we will call it the German dye trust.

Mr. CARTER. I. G. Farbenindustrie.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. In connection with that matter, have you done any work for the client?

Mr. CARTER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What kind of work have you done?

Mr. CARTER. We were asked by the client to advise them concerning American opinion about Germany, about the policies of the National Socialist Government in Germany, and the new Reich. In so doing, I might say that our clients seemed to be a little surprised at the excitement created in this country by some of Germany's policies. Our first step in giving them this information about American opinion was to prepare for them a memorandum on the American mind, indicating what influences had shaped the mind and pointing out that from the first settler to the last immigrant here had been a feeling on the part of those who came to this country that it was a land of equal opportunity for all; that freedom of speech, religious tolerance, freedom of the press, the right to elect one's own government, were cardinal principles in the American philosophy.

The CHAIRMAN. It would not be necessary to advise them much on that, would it?

Mr. CARTER. As a matter of fact, I think it is. I think it was. I admit that it is surprising, but I think it was.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean to say that they did not know that?

Mr. CARTER. I think that their knowledge of it is much more limited than people believe. I think that the knowledge that Germany has had of foreign affairs has always been much less accurate and extensive than people believe, for years and years.

However, that was the background, and against that background we pointed out that American opinion was strongly opposed to certain German policies, and we enumerated them, particularly—well, I think three in particular: The treatment of the Jews, interference with the Catholic and Protestant churches, restrictions on the right of free speech, and a free press.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you prepared any data for your clients?

Mr. CARTER. In what?

The CHAIRMAN. Have you in the past prepared any data for your clients?

Mr. CARTER. Well, our relationship with the client began in 1929. At that time I left Ivy Lee's to go to Cuba as secretary to Ambassador Harry F. Guggenheim, and had not connection with the office. I did not return to Ivy Lee's office until the middle of 1933. So I am not familiar with the details of the work that went on with the I. G. Farbenindustrie before the middle of last year.

The CHAIRMAN. Was there an association since the middle of last year with the same company?

Mr. CARTER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. In what way?

Mr. CARTER. I think about the same sort of an association we have had with other corporations. We prepared for them a booklet on the company, what it did, what it made, its plant. That was, I think, published in German, and published in English also, an illustrated booklet.

The CHAIRMAN. Was your client the American company or the German company, prior to 1933?

Mr. CARTER. It was the I. G. Farbenindustrie, but I am awfully hazy on that.

The CHAIRMAN. The German Government has complete control of business at the present time, as I understand it: is that so?

Mr. CARTER. Certainly a very extensive control of business; practically complete.

The CHAIRMAN. So that a contract with any Germany company, particularly one like this, is one that undoubtedly is entered into with the knowledge and consent and approval of the present German Government?

Mr. CARTER. I should doubt that. I do not think the German Government goes so far, for example, as to dictate where goods of a company should be sold, and I doubt if they go so far as to dictate what advertising agency they should employ, or what publicity counsel they should seek. I think their regulations are concerned largely with employment through the employees councils, which are directly connected with the state.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you prepared anything for your client as a result of the contractual relationship that exists?

Mr. CARTER. For the I. G. Farbenindustrie—oh, yes, a great many times.

The CHAIRMAN. And you have copies of what you have prepared?

Mr. CARTER. Not with me.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean in the office.

Mr. CARTER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And they are available to the committee or any member thereof or any representative of the committee?

Mr. CARTER. Any time you want to see them.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you prepare one on the arms question?

Mr. CARTER. Yes. A great many memoranda were sent to Germany on the topics that were of particular interest and caused particular comment in American newspapers and magazines. The armament question was one of them.

The CHAIRMAN. The armament question?

Mr. CARTER. The armament question, or more specifically the charge was frequently made here that Germany was pursuing a militaristic policy, that the Storm Troopers were in effect part of the Army, and so on.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. In the United States?

Mr. CARTER. These comments were made in the United States.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That the troopers were concerning themselves with the dissemination of propaganda in the United States?

Mr. CARTER. We reported the charges of propaganda; yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is what I mean, that there is propaganda in this country, and that the Storm Troopers are organized in this country; and you were objecting to that, as I understand it?

Mr. CARTER. No; I do not personally know of any official propaganda going on in the United States on the part of the German Government. Insofar as the things that we advised our client, under no circumstances, from the standpoint of American opinion, would it have been advisable for the German Government to undertake propaganda in this country to convert Americans to the Nazi movement.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should you advise them?

Mr. CARTER. Because they asked us in regard to these charges.

The CHAIRMAN. Who asked you?

Mr. CARTER. Our client, the I. G. Farben Industrie.

The CHAIRMAN: And they asked you with reference to the German Government participating in propaganda?

Mr. CARTER. They asked us why there was so much talk in this country against Nazi propaganda and so many allegations made of Nazi propaganda. We pointed out that from the American viewpoint it was extremely unfortunate for any country to attempt to launch a campaign of propaganda within this country.

The CHAIRMAN. Which is very sound advice to give, I think.

Mr. CARTER. I am sure of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Why would this private company in Germany, even under existing conditions in Germany, be interested in the armament question?

Mr. CARTER. Well, I do not think they are interested in the armament question any more than they are interested in any question in regard to Germany that is being discussed in the United States. Our job for them was to report on American opinion, and one of the things affecting American opinion was this feeling that there were militaristic tendencies in Germany.

The CHAIRMAN. The purpose of that was so that those in authority in Germany would understand the American viewpoint and to assist them in taking the proper position and in making the proper statements; is that correct?

Mr. CARTER. Well, I suppose that was the ultimate purpose. I do not know. We had no direct dealings with any German officials and never have had. The company, as you know, the I. G. Farben Industrie, is a very large corporation. I think it is reasonable that they could be interested in Germany's standing in other countries and in stimulating, as far as possible, a feeling of good will toward Germany.

The CHAIRMAN. I will not pursue that question further, because those questions were asked of Mr. Lee and he would be in a better position to answer than yourself.

There is one thing among others—one thing especially—I would like to have explained, if possible.

The Swiss I. G. account, which had \$4,500 placed to its credit—is that right?

Mr. CARTER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. That was received in cash and later \$14,450 was received in cash.

Mr. CARTER. You mean received by our office?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. Both amounts were received as cash. They seem to be the only amounts that were received in cash. Those were first deposited in Mr. Lee's personal account. The \$4,500 was never deposited in his personal account, so the books show, but was paid direct to a broker, Anderson Bloch & Co. That \$4,500 item does not show anywhere except on the ledger of the firm. But it does not show among the fees in the book which has Mr. Ivy Lee's personal account. Can you account for that?

Mr. CARTER. I never heard of it before this moment. I simply don't know. I have not heard either of those two amounts mentioned. I am not familiar with any of the financial arrangements, with any client. I do know that the Swiss I.G. was and is connected with the I.G. Farben Industrie.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not think I want to pursue that, because I realize your position. I thought perhaps offhand you might be able to make an explanation. But I would rather you do not try if you know the facts. I realize, if I were in your position, I would only be speculating. We could have asked Mr. Lee, but we did not have the specific information at the time Mr. Lee was here.

Now, what other suggestions besides those on armament do you remember you forwarded to your client?

Mr. CARTER. Well, there were a number of suggestions or subjects on which we advised them, because, as I say, it covered whatever was being written about Germany in American newspapers and magazines. There were principally, I would say, 5 or 6 topics.

The CHAIRMAN. What were they?

Mr. CARTER. Treatment of the Jews; the German attitude toward labor; restriction of speech and the press.

The CHAIRMAN. Treatment of the church, as I remember.

Mr. CARTER. Yes; treatment of the church, Protestant and Catholic churches; militarism in Germany; accusations of foreign propaganda abroad. I think those are the main topics.

The CHAIRMAN. And whatever you prepared is available?

Mr. CARTER. That is correct. Our memoranda were at all times, I might say, frank, and frequently vigorous. I mean, we had no hesitancy in saying that such and such a policy was wholly repugnant to the American theory of life. That you will see from the memoranda.

The CHAIRMAN. Anything on the debt question?

Mr. CARTER. Yes; from time to time discussion of the debts, but not so much. These memoranda were in the form of summaries and analyses of reports that appeared in papers, magazines, or speeches in this country.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you send anything over there that could be reprinted there and sent abroad for distribution?

Mr. CARTER. No. We gave them suggestions as to what sort of statements of policy the German Government might issue, principally the foreign correspondents in Berlin. We pointed out that it was the practice of the United States Government here to issue reports from time to time from the various departments on economic conditions.

The CHAIRMAN. So that through them you were sending suggestions or advice as to the German Government?

Mr. CARTER. We sent these suggestions to this company; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. I beg your pardon?

Mr. CARTER. Yes. As a specific illustration, on the question of armament, we reviewed a number of articles that have appeared on war in this country, and on munition makers, and so forth. And we said that misunderstanding in regard to Germany's position on armament would last just as long as ignorance of that position lasted; and the only way to correct or to explain Germany's true attitude toward armament and peace would be to give the exact figures in regard to Germany's munitions and Germany's armament, and release them to the press in detail, which I do not think has been done by any country on earth.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any other concern in any other country that your firm has a similar contractual relationship with, that you know of?

Mr. CARTER. No.

The CHAIRMAN. And there is none that you had prior to this, so far as you know?

Mr. CARTER. No; not as far as I know.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you noticed whether or not any of your suggestions have been adopted?

Mr. CARTER. Well, it is difficult to say, because as far as we know the suggestions go to the I. G. Farben Industrie, and that is all. Personally I think they have been of some effect. I think there has been a moderation of some of Germany's policies and I think that we may have helped toward that end. I do not know definitely.

The CHAIRMAN. So that for all practical purposes there is a conscious state of mind on your part in sending this advice over there, that you are in a sense indirectly, at least, advising the present German Government?

Mr. CARTER. I think that is a fair statement; yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Carter, you were, as a matter of fact, in charge of this German transaction, the German account, were you not?

Mr. CARTER. Yes; under Mr. Lee.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You were handling particularly the German account?

Mr. CARTER. And other accounts in the office.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Since these accounts were being handled, all of the matter pertaining to your client in Germany was approved by you before it went out?

Mr. CARTER. With very few exceptions. Occasionally Mr. Lee might have done something that I did not see.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I understand definitely that you prepared no written opinion on Nazi-ism or the National Socialist Party, from the American viewpoint in the United States?

Mr. CARTER. No; because I do not know the organization. I have reported what newspapers have said in regard to Nazi propaganda.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you a copy of that report?

Mr. CARTER. We do not do research work here. Our idea is to tell them what the American opinion is.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you got a copy of that report?

Mr. CARTER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Will you submit that to the committee?

Mr. CARTER. Yes; with pleasure.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you also given an opinion advising them to minimize the Jewish persecution in Germany; as to the feeling in this country that they ought to minimize the Jewish persecution in Germany?

Mr. CARTER. As to the feeling in this country to minimize it?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you give your German client an opinion on minimizing the Jewish persecution in Germany?

Mr. CARTER. No.

The CHAIRMAN. You did give them something on the Jewish question, as I understand it.

Mr. CARTER. Oh, yes. Many times we told them that American opinion here was highly unfavorable toward the German Jewish policy.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who is your secretary?

Mr. CARTER. My secretary at present is Miss von Mach. She has only been there a week.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Where does she live? Do you know offhand?

Mr. CARTER. Well, I can tell you. My previous secretary was Mrs. Charlotte Jaeckel.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Where does she live?

Mr. CARTER (referring to memorandum book). Mrs. Charlotte Jaeckel's address is 3715 Seventy-second Street, Jackson Heights, Long Island.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And you say you have gotten a new secretary within the last week?

Mr. CARTER. In the last week we have gotten a new one. Margaret von Mach, 316 West One hundred and first Street, New York City.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Who was the person that prepared the code words for the cables that were sent from Ivy Lee & Co. to Germany?

Mr. CARTER. T. W. Casey, Mr. Lee's secretary.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is he still there?

Mr. CARTER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you a standard cable code or have you any special code of your own?

Mr. CARTER. I do not really know what the code book is, but I think it is simply a standard commercial code.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Prior to the Hitler regime, were you called upon by your client, the I. G. Farben Co., to render opinions as you have done since Hitler came into power?

Mr. CARTER. I was not there prior to the inauguration of the Hitler government.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You do not know anything about it, then?

Mr. CARTER. I do not; no.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. When you were there did you have any such work to perform for any other German client?

Mr. CARTER. I came there in the middle of 1933, and the I. G. Farben account was one of the accounts I took at once.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What I mean is, were you called upon to express any opinion to any German clients while you were there before you left as secretary to Mr. Guggenheim?

Mr. CARTER. You mean in the years 1925 to 1929, when I was in Mr. Lee's office? No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You had no occasion to write opinions of that kind?

Mr. CARTER. No; never.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The occasion arose after the Hitler government took control?

Mr. CARTER. That is correct.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And created the National Socialist Party?

Mr. CARTER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. You say you came back when, in 1932 or 1931?

Mr. CARTER. 1933.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. 1933?

Mr. CARTER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What was James W. Lee's salary then?

Mr. CARTER. I do not know the salary of anybody in the office. I do not think any partner does, except perhaps Mr. Ross and, of course, Mr. Lee.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know the salary of Ivy L. Lee?

Mr. CARTER. No; I have not any idea.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What is the amount of the contract with your client?

Mr. CARTER. I do not know that. I know no financial relationships. I do not know the amounts involved in any of these relationships in the office.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you prepared any booklets for the Hamburg-American Line?

Mr. CARTER. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Or any advertisements for any of the Friends of New Germany?

Mr. CARTER. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you in the last number of months since you came back received any literature which we call propaganda, but which Mr. Lee decided to call literature—and you may call it literature—have you received anything from Germany directly?

Mr. CARTER. Yes; a great deal of material.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What do you do with that material?

Mr. CARTER. We read it, or at least summarize it. That material is for our own information. We distribute none of it. It consists of magazine articles, speeches given by different people in Germany, German officials, German business men, German newspapers, with special articles, books in English on Germany; that is about it. There is one thing that we received which had no connection with this account, the I. G. Farben Industrie, and that is a booklet, a tourist booklet called "Drive Your Own Car in Germany."

Mr. DICKSTEIN. If it is not concerned with this investigation, we are not interested in it. While in Germany, did you personally speak with your client at any time?

Mr. CARTER. No; I have not been in Germany since.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. This has all been done by correspondence?

Mr. CARTER. As far as I am concerned, it has all been done by correspondence.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. In the correspondence from your client, do they say they want this information, or that they want to give this information to other persons?

Mr. CARTER. They want this information.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Directly?

Mr. CARTER. Directly.

The CHAIRMAN. I think Mr. Carter has frankly answered my question that it is his conscious state of mind that indirectly at least it is intended for the government.

Mr. CARTER. Well, as far as we are concerned, our job is to give it to them. What they do with it is up to them.

The CHAIRMAN. So far as your conscious state of mind is concerned, you have a feeling, you have an opinion, that the client in Germany is transmitting it to the government officials?

Mr. CARTER. Yes; I do. I think probably it is.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. In April 1934 did you or any members of your firm insert an article or an ad in the Times?

Mr. CARTER. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know how it got there, if it was there?

Mr. CARTER. Which advertisement are you speaking of?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. An article or an advertisement in the New York Times marked "Personal."

Mr. CARTER. I do not know the advertisement in question.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Sir?

Mr. CARTER. No; I have not heard of the advertisement in question and have not seen it. We have placed and distributed nothing in this country.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is your mind clear on that?

Mr. CARTER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I show you a copy of a cable and ask you to look at it and tell us what this is about.

Mr. CARTER. Yes; I know what this is about. We received a cable asking what the Western Newspaper Union was. The only name given here is Union, but it must have been the Western Newspaper Union. We replied as indicated in the cable, that is all. We told them simply what it was.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What was it, do you remember?

Mr. CARTER. Just as the cable says:

Union mentioned your telegram largest organization supplying plates to small weekly newspapers throughout country, also mats to larger dailies. An old-established company effectively used by us for those purposes. Johnston good man and suggest some attention be paid him.

We have often used it, never for this account.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What did Germany expect to do from your interpretation of it?

Mr. CARTER. I cannot answer that. It would be pure speculation. This was an inquiry which we answered. This is my telegram; I sent it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. This telegram was sent to whom?

Mr. CARTER. James W. Lee.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And that is from where?

Mr. CARTER. Sent from New York to him in Berlin.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. In Berlin?

Mr. CARTER. And "Ledbetter" is the cable address.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you received any other correspondence explaining the purpose of that cable to you?

Mr. CARTER. No; that is the last I heard of it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did he make any further inquiry regarding it?

Mr. CARTER. I don't remember, but I am not positive. I think that this settled the matter.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Will you examine your files?

Mr. CARTER. Yes; I will do that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I understand you to say you do not know anything about the salaries or increases of salaries, and so forth?

Mr. CARTER. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know anything about the finances of this firm?

Mr. CARTER. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Has your client, the I. G. Farben Co. any other representatives in this country, to your knowledge?

Mr. CARTER. Not to my knowledge; no. You mean public relations people; I am quite sure they have not.

The CHAIRMAN. Representatives in any capacity?

Mr. CARTER. I do not think so.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know Bruce Barton?

Mr. CARTER. Oh, yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What is his business?

Mr. CARTER. He is one of the members of a large advertising firm.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is his business similar to yours?

Mr. CARTER. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. They do advertising?

Mr. CARTER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you ever give them any work to do for Ivy Lee & Co.?

Mr. CARTER. It is possible. I personally never did.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did Ivy Lee & Co. give them any work to do in the last year?

Mr. CARTER. I cannot answer that; I did not.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Will you be good enough and check up on that?

The CHAIRMAN. A member of the committee or representative of the committee I think can check on those matters.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is what I mean. Will you make a note of it so that if a member of the committee or representative of the committee comes to see you, you will cooperate with him on that point?

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Lee has assured us that they would.

Mr. CARTER. We will show you all that we have.

The CHAIRMAN. There is one other account you have over in Belgium?

Mr. CARTER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know what the consideration is that is involved in that arrangement?

Mr. CARTER. The financial consideration?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. CARTER. No; I do not. I do not know any of the financial arrangements.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know the compensation that Mr. Lee, 2d, receives?

Mr. CARTER. No; I do not.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Did you distribute any money at all in this country for work done in your behalf for your German client?

Mr. CARTER. Absolutely not.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What are the duties of James W. Lee, 2d, if you know?

Mr. CARTER. He sends us information that deals with Germany. We send him the material that is destined for the I. G. Farben Industrie. Most of it goes to him. He transmits it to the I. G. people.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. He does not do anything more?

Mr. CARTER. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is definite?

Mr. CARTER. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Do you know how much salary he receives?

Mr. CARTER. No.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Will you make an inquiry——

The CHAIRMAN. I have asked that.

Mr. CARTER. I will find out all of the salaries for you.

The CHAIRMAN. We know that.

Mr. CARTER. That is a very simple matter.

The CHAIRMAN. We have been told what salary he gets.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Have you any other representative in other countries such as James W. Lee, 2d?

Mr. CARTER. No; not now.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Or with any client outside of Germany?

Mr. CARTER. Yes. We have an arrangement with a concern in Belgium you were speaking of, Solvay & Co.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What is their pay?

Mr. CARTER. Pay?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes; do you know that?

Mr. CARTER. No.

The CHAIRMAN. But it is not an association like this?

Mr. CARTER. Oh, no; nothing like this.

Mr. HARDWICK. Not for this sort of purpose at all?

Mr. CARTER. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Lee, 2d, is over there because, I assume, of this particular contractual relationship?

Mr. CARTER. Yes. As a matter of fact, Mr. Dickstein, I would like to say that Mr. Lee, 2d, is also going to do some work on this Solvay account.

The CHAIRMAN. On what account?

Mr. CARTER. The Solvay & Co., in Belgium.

The CHAIRMAN. But so far as that is concerned itself, there would be no necessity for his being over there?

Mr. CARTER. Yes; I think we would have to have a man. This account is a new account and as yet has not even started.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it much larger than the German account?

Mr. CARTER. You mean does it bring us more income?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. CARTER. I do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. From the activities that you have observed, is it?

Mr. CARTER. I would say it will become about the same kind of account. We do not have any inactive accounts.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. What is this Bigelow cable? Is that a code word, Bigelow?

Mr. CARTER. It is a cable address.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. To whom is that directed?

Mr. CARTER. I think they are both cable addresses for Lee, 2d, but I would have to verify that.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And what is this Ledbetter?

Mr. CARTER. That is Mr. Ivy Lee's middle name. Ledbetter and Bigelow are both cable addresses for Lee, 2d.

The CHAIRMAN. You say the Belgium account has not started yet, the work on it has not started?

Mr. CARTER. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. So that Mr. Lee is over there in connection with the German account, that is true?

Mr. CARTER. Yes. He is over there on the German account.

The CHAIRMAN. Assuming that he gets \$33,000 a year, it would be rather interesting to know the necessity of having a man over there getting that salary on a \$25,000-a-year account.

Mr. CARTER. On that assumption it might be, I do not know. I do not quite understand that question, if it was a question.

The CHAIRMAN. It was not really. I was just stating a fact. Has the account been renewed for the second year, so far as you know?

Mr. CARTER. With the I. G. Farben Industrie?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. CARTER. I do not know. I do not know the exact date of the inauguration of the account.

The CHAIRMAN. I am not asking these questions to embarrass you, you understand?

Mr. CARTER. I understand. I just do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. If you do not know why, you may say so. You are naturally anxious to cooperate, I understand, so far as you can. I realize that. I would not want you to understand, if I ask any question, that it is for any other purpose than to try to elicit the facts, if you have them in your possession. They are not asked for the purpose of embarrassing anybody.

Mr. HARDWICK. I should like to ask one question.

How can your firm afford, on an account that pays a total of \$25,000 a year, to pay a man \$33,000 a year to look after it, in part?

Mr. CARTER. Well, I cannot answer that question. I do not know those financial details; I just do not know.

Mr. HARDWICK. You do not know. Ordinarily you do not do business that way, do you, or do you know about that?

Mr. CARTER. Well, no firm could pay out more than it receives.

Mr. HARDWICK. That is common sense.

Mr. CARTER. Not for very long, anyway.

Mr. HARDWICK. I expect that is rather a hard question to answer. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all, Mr. Carter, thank you.

The committee will now stand adjourned without date.

(Whereupon the committee adjourned without date.)